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Part I.—Notifications by Government.

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PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

(Public.)

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, March 5, 1917.

No. 71.—Mr. Edmund Willoughby Legh, I.C.S., privilege leave for one month and three days with effect from the 2nd March 1917 under article 280 of the Civil Service Regulations.

APPOINTMENT.

Fort St. George, March 5, 1917.

No. 72.—Mr. Charles Greenway Austin, I.C.S., to act as Collector and District Magistrate, Salem, during the absence of Mr. E. W. Legh, I.C.S., on leave or until further orders.

PROMOTIONS AND REVERSIONS.

Fort St. George, March 2, 1917.

No. 73.—The following acting promotions and reversions of officers of the Indian Civil Service, during the months of December 1916 and January 1917 are notified :—

(With effect from the 9th December 1916.)

Mr. Herbert Rex Dzielli to continue to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, second grade.

(With effect from the 10th December 1916.)

Mr William Scott Brown to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, second grade.

(With effect from the 13th December 1916.)

Mr. Robert Lucian McKernan to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, second grade.

(With effect from the 16th December 1916.)

Mr. Robert Lucian McKernan to revert as acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, third grade.

(With effect from the 17th December 1916.)

Mr. William Scott Brown to revert as acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, third grade.

(With effect from the 23rd December 1916.)

Mr. Charles Hilton Brown to continue to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, second grade.

Mr Herbert Rex Walsh to revert as acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, third grade.

(With effect from the 25th December 1916.)

Mr Bengal Rama Rau to continue to act as Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, second grade.

Charles Hilton Brown to revert as acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, third grade.

(With effect from the 1st January 1917.)

Mr. William Watkin Phillips (on privilege leave) to revert as District and Sessions Judge, first grade.

(With effect from the 3rd January 1917.)

Mr. Charles Hilton Brown (on privilege leave) to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, second grade.

Mr. William Ramsay Corson Callander to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, second grade.

Mr. James Birch Brown to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, second grade.

(With effect from the 7th January 1917.)

Mr. James Birch Brown to revert as acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, third grade.

(With effect from the 9th January 1917.)

Mr. Jotindra Nath Roy to revert as acting Collector and District Magistrate, third grade.

Mr. Harold Hamilton Burkill to revert as acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, first grade.

Mr. Percy Musgrave to revert as acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, second grade.

Mr. Charles Hilton Brown (on privilege leave) to revert as acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, third grade.

Mr. William Ramsay Corson Callander to revert as acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, third grade.

(With effect from the 11th January 1917.)

Mr. Arthur Lionel Vibert to act as Collector and District Magistrate, first grade.

Mr Jotindra Nath Roy to act as Collector and District Magistrate, second grade.

(With effect from the 12th January 1917.)

Mr Bengal Rama Rau to revert as acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, third grade.

(With effect from the 15th January 1917.)

Mr. James Ironside Smith to revert as acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, second grade.

Mr. Sidney Wadeworth to revert as acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, third grade.

(With effect from the 23rd January 1917.)

Mr. Neil Macmichael to act as Collector and District Magistrate, first grade.

Mr. John Reginald Huggins to act as Collector and District Magistrate, second grade.

VOLUNTEERS

APPOINTMENT.

Fort St. George, March 5, 1917

No. 74.—Henry William Callaghan to be Honorary Captain and Paymaster, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 17th February 1917.

TRANSFER.

MALABAR VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Fort St. George, March 1, 1917.

No 75.—Lieutenant Thomas Clayton is transferred to the Supernumerary list. Dated the 10th February 1917.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, March 6, 1917.

No. 76.—The following notifications of the Government of India are republished:—

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 23rd February 1917.

No. 1242-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Registration Ordinance, 1917 (I of 1917), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the Political Agent for the time being for the territories of any Native Prince or Chief shall be, for the purposes of section 4 of the said Ordinance, the officer for the determination of such disputes as are referred to in that section, and, where no such Political Agent exists, such officer as may be appointed in this behalf by the Local Government in whose political control such territories are.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Southern Provinces Mounted Rifles.

No. 284.—Major Bernard Edward Malcolm to be Lieutenant-Colonel, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 25th January 1917.

Madras Volunteer Guards.

No. 285.—Second Lieutenant Niall McGurk, seconded, to be Lieutenant, and to remain seconded. Dated the 24th October 1916.

Second Lieutenant Edwin Jacob, seconded, to be Lieutenant, and to remain seconded. Dated the 26th October 1916.

Second Lieutenant Cecil Robert Perrett to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 24th October 1916.

Second Lieutenant Kenneth Payne Warrington to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 24th October 1916.

Second Lieutenant Frank Addison Adlard, seconded, to be Lieutenant, and to remain seconded. Dated the 24th October 1916.

Second Lieutenant Sidney Wadsworth to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 24th October 1916.

Second Lieutenant James Leslie Milne to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 24th October 1916.

South Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 283.—Archibald Wallace Coles to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 15th January 1917.

J. P. BEDFORD,
Acting Chief Secretary.

(Political.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, March 6, 1917.

No. 4.—His Excellency the Right Honourable the Lord Pentland, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, will, as thereunto authorized by the Grand Master of the said Most Eminent Order, hold an Investiture of the Order at the Banqueting Hall, Madras, on Thursday the 15th March 1917 at 3-30 p.m.

All members of the Order present in Madras will attend.

Cards of admission to others will be issued, on application, by the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.

Full dress will be worn by civil and service dress by military officers. Gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform will appear in evening dress.

(By command)

No. 5.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished:—

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 22nd February 1917.

No. 1204-D.—With reference to Notification No. 873-G., dated the 26th April 1916, Sir H. S. Fraser, *Kt.*, Consul for Norway at Madras, resumed charge of his office on the 8th February 1917.

J. P. BEDFORD,
Acting Chief Secretary.

(Marine.)

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Fort St. George, March 1, 1917.

No 10.—Mr. Henry John Boss, Port Officer, is permitted to return to duty within the period of his leave with effect from the 1st March 1917.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, February 28, 1917.

No 11.—The Governor in Council directs that the regulations under the Paris Sanitary Convention be imposed at all the uninfected ports of the Madras Presidency against vessels arriving from the port of Moulmein, intimation having been received of the occurrence of plague at that port.

J. F. BEDFORD,
Acting Chief Secretary.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

(Judicial.)

INVESTITURE OF POWERS.

Fort St. George, February 27, 1917.

No 180.—The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R Ry. Pachu Veettil Appu Menon, *alias* Krishna Menon Avargal, to be a special magistrate for the desam of Kollengode, in the district of Malabar, with the powers and subject to the terms and conditions specified in notification No. 946, dated the 9th October 1912, published at pages 1003 and 1005 of Part I of the *Fort St George Gazette* of the 15th idem, as amended by notifications Nos. 400, dated the 26th May 1913, and 667, dated the 7th August 1915, published at pages 985 and 726 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 10th June 1913, and the 10th August 1915, respectively.

No 180.—Under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undermentioned officers are appointed to be magistrates of the second class, and under section 37, they are invested with all the powers specified in the fourth schedule as powers which the Government may confer on a magistrate of that class, except the power to pass orders as to first offenders under section 562:—

M.R Ry. Arumugamangalam Krishna Ayyar Venkataroma Ayyar, Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Tinnevelly, in the district of Tinnevelly.

M.R Ry. Trichinopoly Cannayara Ramanadha Mudaliyar, Deputy Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate, Paramati, Namakkal division, in the district of Trichinopoly.

Fort St. George, March 1, 1917.

M.R.Ry. Tiruvanciyur Vaidyanatha Ayyar, Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Narsapur, in the district of Godaveri.

Fort St. George, March 3, 1917.

M.R Ry. Tottumangalam Anantanarayana Ayyar Narayana Ayyar, Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Ernad, in the district of Malabar.

Fort St. George, March 1, 1917.

No. 181.—The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. Jammalamadaki Venkatarubha Rao Garu, to be a special magistrate for the town of Rajahmundry, in the district of Godavari, with the powers and subject to the terms and conditions specified in notification No. 946, dated the 9th October 1912, published at pages 1004 and 1005 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 15th idem, as amended by notifications Nos. 400, dated the 26th May 1913, and 667, dated the 7th August 1915, published at pages 985 and 726 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 10th June 1913 and the 10th August 1915, respectively

No. 182.—Under section 367 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undermentioned officers are authorized to take down the evidence of witnesses with their own hand in the English language:—

Mr. Henry Edward Lewis D'Sona, First-class Magistrate, in the district of Tinnevelly.

Mr. William Scott Brown, I.C.S., First-class Magistrate, in the district of Chingleput.

Fort St. George, March 8, 1917.

Mr. Christopher Hoghes Masterman, I.C.S., First-class Magistrate in the district of Tinnevelly.

No. 183.—Under the provisions of section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to confer upon Mr. John Balsir Chatterton, Customs Inspector, Dhanushkodi, in the district of Ramnad, for the term of his appointment as Customs Inspector,

Dhanushkodi, such of the ordinary and additional powers of a Magistrate of the third class as are specified hereunder in respect to offences under sections 3 to 7, both inclusive, of the Madras Towns Nuisances Act, 1889, which may be committed within the limits of the union of Dhanushkodi in the district of Ramnad :—

I—Ordinary powers.

Schedule III of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, Section I—Items 1 to 9, 14, 15 and 17 to 22.

II—Additional powers.

Schedule IV of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898—Items 4 and 5 of the powers conferrable by the Local Government on a Magistrate of the third class.

WITHDRAWAL OF POWERS.

Fort St. George, March 1, 1917.

No. 164.—Under the provisions of section 41 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council withdraws the powers of a Special Magistrate for the town of Rajahmundry, in the district of Godavari, conferred on M.R.Ry. Sripada Kameswara Rao Pantulu Garu, who has resigned his appointment.

Fort St. George, March 2, 1917.

No. 166.—Under the provisions of section 41 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council withdraws the powers of a Special Magistrate for the union of Dhanushkodi, in the district of Ramnad, conferred on Mr. John William Lorebank who has been transferred from the station.

ERRATUM.

Fort St. George, March 6, 1917.

In notification No. 156, dated the 23rd February 1917, published at page 287 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 27th February 1917, *for* the word "incorporated" occurring in line 5 of rule I *read* "unincorporated".

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, February 28, 1917.

No. 166.—The Royal Humane Society has awarded its Bronze Medal and a certificate to Palukadavath Velukutty, Kameranullur amsam, Calicut taluk, in the Malabar district, in recognition of his gallant conduct in saving two lives on the 27th June 1916 when the Iruvanhi river was in flood.

No. 167.—The Royal Humane Society has awarded its Bronze Medal and a certificate to Chakala Maghagada of Hanumangotti village, Kamalapuram taluk, in the district of Cuddapah, in recognition of his gallant conduct in saving thirteen lives on the 17th July 1916 when the Penner river was in flood.

Fort St. George, March 1, 1917.

No. 168.—Under the provisions of section 20 (1) of the Succession Certificate Act, 1889 (VII of 1889), the Governor in Council invests the Courts of the District Munsifs of Madanapalle, Arni, and Tiruvannamalai, in the district of North Arcot, with the functions of a District Court under that Act within the local limits of their jurisdiction.

Fort St. George, March 3, 1917.

No. 169.—Under section 4 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1873, the Governor in Council orders the establishment of a temporary Subordinate Judge's Court for the district of North Arcot for a period of one year.

2. Under section 6 of the said Act, the Governor in Council directs that the said Court shall be held at Vellore with effect from the date on which the officer posted to it takes charge and shall be styled "the Court of the Temporary Subordinate Judge of Vellore."

3. Under section 16 of the said Act, the Governor in Council further directs that the said temporary Subordinate Judge shall have and exercise such local jurisdiction as may be assigned to him by the District Judge of North Arcot.

Fort St. George, March 6, 1917.

No. 176.—The following notifications of the Government of India are republished :—

HOME DEPARTMENT.

POLICE.

Delhi, the 15th February 1917.

No. 77-C.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following Amendment shall be made in the Indian Arms Rules, 1909, namely—

In Schedule II, for item (4) "Aden, and all districts on the external land-frontier of British India, outside Burma." in column 3, the following shall be substituted, namely—"Aden, the Mianwali and Muzaffargarh districts in the Punjab, and all districts on the external land-frontier of British India, outside Burma."

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 581-D.

Delhi, the 24th January 1917.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 109, sub-section 1 of the Government of India Act, 1915 (5 and 6 Geo. V, Ch. 61), and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 853-I-B, dated the 16th April 1913, as amended by the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department No. 1559-I. B., dated the 2nd August 1916, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that original and appellate criminal jurisdiction over European British subjects of His Majesty resident within the territories of the States of India named below shall, until the Governor-General in Council otherwise orders, be exercised by the High Courts of Judicature established at Fort William in Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Allahabad and Patna respectively, as follows:—

By the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in—

Nepal.
Sikkim.
The States in the political control of the Government of Bengal.
The States in the political control of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

By the High Court of Judicature at Madras in—

Mysore.
Pudukkottai,
Banganapalle.
Sandur
The portions of the Kalahandi State occupied by the Raipur-Vizianagram section of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

By the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in—

Baroda
Hyderabad,
The States in Central India other than those in the Bagheikhand and Bundelkhand Agencies
The States in Rajputana excluding the portions of the Bharatpur State occupied by the Agra-Delhi Chord Railway and by the Cawnpur-Achnera section of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway.
The States in the political control of the Government of Bombay.
The Makrai State.

By the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad in—

The States in Central India in the Bagheikhand and Bundelkhand Agencies —

BAGHELKHAND.	BUNDELKHAND.	
Baraundha.	Ajaigarh	Garrauli
Bhaisunda.	Ahpura	Gaurihar.
Jaso.	Banka Pahari.	Jigni.
Kamta Rajaula.	Baona.	Lughasi.
Kothi.	Beri	Nagawan Hebai,
Maihar.	Bihat.	Orchha.
Nagod,	Bijawar.	Panna.
Pahra.	Bijna.	Samthar.
Paldeo.	Charkhari.	Sarila.
Rewa.	Chhatarpur.	Tori Fatehpur.
Sohawal.	Datia	The Alampur Pargana of Indore.
Taraon.	Dhurwai.	

The portions of the Bharatpur State occupied by the Agra-Delhi Chord Railway and by the Cawnpur-Achnera section of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway.
The portions of the Patna State occupied by the Raipur-Vizianagram section of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway
The States in the political control of the Government of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.
The States in the political control of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces other than the Makrai State.

By the High Court of Judicature at Patna in—

The States in the political control of the Government of Bihar and Orissa, excluding the portions of the Kalahandi and Patna States occupied by the Raipur-Vizianagram section of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

Provided that all Proceedings pending at the date of this notification shall be carried on as if this notification had not been issued.

No. 581-D.

The 26th January 1917.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 109, sub-section 1 of the Government of India Act, 1915 (5 and 6 Geo. V, Ch. 61), and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 854-I. B., dated the 16th April

1913, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that, until further orders, original and appellate criminal jurisdiction shall be exercised by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay over European British subjects of his Majesty, resident in Berar, and by the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad over European British subjects of His Majesty, resident in the parganas of Todgarh Diwar, Sarolh, Chang and Kot Karana in Merwara.

No. 582-D.

The 20th January 1917.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1903, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2616-I., dated the 6th August 1880, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that a Justice of the Peace for the time being in any Native State, Territory or Chiefship specified in the notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, Nos. 580-D. and 581-D., dated the 20th January 1917, shall commit for trial to the High Court which under those notifications has original and appellate criminal jurisdiction in pursuance of section 109, sub-section 1 of the Government of India Act, 1915 (5 and 6 Geo. V, Ch. 61), over European British subjects resident in such State, Territory or Chiefship.

E. A. HARVEY,
Acting Secretary to Government.

(Miscellaneous.)

MARRIAGE LICENCES

Fort St. George, March 6, 1917.

No. 23.—Under section 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (as amended by the Indian Christian Marriage Act Amendment Act, 1891), the Governor in Council sanctions the issue of a licence to the Rev. William John Hatch of the London Mission residing at Salem in the taluk of Salem in the district of Salem to solemnize marriages within the territories under the administration of the Government of Madras, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

No. 24.—Under section 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, the Governor in Council sanctions the issue of a licence to the Rev. William John Hatch of the London Mission, residing at Salem in the taluk of Salem in the district of Salem to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians in accordance with the provisions of the said Act, within the territories under the administration of the Government of Madras.

E. A. HARVEY,
Acting Secretary to Government.

NOTIFICATIONS

Fort St. George, December 6, 1916.

No. 964.—Under the explanation to section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, XXVI of 1881 the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that, in addition to the public holidays expressly defined as such in the said explanation, viz., Sundays, New Year's day (Monday, the 1st January), Christmas day (Tuesday, the 26th December), and Good Friday (Friday, the 8th April), the following days shall be public holidays in the year 1917.

Saturday,	March the	24th	1917	.. Telugu New Year's day.
Saturday,	April	„ 7th	„	.. Easter
Monday	„	„ 9th	„	..
Friday	„	„ 13th	„	.. Tamil New Year's day.
..	June*	„	„	.. King Emperor's birthday.
Saturday,	July	„ 21st	„	.. Ramzan.
Thursday,	August	„ 2nd	„	.. Avani Avittam
Tuesday	„	„ 21st	„	.. Vinayaka Chaturti.
Saturday,	September	„ 8th	„	.. Sri Jayanti.
Thursday	„	„ 27th	„	.. Bakrid.
Wednesday,	October	„ 24th	„	.. Ayudha Puja.
Saturday	„	„ 27th	„	.. Muharram (last day).
Tuesday,	November	„ 13th	„	.. Dipavali.
Monday,	December	„ 24th	„	.. Vaikunta Ekadasi.
Wednesday	„	„ 26th	„	.. Christmas.
Thursday	„	„ 27th	„	..
Friday	„	„ 28th	„	.. Bara Wafat.
Saturday	„	„ 29th	„	.. Christmas.
Monday	„	„ 31st	„	..

2. The Governor in Council further notifies that on the following days, which are not declared to be public holidays under statutory provision, all public offices at the Presidency town and in the mofussil, with the exception of (1) the Sea Customs office, (2) the Reserve Treasury and Paper Currency office, and (3) the General Stamp office (which will be opened from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.) will be closed.

Thursday,	April the	6th,	1917.	.. Easter.
Tuesday	„	„ 10th	„	

* The day fixed for the celebration of the King Emperor's birthday will be notified in due course.

Fort St. George, February 10, 1917.

No. 30.—Under section 4 of the Madras Planters Labour Act, 1903 (I of 1903), the Governor in Council is pleased to authorise Mr. John Dunn Brewer, Superintendent, Rosedon Mallai Estate, Devala, Gudalur taluk, Nilgiri district, to witness the execution of labour contracts.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR,
Secretary to Government.

Fort St. George, March 6, 1917

No. 31.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished :—

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Emigration.

Delhi, the 17th February 1917.

No. 742-E.D.—In pursuance of section 116-A, sub-section (4) of the Assam Labour and Emigration Act 1901, as amended by the Assam Labour and Emigration (Amendment) Act, 1915, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to approve of the election of Mr. A. H. Gordon to be a member of the Assam Labour Board as a representative of the Indian Tea Association, Calcutta, *vice* Mr. C. Erskine resigned.

No. 32.—The following resolution of the Government of India is republished :—

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Emigration.

Resolution—Indentured emigration to the Colonies.

No. 843-E.D.

Delhi, the 24th February 1917.

The following papers are published for the information of those interested in the subject.

India Office, London,
21th February 1916

No. 24 (P. 916).

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council.

My Lord,

1 have considered in Council the letters of Your Excellency's Government in the Commerce and Industry Department, No. 41 (Emigration), dated the 15th October last, and No. 53, dated the 3rd December last, on the subject of indentured emigration to the colonies.

2. The recommendation which you have made for the abolition of the indentured system is one for which I had not been prepared by perusal of the correspondence that followed the report of the Sanderson Committee, while the suggestions made by messrs. McNeil and Chimman Lal as a result of their enquiries in the Colonies concerned promised to lead to a reform of certain important defects in the present system. Fiji has already abolished the more severe of the penal contract provisions, and I have some reason to anticipate that the West Indian Colonies are prepared to follow. The methods of recruiting adopted in India are admittedly unsatisfactory, but I was in hope that they would be found by your Government to be susceptible of improvement.

3. The growing feeling in India against the system of indentured labour must be accepted as a fact, and there would be little profit in discussion how far the popular movement is due to some confusion between the dissimilar that exclude free Indian immigrants, and the colonies that still import Indian indentured labour. Such confusion is excusable in view of the history of the Indian question in Natal, but it is necessary to remark that the attitude of Canada and Australia towards free Indian immigration is due to deeper causes than the existence of indentured labour in the West Indies and Fiji, and will not be affected by the discontinuance of the system.

4. I am, however, entirely prepared to accept the policy advocated by Your Excellency's Government and will invite the Colonial Office to co-operate with me in devising the most suitable means for giving effect to it with due consideration of the interests of the colonies affected, and with adequate safeguards for the protection and well being of immigrants under the new system which you suggest should take the place of indentured labour. The result of this reference will be communicated to you in due course.

5. I agree with you that the mere abolition of indentured emigration will not be sufficient, and that the change should not be made until a satisfactory scheme of recruitment on other lines has been worked out. The economic which depend on Indian labour will desire to attract immigrants, and the problem of securing as far as possible the welfare of the labourers who leave India would not be solved by a formal transference of the direct responsibility now vested in Your Excellency's Government. While the restrictions on freedom involved by the indenture system seem to have a direct bearing upon the rate of suicides, the question of sexual immorality is quite distinct, connected as it is with the disproportion of the sexes and the action of recruiters in collecting women of an undesirable type. The idea that the abolition of indentures would of itself produce amelioration in this respect is not abated by Your Excellency's Government, who are aware that there is no evidence for the vague belief sometimes expressed that the status of indentured women exposes them to ill-treatment. The question of the cessation of free emigrants in countries over-seas has, very rightly, aroused to a steadily increasing degree the attention of public men in India, and, unless free emigration is to be prohibited—an idea that would not commend itself to the critics of indentured emigration—the problems upon which you have touched will remain, and cannot be a matter of indifference. It was after the abolition of indentured emigration to Natal that developments connected to a large

extent with the general position of Indians in South Africa and the status of time-expired indentured labourers in Natal gave rise to the recent demonstration of Indian feeling.

6 The abolition of the penal contract at the place of recruiting gives scope for more than one system of labour. In Assam, for example, I understand that "Act XIII agreements" are still common. In the Federated Malay States, since the abolition of indentured immigration, a somewhat different system is in force. I am not at present sure that the scheme outlined in the 17th paragraph of your letter of the 15th October is entirely practicable, and I shall be glad to learn whether in the opinion of Your Excellency's Government the introduction of arrangements similar to those in force in regard to emigration to the Federated Malay States would satisfy Indian public opinion and at the same time provide sufficient safeguards for the welfare of the emigrants.

7 It is essential to bear in mind the elaborate provisions made by the Colonial Governments under the present system for the protection of indentured labourers, and while free immigrants in unfamiliar surroundings will stand in need of similar safeguards, the Colonies can hardly be expected to maintain their present arrangements unless they have some security that no obstacles are placed in the way of intending emigrants, and that these can be counted upon to fulfil the obligations into which they enter. While it is for the Colonial Governments to devise an acceptable substitute for the present system, Your Excellency's Government might facilitate their endeavours by stating your requirements in greater detail.

I have the honour to be,
My Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient, humble servant,
AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN.

E. A. HARVEY,
Acting Secretary to Government.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

(Financial.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, March 1, 1917.

No. 6.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished :—

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.
No. 330-F.
Delhi, the 1st March 1917.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

The whole of the cash subscriptions received will be given to His Majesty's Government for the prosecution of the War

5 per cent War Loan 1929—1947.
5½ per cent War Bonds 1920, 5½ per cent War Bonds 1922.
Post Office 5-year Cash Certificates (Issue of 1917-18).

Principal and interest secured on the assets and revenues of the Government of India.

I. WAR LOAN 1929—1947.

ISSUE PRICE.—Rs. 95 per cent payable as follows :
For fully paid allotments : Rs. 95 per cent on application.
For instalment allotments : Rs. 15 per cent on application and the balance in four monthly instalments of Rs. 20 per cent each on the 15th day, or if that be a Sunday, on the 16th day, of the first, second, third, and fourth months succeeding that in which the application is made.

INTEREST.—Rs. 5 per cent per annum payable on the 15th February and the 15th August.

DATE OF REDEMPTION.—If not previously redeemed, the War Loan 1929—1947 will be repaid at par on the 15th August 1947 : but the Government of India reserve to themselves the right to redeem the Loan or any part of it at par, on or after the 15th August 1926, on giving three calendar months' notice in the *Gazette of India*.

SINKING FUND.—For the purpose of providing against depreciation in the market price of the War Loan 1929—1947, the Government of India undertake to set aside annually a sum equal to one and one half per cent of the amount of the War Loan 1929—1947 to form a fund to be used for the purchase of securities of that loan for cancellation, whenever the market price falls below the issue price.

II. WAR BONDS 1920 AND WAR BONDS 1922.

(Free of Income Tax.)

ISSUE PRICE.—Rs. 100 per cent payable as follows :—
For fully paid allotments.—Rs. 100 per cent on application.
For instalment allotments : Rs. 20 per cent on application and the balance in four monthly instalments of Rs. 20 per cent each on the 15th day, or if that day be a Sunday, on the 16th day, of the first, second, third, and fourth months succeeding that in which the application is made.

INTEREST: Rs. 6½ PER CENT per annum payable on the 15th February and the 15th August.

DATE OF REPAYMENT: War Bonds 1920 are repayable on the 15th August 1920, War Bonds 1922 on the 15th August 1932.

III. POST OFFICE 5-YEAR CASH CERTIFICATES.

(Free of income-tax)

FOR

Rs. 10, Rs. 20, Rs. 50, and Rs. 100.

PAYABLE 5 YEARS AFTER ISSUE

ISSUE PRICE:

Rs. 7—12, Rs. 15-8, Rs. 38-12 and Rs. 77-8.

These certificates may also be cashed at the Post Office of issue at any time during the five-year period at the rates prescribed in Annexure D to this Notification.

Form of securities.—1. Securities in respect of War Loan 1929—1947, War Bonds 1920, and War Bonds 1922, will be issued at the option of the applicant (to be stated in his application) in the following forms :—

(1) Inscribed Stock Certificate .. .. .. transferable by deed;
(2) Promissory Notes .. .. .. transferable by endorsement;
(3) Bearer Bonds .. .. transferable by delivery.

In the absence of any specified option, securities will, in the first instance, be issued in the form of Inscribed Stock Certificates.

2. *Income-tax.*—Interest on War Bonds 1920 and War Bonds 1922 will be exempt from income-tax but not from super-tax.

Interest on War Loan 1929—1947 is not exempt from income-tax or super-tax. Income-tax will be levied in accordance with the provisions of Part III of the Second schedule of the Income-tax Act.

3. *Conversion rights.*—For every Rs. 100 (nominal) of War Loan 1929—1947 taken up, the subscriber may convert Rs. 140 (nominal) of the 3 per cent of any of the 3½ per cent Rupee Loans, or of the 4 per cent Conversion Loan, 1916-17, of the Government of India, and receive in lieu thereof War Loan 1929—1947 at the rate of—

Rs. 65 War Loan (nominal), for every Rs. 100 (nominal), of 3 per cent loan converted.
„ 70 „ „ „ „ „ „ „ of 3½ „ „ „ „ „
„ 92 „ „ „ „ „ „ „ of 4 „ „ Conversion Loan converted.

together with such further amount of War Loan as may be required to make up an exact multiple of Rs. 100, subject to the payment in cash of this further amount less one anna in the rupee.

4. Conversion rights may be exercised at any time after the 1st November 1917 but not later than the 15th January 1918. Conversion warrants will be negotiable and will be issued in Bearer form.

5. Securities of War Loan 1929—1947 issued by conversion will bear interest from the 15th August 1917. No interest will be paid separately in respect of the cash payments made under clause 3 above.

6. Holdings of War Loan 1929—1947, War Bonds 1920, and War Bonds 1922, do not carry any right of conversion into any future issue that may be made by the Government of India.

7. *Applications.*—Applications for War Loan 1929—1947, War Bonds 1920 and War Bonds 1922 (other than applications through the Post Office under the procedure described in clauses 29 to 33 of this Notification) should be in the form appended (Annexure A), and may be presented any day from Thursday, the 15th March 1917, to Friday, the 15th June 1917, to any of the following officers or persons :—

(1) The Controller of Currency, Calcutta, or any Provincial Accountant-General or Comptroller.
(2) The Secretaries and Treasurers, Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras, at their Head Offices, or the Agents of these Banks at any Indian Branch, and
(3) Officers in charge of Government treasuries at district headquarters.

8. Applications must be for sums of Rs. 100 or multiples of that sum.

9. Applications for the sum of Rs. 100 only must in all cases be accompanied by full payment, namely, Rs. 95 in the case of War Loan 1929—1947, and Rs. 103 in the case of War Bonds 1920 and War Bonds 1922.

10. Applications for sums of Rs. 200 or more in War Loan 1929—1947, War Bonds 1920 or War Bonds 1922 may be either for :—

(a) Fully paid allotments, or
(b) Instalment allotments.

11. Applications for Post Office 5-year Cash Certificates will be regulated by the procedure described in clauses 32 to 40 of this Notification.

12. *Brokerage.*—A commission of one-eighth per cent will be allowed to recognised bankers and brokers on allotments made in respect of cash applications bearing their stamp, but this commission will not be allowed in respect of applications received through the Post Office, including applications for Post Office 5-year Cash Certificates, or in respect of applications for conversion.

Supplementary provisions.

13. *Fully paid allotments.*—Applications for fully paid allotments must in all cases be accompanied by payment of the full amount payable. Fully paid Allotment Letters, exchangeable in due course for Securities, viz., Stock Certificates, Promissory Notes, or Bearer Bonds, will be issued in respect of such allotments. Interest due from the date of payment to the 14th August 1917 will be payable by warrant at the time of the issue of Securities, which will bear interest payable half-yearly commencing from the 15th August 1917.

14. *Instalment allotments.*—Applications for instalment allotments must in all cases be accompanied by payment of the first amount of the instalment stated above to be payable in respect of such applications. In the case of default in the payment of any instalment by its proper date, any instalments previously paid will be liable to forfeiture. Allotment Certificates exchangeable in due course for Securities, viz., Stock Certificates, Promissory Notes, or Bearer Bonds, will be issued in respect of such allotments.

In the case of instalment allotments paid in full on or before the 15th August 1917, the interest due on the instalments from the date of actual payment to the 14th August 1917 will be payable by warrant at the time of issue of Securities, which will bear interest payable half-yearly commencing from the 15th August 1917.

In the case of instalment allotments paid in full after the 15th August 1917, the interest due on the instalments from the date of actual payment to the 14th February 1918 will be payable by warrant at the time of issue of Securities, which will bear interest payable half-yearly commencing from the 15th February 1918

15. *Methods of payment.*—Applications must be accompanied either—

(1) By a receipt, for the amount payable thereon, from the Head Office, or any Indian Branch Office, of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras, or from an officer in charge of a Government Treasury at district headquarters, or

(2) By a cheque, for the amount payable thereon, drawn in favour of the officer to whom, and on a Bank in the place at which, the application is presented, or

(3) By whole currency notes for the amount payable thereon.

Subsequent instalments may be paid into the Head Office, or any Indian Branch Office of the Bank of Bengal, Bombay or Madras, or into any Government Treasury at district headquarters to be named by the applicant on his application.

16. *Conversion procedure.*—Conversion warrants will be issued by the Public Debt Office, which in this connection means the Presidency Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras, respectively, at their Head Offices, on presentation of the Allotment Letters or of the Allotment Certificates (after these latter have been fully paid up) referred to in clauses 13 and 14 above.

17. Applications for conversion duly completed should be made within the dates prescribed in clause 4 to—

(1) The Public Debt Office, as above defined, or any Indian Branch Office of a Presidency Bank, or

(2) A Government Treasury at district headquarters, for transmission to the Public Debt Office,

and should be accompanied—

(1) By the necessary Conversion warrants,

(2) By the securities (duly receipted) tendered for conversion and

(3) By the cash payment, if any, referred to in clause 3.

18. The same warrant may be used partly for the conversion of securities of the 4 per cent Conversion Loan and partly for the conversion of securities of the 5 per cent or the 3 per cent Rupee Loans. Where the securities thus tendered do not exhaust the full amount of conversion rights allowed by the Conversion warrant, the holder may apply to, and will then receive from, the Public Debt Office a fresh warrant for the difference.

19. On application by the holder a warrant will be sub-divided by the Public Debt Office into two or more warrants on payment of a fee of 4 annas in respect of each of the warrants issued in exchange.

POST OFFICE SECTION.

(SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR APPLICATIONS THROUGH THE POST OFFICE.)

20. Applications for War Loan 1922—1947, War Bonds 1920, and War Bonds 1922 will also be received at any Post Office authorised to transact savings bank business from Thursday, the 15th March 1917, to Monday, the 15th October 1917, from any person whether previously a depositor in the Post Office savings bank or not, subject to the conditions stated in the following clauses.

21. *Form of application.*—Applications must be made in the special form prescribed in Annexure B.

22. *Maximum and minimum amounts.*—Applications through the Post Office must be for sums of Rs 25 or any multiple thereof The same person may not apply for or hold through the Post Office more than Rs. 22,500 in all under this Notification, of which not more than Rs 7,500 may be in War Loan 1922—1947; not more than Rs 7,500 may be in War Bonds 1920 and War Bonds 1922 singly or together; and not more than Rs. 7,500 may be in Post Office 5-year Cash Certificates—see clause 37.

NOTE.—(1) Applications through the Post Office under this Notification will be permitted irrespective of any holdings of other securities previously obtained through the Post Office.

(2) Amounts of War Loan 1919—47 obtained by conversion will not be taken into account in applying the above limits.

23. *Amounts payable.*—Amounts applied for must be paid in full with the application and are not payable in instalments. But the same person may present more than one application, provided the aggregate applications do not exceed the limits prescribed in clause 22.

24. *Method of payment.*—The payments due as in the preceding clause may be made in either of the following ways or partly in each:—

(a) By transfer from any balance in cash standing at the credit of the applicant's savings bank account if he has one;

(b) By a payment in coin or currency notes, or by a crossed cheque drawn on a recognised Bank in favour of the Head Postmaster of the place at which such Bank is established.

25. *Securities.*—Securities in respect of applications made through the Post Office will be issued either in the form of Promissory Notes or Stock Certificates. Securities thus issued may be left in the custody of the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs.

28. *Income-tax.*—Interest payable on War Bonds 1920 and War Bonds 1922 is exempt from income-tax. Securities of the War Loan 1929—1947 are specially exempted from income-tax if deposited with the Accountant General, Posts and Telegraphs, and for so long as they are so deposited.

27. *Interest.*—Interest due from the date of payment of the amount applied for to the next regular date of half yearly payment of interest (15th August 1917 or 15th February 1918 as the case may be) will be paid in cash at the time of issue of the Securities. Future interest will begin to accrue

from the 15th August 1917 when payment of the amount applied for is made on or before the 15th August 1917 and

from the 15th February 1918 when payment of the amount applied for is made after the 15th August 1917.

28. *Conversion.*—An applicant for War Loan 1929—1947 through the Post Office will receive a negotiable Conversion warrant (together with forms of application for conversion) enabling him to exercise the rights specified in clause 3 above either in the manner stated in clause 17, or through the agency of the Post Office as in clause 29.

29. Conversion of securities of the 3 per cent, of any of the 3½ per cent Rupee Loans or of the 4 per cent Conversion Loan, 1916—17, will, subject to the cash payment, if any, referred to in clause 3, be effected by the Post Office in all cases in which the securities tendered for conversion are already in deposit with, or were originally purchased by the convertor through, the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, on presentation at any Post Office savings bank office, after the 1st November 1917 and before the 15th January 1918.

(a) Of the necessary Conversion warrants (whether obtained through the Post Office or not) and the form of application for conversion duly filled up; and

(b) Of the securities (if any) endorsed to the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs.

30. If the securities thus converted do not exhaust the full amount of conversion rights covered by the Conversion warrant, the holder will receive from the Post Office a fresh warrant for the difference, unless the unutilised amount is less than Rs 200, in which case the warrant for the difference will be issued only on special application being made.

31. A Conversion warrant issued through the Post Office may be sub-divided on application by the holder to the Public Debt Office, in the manner stated in clause 20.

Post Office 5-year Cash Certificates.

CERTIFICATES FOR RS. 10, RS. 20, RS. 50 AND RS. 100 PAYABLE FIVE YEARS AFTER ISSUE.

32. Post Office 5-year Cash Certificates may be obtained at any time on and after the *1st April 1917* at all Post Offices at which savings bank business is transacted.

33. These Certificates will be in the form shown in Annexure C attached, and will be in four denominations:—

Rs. 10	obtainable on payment of	Rs.	7-12
Rs 20	"	"	Rs. 15-8,
Rs. 50	"	"	Rs. 38-12
Rs. 100	"	"	Rs. 77-8.

34. The full amount shown in the Certificate will be payable five years after the date of issue. But at any time within the five years period the holder will be entitled to payment in cash at the rates prescribed in the table attached as Annexure D.

35. Such payment will ordinarily be made at the Post Office of issue and on presentation of the Certificate. But on application to the Postmaster of the office of issue and on cause being shown payment at any other Post Office conducting savings bank business may be permitted.

36. No income-tax will be levied on these Certificates.

37. The maximum holding of these Certificates by any single individual shall not exceed Rs. 7,500 irrespective of any holdings of securities obtained by him through the Post Office of 3 per cent, 3½ per cent or 4 per cent Rupee Loans, or of War Loan 1929—1947 or War Bonds 1920 or War Bonds 1922.

38. These Certificates may not be transferred except by permission of the Postmaster-General of the Circle in which the Post Office of issue is situated.

39. These Certificates will be kept, if so desired, in the custody of the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs.

40. Forms of application for these Certificates may be obtained from any Post Office.

(By order of the Governor-General in Council)

J. B. BRUNYATE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ANNEXURE A.

No. _____

5 per cent. War Loan, 1929—1947.

APPLICATION FOR "FULLY PAID ALLOTMENT."

1. In terms of the Notification of the Government of India No. 880-F., dated the 1st March 1917, I/We hereby apply for a *Fully-paid Allotment* of Rupees (a) _____ of the above-mentioned issue.

(a) *Figures and words should be written here*

2. I enclose a receipt / a cheque / currency notes for rupees _____ being the amount of the required payment at the rate of Rs. 85 for every Rs. 100 of the loan applied for.

3. I/We request that any allotment made in respect of this application may be—

1. Inscribed as Stock;
2. Issued in Promissory Notes of the denominations stated below:
3. Issued in Bonds to Bearer of the denominations stated below:

Promissory Notes / Bonds to Bearer of Rs. _____ each.

Promissory Notes / Bonds to Bearer of Rs. _____ each.

Promissory Notes / Bonds to Bearer of Rs. _____ each.

Note.—*Inscription will be issued in the form of Inscribed Stock certificate unless another form of security is specified in the application.*

Signature _____

Allotment Letter to be sent to _____

Address _____

Date _____ *1917.*

ANNEXURE A.

No. _____

5 per cent War Loan, 1929—1947.

APPLICATION FOR "INSTALMENT ALLOTMENT."

1. In terms of the Notification of the Government of India No. 880-F, dated the 1st March 1917, I/We hereby apply for an *Instalment Allotment* of Rupees (a) _____ of the above-mentioned issue.

(a) *Figures and words should be written here.*

2. I enclose a receipt / a cheque / currency notes for Rs. _____ being the amount of the first instalment at the rate of Rs. 15 for every Rs. 100 of the loan applied for.

3. I/We hereby engage to pay (b) at the Bank of / at the Branch of the Bank of _____ at _____ into the Public Treasury at _____ to the account of Government the instalments as they shall become due on any allotment that may be made in respect of this application, as provided by the above notification, that is to say—

Rs. _____ being 20 per cent of the amount applied for due on the 15th day of _____ 1917 (c).
Rs. _____ being 20 per cent of the amount applied for due on the 15th day of _____ 1917 (d).
Rs. _____ being 20 per cent of the amount applied for due on the 15th day of _____ 1917 (e).
Rs. _____ being 20 per cent of the amount applied for due on the 15th day of _____ 1917 (f).

(b) *Here enter the name of the Presidency Bank or Branch of Presidency Bank or Treasury at which the instalments will be paid and score out unnecessary words.*

(c) *Here fill in the first, second, third and fourth months following that in which this application is made.*

4. I/We request that any allotment made in respect of this application may be—

1. Inscribed as Stock.
2. Issued in Promissory Notes of the denominations stated below.
3. Issued in Bonds to Bearer of the denominations stated below:

Promissory Notes / Bonds to Bearer of Rs. _____ each.

Promissory Notes / Bonds to Bearer of Rs. _____ each.

Promissory Notes / Bonds to Bearer of Rs. _____ each.

Note.—*Inscription will be issued in the form of Inscribed Stock certificate unless another form of security is specified in the application.*

Signature _____

Allotment Certificate to be sent to—: _____

Address _____

Date _____ *1917.*

ANNEXURE A.

No. _____

5½ per cent War Bonds 1920. | 5½ per cent War Bonds 1922.

APPLICATION FOR "FULLY-PAID ALLOTMENT."

1. In terms of the Notification of the Government of India No. 380-F., dated the 1st March 1917, I/We hereby apply for a *Fully-paid Allotment* of Rupees (a) _____ of (b) War Bonds 1920. / War Bonds 1922.

(a) *Figures and words should be written here.*
(b) *Strike out top or bottom line.*

2. I/We enclose a receipt / a cheque / currency notes for Rs. _____ being the amount of the required payment at the rate of Rs. 100 for every Rs. 100 in Bonds of the issue applied for.

3. I/We request that any allotment made in respect of this application may be—
1. Inscribed as Stock :
2. Issued in Promissory Notes of the denominations stated below :
3. Issued in Bonds to Bearer of the denominations stated below :

_____ Promissory Notes / Bonds to Bearer of Rs. _____ each.
_____ Promissory Notes / Bonds to Bearer of Rs. _____ each.
_____ Promissory Notes / Bonds to Bearer of Rs. _____ each.

Note.—Securities will be issued in the form of Inscribed Stock certificate unless another form of security is specified in the application.

Signature _____

Allotment Letter to be sent to _____

Address _____

Date _____ 1917.

Note.—This form must be used for application of *ONE ONLY* of the issues of War Bonds. Applications for allotments of the two issues must be made on *separate forms.*

ANNEXURE A.

No. _____

5½ per cent War Bonds 1920. | 5½ per cent War Bonds 1922.

APPLICATION FOR "INSTALMENT ALLOTMENT."

1. In terms of the Notification of the Government of India, No. 380-F, dated the 1st March 1917, I/We hereby apply for an *Instalment Allotment* of Rupees (a) _____ of (b) War Bonds 1920. / War Bonds 1922.

(a) *Figures and words should be written here.*
(b) *Strike out top or bottom line.*

2. I/We enclose a receipt / a cheque / currency notes for Rs. _____ being the amount of the first instalment at the rate of Rs. 20 for every Rs. 100 of Bonds in the issue applied for.

3. I/We hereby engage to pay (c) at the Bank of / at the Branch of the Bank of / into the Public Treasury at _____ at _____ to the account of Government the instalments as they shall become due on any allotment that may be made in respect of this application, as provided by the above notification, that is to say—

Rs. _____ being 20 per cent of the amount applied for due on the 16th day of _____ 1917. (d)
Rs. _____ being 20 per cent of the amount applied for due on the 15th day of _____ 1917. (d)
Rs. _____ being 20 per cent of the amount applied for due on the 15th day of _____ 1917. (d)
Rs. _____ being 20 per cent of the amount applied for due on the 15th day of _____ 1917. (d)

(c) *Here enter the Presidency Bank or Branch of Presidency Bank or Treasury at which the instalments will be paid and omit non-necessary words.*

(d) *Here fill in the first, second, third and fourth months following that in which the application is made.*

4. I/We request that any allotment made in respect of this application may be—
1. Inscribed as Stock :
2. Issued in Promissory Notes of the denominations stated below :
3. Issued in Bonds to Bearer of the denominations stated below :

_____ Promissory Notes / Bonds to Bearer of Rs. _____ each.
_____ Promissory Notes / Bonds to Bearer of Rs. _____ each.
_____ Promissory Notes / Bonds to Bearer of Rs. _____ each.

Note.—Securities will be issued in the form of Inscribed Stock certificates unless another form of security is specified.

Signature _____

Allotment Certificate to be sent to _____

Address _____

Date _____ *1917.*

Note.—This form must be used for application at *ONE ONLY* of the issues of War Bonds. Applications for allotments of the two issues must be made on *separate forms.*

ANNEXURE B.

Form of application through the Post Office for 5 per cent War Loan 1929—1947.

(To be presented at any Post Office which does savings bank business not later than the 15th October 1917. This form may be detached and used if required.)

In terms of the Government of India Notification No. 380-F., dated the 1st March 1917,

I (*a*) _____ hereby apply for an allotment of Rupees (*b*) _____ of the above-mentioned issue.

In payment (*c*) of the amount applied for by me

(1) I tender herewith { in cash Rs. _____ / by cheque Rs. _____

(2) I authorise withdrawal of Rs. _____ from the amount at my credit at the Post Office Savings Bank, and enclose the Pass Book herewith.

Total Rs. _____

(A) (*d*) I request that any allotment made in respect of this application may be held by the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, on my behalf, and the interest thereon credited to—

(*i*) my existing Savings Bank Account No _____ open at the _____ Post Office.

(*ii*) a Savings Bank account to be opened for the purpose at the _____ Post Office.

(B) I request that any allotment made in respect of this application may be—

(*i*) Inscribed as Stock

(*ii*) Issued in Promissory Notes of the following denominations enfaced for payment of interest at the _____ Treasury.

_____ Promissory Notes of Rs. _____ each.

_____ Promissory Notes of Rs. _____ each.

I request that a warrant authorising the conversion at sight as of the 3 per cent or of any of the 3½ per cent Rupee Loans or of the 4 per cent Conversion Loan, 1916-17, of the Government of India under the terms specified in clause 4 of the notification quoted above may also be delivered to me.

Signature _____

Address _____

Date _____ 1917.

Date of presentation at the Post Office.

Head Office Stamp

Register No. _____

(To be noted by the receiving Post Master.)

(To be noted by the Head Post Master.)

(*a*) *Please write legibly.*

(*b*) *Figures and words should be written here.*

(*c*) *Amounts paid in cash or by cheque and drafts, if any, paid by withdrawal from the savings bank balance should be shown separately in the space provided. The unnecessary clause, if any, should be scored out.*

(*d*) *Please fill up either A or B and score out the other Clause (2) to be scored through if the applicant has no account already open.*

ANNEXURE B.

Form of application through the Post Office for 5½ per cent War Bonds 1920 or 5½ per cent War Bonds 1922.

(To be presented at any Post Office which does savings bank business not later than the 15th October 1917. This form may be detached and used if required.)

In terms of the Government of India Notification No. 380-F., dated the 1st March 1917,

I (*a*) _____ hereby apply for an allotment of Rupees (*b*) _____ in (*c*) War Bonds 1920 / War Bonds 1922.

In payment (*d*) of the amount applied for by me

(1) I tender herewith { in cash Rs. _____ / by cheque Rs. _____

(2) I authorise withdrawal of Rs. _____ from the amount at my credit at the Post Office Savings Bank, and enclose the Pass Book herewith.

Total Rs. _____

(*a*) *Please write legibly.*

(*b*) *Figures and words should be written here.*

(*c*) *Strike out one or other item.*

(*d*) *Amounts paid in cash or by cheque and drafts, if any, paid by withdrawal from the savings bank balance should be shown separately in the space provided. The unnecessary clause, if any, should be scored out.*

(a) Please fill up either A or B and leave out the other. Clause (i) to be struck through if the applicant has no account already open.

(A) (a) I request that any allotment made in respect of this application may be held by the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, on my behalf, and the interest thereon credited to—

(i) my existing Savings Bank Account No.——— open at the _____ Post Office.

(ii) a Savings Bank Account to be opened for the purpose at the _____ Post Office.

(B) I request that any allotment made in respect of this application may be—

(i) Inscribed as Stock

(ii) Issued in Promissory Notes of the following denominations enfaced for payment of interest at the _____ Treasury.

_____ Promissory Notes of Rs _____ each.

_____ " " of Rs. _____ each.

Signature _____

Date _____ 1917. Address _____

Date of presentation at the Post Office.

Head Office Stamp.

(*To be noted by the receiving Post Master.*)

Register No. _____

(*To be noted by the Head Post Master.*)

N. B.—This form must be used for application of *ONE ONLY* of the issues of War Bonds. Applications for allotments for the two issues must be made on *separate forms*.

ANNEXURE C.

Post Office 5-year Cash Certificate.

(*Not transferable except with the permission of the Postmaster-General.*)

No. _____

Amount due on maturity Rs. _____

This is to certify that _____ is registered at the _____ Post Office as the holder of a Post Office 5-year Cash Certificate, issued in accordance with the terms of Notification No. 380 F., dated the 1st March 1917. The Government of India undertake to pay to him, on presentation of this Certificate at the aforesaid Post Office on or after the _____, Rs. _____, or at any earlier date the sum not exceeding Rs. _____, specified on the reverse of this Certificate as due on such date.

Post Office _____

Date of Issue _____

(Head Postmaster.)

ANNEXURE D.

Table referred to in clause 24 showing amounts due on Post Office 5-year Cash Certificates according to the dates on which payment is claimed.

If payment is claimed—	Amount due on certificate for .											
	Rs. 10			Rs. 20			Rs. 50			Rs. 100		
Within one year from date of issue— Amount originally paid, viz	Rs. 7	A. 12	P. 0	Rs. 15	A. 8	P. 0	Rs. 38	A. 12	P. 0	Rs. 77	A. 8	P. 0
After 1 complete year from date of issue	8	1	0	16	2	0	40	5	0	80	10	0
" 15 complete months	8	2	6	16	5	0	40	12	6	81	9	0
" 18 " "	8	4	0	16	8	0	41	4	0	82	8	0
" 21 " "	8	5	6	16	11	0	41	11	6	83	7	0
" 2 complete years	8	7	0	16	14	0	42	3	0	84	6	0
" 27 complete months	8	8	6	17	1	0	42	11	0	86	7	0
" 30 " "	8	10	0	17	5	0	43	3	6	88	5	0
" 33 " "	8	11	6	17	8	0	43	10	6	89	10	0
" 3 complete years	8	14	0	17	12	0	44	8	0	88	12	0
" 36 complete months	9	0	0	18	0	0	45	0	0	90	0	0
" 39 " "	9	2	0	18	4	0	45	10	0	91	4	0
" 42 " "	9	4	0	18	8	0	46	4	0	93	8	0
" 4 complete years	9	6	0	18	12	0	46	14	0	93	12	0
" 51 complete months	9	8	0	19	1	0	47	10	0	95	6	0
" 54 " "	9	11	0	19	6	0	48	7	0	96	14	0
" 57 " "	9	13	6	19	11	0	49	3	6	98	7	0
" 5 complete years	10	0	0	20	0	0	50	0	0	100	0	0

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council)

Fort St. George, March 6, 1917.

No. 7.— STATEMENT of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of Madras for December 1916.

REVENUE.	Current year				Previous year		Actuals, 1916-1917 compared with Budget proportion, plus or minus	EXPENDITURE.	Current year.				Previous year.		Actuals, 1916-1917, compared with proportionate Budget grant, plus or minus
	Dec. 1916.	April 1916 to Dec. 1916.	Budget proportion.	Budget estimate, 1916-1917.	Dec. 1915.	April 1915 to Dec. 1915.			Dec. 1916.	April 1916 to Dec. 1916.	Proportionate Budget grant.	Budget estimate, 1916-1917.	Dec. 1915.	April 1915 to Dec. 1915.	
CIVIL RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	CIVIL CHARGES.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue	80,29,541	4,05,37,300	5,05,87,000	8,80,20,000	16,11,467	4,08,76,518	+ 67,203	1. Refunds and Drawbacks	19,878	2,01,858	1,80,000	2,41,000	17,916	1,74,040	+ 21,542
IV.—Stamps	5,73,166	67,13,246	66,09,000	97,50,000	5,44,884	61,40,453	+ 1,13,261	2 Assignments and Compensations	38,581	3,23,436	3,24,000	3,86,000	62,021	3,47,136	— 1,564
V.—Excise	13,65,453	1,39,40,646	1,41,30,000	1,97,68,000	12,61,074	1,22,86,497	+ 1,90,018	3 Land Revenue	10,81,885	81,10,372	90,10,000	1,21,84,000	10,08,131	81,65,017	— 2,69,818
VII.—Income-Tax	8,26,382	1,04,05,695	18,42,000	98,10,000	2,37,518	34,08,812	+ 1,05,836	4 Stamps	11,870	1,31,455	1,29,000	2,12,000	11,960	1,24,978	+ 8,433
IX.—Forest	2,35,681	31,40,31,624	28,30,000	39,10,000	2,58,791	66,27,737	+ 2,61,624	7. Excise	74,194	6,78,809	7,05,000	8,30,000	70,499	6,88,208	— 9,391
X.—Registration	1,28,800	19,17,905	16,28,000	26,00,000	1,47,305	15,97,766	+ 81,209	10. Income Tax	3,98	24,436	22,000	22,000	1,771	21,913	+ 2,523
XI.—Interest	28,646	2,27,518	3,11,000	4,81,000	82,648	2,36,225	+ 18,875	11 Forest	2,26,343	19,24,401	18,00,000	28,82,000	2,33,129	21,30,115	— 1,29,909
XVI-A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law.	1,01,753	9,89,460	9,90,000	12,81,000	1,07,136	9,74,193	— 40,564	12 Registration	1,11,199	9 78,240	9,43,000	12,67,000	1,08,874	9,40,941	+ 37,299
XVI-B.—Law and Justice—Jails.	1,21,120	1,39,305	4,80,000	6,00,000	1,13,111	3,78,762	+ 9,305	13. Interest on Ordinary Debt	..	..	..	8,50,000	..	..	+ 4
XVII.—Police	24,782	3,87,441	3,74,000	5,07,000	23,038	3,78,468	+ 8,441	14. General Administration	7,16,788	11 61,550	11,36,000	15,35,000	1,23,870	11 07,431	+ 3,140
XVIII.—Ports and Pilotage	..	1,950	..	..	..	68	+ 1,950	14-A Law and Justice—Courts of Law.	7,12,408	67,97,945	63,73,000	86,29,000	7,10,844	62 99,176	+ 19 845
XIX.—Education	7,807	8,16,460	2,00,000	3,18,000	6,859	1,98,196	+ 16,460	14-B Law and Justice—Jails	1,00,614	11,33,140	11,27,000	15,32,000	1,10,478	11,12,267	+ 5,140
XX.—Medical	27,723	3,16,061	65,000	1,12,000	7,164	91 614	+ 46,061	15. Police	9,67,513	84,41,758	86,31,000	1,16,31,000	9,57,808	1,32 078	— 1,89,242
XXI-A.—Agriculture	6,650	1,58,425	1 14,000	1,58,000	12,565	1,06,589	+ 42,425	21. Ports and Pilotage	1,277	37,792	28,000	40,000	2,329	32,136	+ 9,792
XXI-B.—Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments.	28,163	3,61,962	3,53,000	18,87,000	34,899	3,38,672	+ 13,962	23 Education	3,44,387	47,08,813	49,10,000	69 87,000	5,12,060	45,18,780	— 82
XXII.—Receipts in aid of superannuations, etc.	8,126	82,950	46,000	1,10,000	10,584	91,620	+ 4,950	24. Medical	1,73,467	21,84,811	27,06,000	38,68,000	2,99	21,36	— 2,35,095
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing.	41,664	76 215	79,000	3,17,000	11,983	76,125	+ 6,221	24-A. Agriculture	7,408	83,228	66,000	95,000	6 546	61,470	+ 17,228
XXV.—Miscellaneous	7,374	1,01,000	99,000	2,98,000	4,671	1,14,962	+ 12,000	24-B. Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments.	82 993	9,31,399	9,59,000	21,84,000	79,855	7,47,138	— 18,610
XXIX.—Major Works—								25 Superannuations, etc.	1,64,973	5,62 973	3,80,000	10,17,000	83,646	6,03 742	— 2,8 8
Direct Receipts	8,354	1,22,809	1,07,000	1,28,000	7,120	1,18,824	+ 15,809	26 Stationery and Printing	3,82,782	24,33,466	24,40 000	33,20,000	3,33,150	24,28,647	— 16,506
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation—								30. Miscellaneous	48,278	4 14,003	5,20,000	15,60,000	50,441	5,20,003	— 74,997
Civil Officers	5,147	28,543	10,000	24,000	1,984	10,097	+ 4,543	32. Miscellaneous	39,490	4,20,740	3,40,000	4,31,000	71,792	3,70,782	+ 49,740
Public Works Officers	25,625	1,93,389	1 58,000	3,05,000	14,723	1,32,209	+ 35,389	35. Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	..	..	..	2,50,000	..	..	..
								41. Major Works—							
								Working Expenses	88 63	7,26,474	6,38,000	11,50,000	1,14,78	9,21,63	— 1,99,526
								Interest on Debt	..	..	..	15,40,000	..	..	..
								45. Minor Works and Navigation—							
								Civil Officers	84,788	8,43,811	6,78,000	8,90,000	39 324	3,84 850	— 1,39,461
								Public Works Officers	2,50,889	21,21,310	24,00 000	32 00,000	2,50,821	15,97,897	— 2,88 690
XXXI.—Civil Works—								48. Civil Works—							
Civil Officers	318	33,747	8,000	40,000	1,461	12,572	+ 24,747	Civil Officers	4 706	18,01,287	17,86,000	18,53,000	88,535	21,60,349	+ 15,287
Public Works Officers	29,884	2,50,910	2,86,000	4,80,000	33,916	2,81,850	— 9,090	Public Works Officers	5,19,616	50,00,078	56 05,000	84,15 000	3,79,430	42 39,816	+ 6,61,078
Total, Revenue	2,59,84	1,00,70,11	3,87,76,000	7,03,70,000	17,40,571	3,70,19,731	+ 12,80,11	Total, Expenditure	61,24,903	5,10 10,01	5,28,59,000	7,73,14,000	54,47,406	5,32,10,...	— 1,00,...

No 8.—The following resolution of the Government of India is republished :—

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

PAY, ALLOWANCES AND FINANCE OFFICERS.

No. 176-F E.

Simla, the 13th February 1917.

RESOLUTION.—The following amendment is made in the schedule of subjects for the examination of candidates in India for admission to the General List of the Indian Finance Department, which was published in Resolution No 1363-F E., dated the 27th December 1915 :—

In item (*f*) under "*Optional*" delete the word 'Hebrew'.

J. P. BEDFORD,
Acting Chief Secretary.

(Separate Revenue.)

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, March 8, 1917.

No. 18.—The following notifications of the Government of India are republished :—

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Delhi, the 24th February 1917.

No. 823-C.W.D.—The following Orders in Council are published for general information :—

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL.

THE 16TH DAY OF JANUARY 1917.

By the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council.

Whereas, it is provided by section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade :

And whereas it is provided by section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation made under section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to, whilst a state of war exists, by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade :

And whereas by a Proclamation, dated the 10th day of May 1916, and made under section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, and section 1 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain articles to certain or all destinations was prohibited :

And whereas by subsequent Orders of Council the said Proclamation was amended and added to in certain particulars :

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect :—

That the proclamation, dated the 10th day of May 1916, as amended and added to by subsequent Orders of Council, should be further amended by making the following amendments in and additions to the Schedule to the same :—

(1) That the following headings should be deleted :—

Chemicals, etc., the following :—

(*a*) Alcohol methylic,

(*b*) Amyl acetate ;

(*c*) Barium sulphate ;

Provisions and victuals which may be used as food for man, the following :—

(*c*) Fruit, fruit preserves (other than jam), and nuts used as fruit ;

Shipbuilding materials, the following :—

(*a*) Boiler tubes ;

Silk and silk manufactures, the following :—

(*a*) Raw silk and all threads, yarn and twists thereof (except thrown silk undyed) ;

(*b*) Tissues and fabrics of silk of all kinds and widths (including artificial silk), whether pure or mixed with other yarns or materials in the grey or discharged, undyed, dyed or printed, unweighted or weighted ;

(*c*) Made up articles of silk or artificial silk of all kinds, whether pure or mixed with other yarns or materials ;

(*e*) Telegraphs (except wireless), instruments and materials for (not including insulated wires and cables), the exportation of which is prohibited to all ports and destinations abroad other than ports and destinations in British possessions and Protectorates) ;

(*a*) Uniform clothing, second-hand in Hilary.

(2) That the following headings should be added :—

(*a*) Bone black ;

Chemicals, etc., the following :—

(*a*) Alcohol methylic, and its esters ;

(*c*) Amyl acetate and other amyl esters ;

(*b*) Barium sulphate ;

(*a*) Jute rugs ;

(*a*) Pegs, wooden, suitable for use in the manufacture of boots and shoes ;

Provisions and victuals which may be used as food for man, the following :—

(*d*) Dates ;

(*c*) Fruit (except dates), fruit preserves (other than jam), and nuts used as fruit ;

(a) Pickles and vegetables preserved in salt or vinegar;
(b) Vegetables, dried;
Silk and silk manufactures, the following:—
(a) Raw silk and all threads, yarns and twists thereof;
(b) Tissues and fabrics of silk of all kinds (including artificial silk), whether pure or mixed with other yarns or materials except metal threads) in the grey or discharged, undyed, dyed, or printed, unweighted or weighted, not including velvets, plushes, sats, laces, gauzes, tulles, muslins, grenadines, voiles, crapes, crepe-de-chines and similar diaphanous fabrics, and also not including piece goods of less than 12 inches in width (except braids), trimmings, hosiery, and all made-up articles;
(b) Telegraphs, instruments and material for, the following :—
Wheatstone automatic apparatus:—
Automatic transmitters;
Wheatstone transmitters;
Parts of Creed apparatus:—
Creed engines;
Creed relays with pneumatic valves;
Auxiliaries to Creed apparatus:—
High tension keys operated by pneumatic pressure;
High tension keys operated magnetically;
Diotaphones and dictaphone cylinders;
Einthoven galvanometers;
Paper tape photographically sensitized;
(c) Telegraphs (except wireless), instruments and material for, not otherwise prohibited;
(d) Tubes, boiler, of all descriptions;
(e) Uniform clothing, second hand naval and military;
Woods, the following:—
(a) Cedar.

Now, therefore, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, the Director of the War Trade Department, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL,

THE 19TH DAY OF JANUARY 1917.

By the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

Whereas it is provided by section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas it is provided by section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation made under section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to, whilst a state of war exists, by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade.

And whereas by a Proclamation, dated the 10th day of May 1916, and made under section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, and section 1 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain articles to certain or all destinations was prohibited:

And whereas by subsequent orders of Council the said Proclamation was amended and added to in certain particulars:

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect:—

That the Proclamation, dated the 10th day of May 1916, as amended and added to by subsequent Orders of Council, should be further amended by making the following amendments in and additions to the Schedule to the same:—

(1) That the following headings should be deleted:—
Chemicals, etc., the following:—
(b) Ammonia and its salts, whether simple or compound (except ammonium nitrate, perchlorate and sulphocyanide);
(2) That the following headings should be added:—
Chemicals, etc., the following:—
(b) Ammonia and its salts, whether simple or compound (except ammonium nitrate, perchlorate, sulphate and sulphocyanide);
(c) Sulphate of ammonia.

Now, therefore, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, the Director of the War Trade Department and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

No. 2822-C.W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following additions shall be made in this Department Notification No. 39-C.W.D., dated the 13th January 1917, as subsequently amended, viz.

Additions.

China and Java Export Company, Shanghai.
McDermid Brothers.
McDermid, R. S.
Straits and China Textile Company, Limited, Shanghai.
Tien Yungwen.

CUSTOMS ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 24th February 1917.

No. 2052-C.W.—Mr. T. H. Pette, an Assistant Collector in the Imperial Customs Service, has been granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India leave on medical certificate for three months in extension of the combined leave sanctioned in the Notification of the Government of India in this Department No. 7853-1, dated the 2nd September 1916.

CUSTOMS DUTIES.

No. 1957-C.W.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 7 (1) of the Cotton Duties Act, 1896 (11 of 1896), and in supersession of the notification in this Department, No. 7121-1, dated the 12th August 1916, the Governor General in Council is pleased to fix, for the descriptions of cotton goods hereunder specified, tariff values as follows, with effect from the 1st March 1917 :—

		Tariff value per lb. A.	P.
	Grey goods, plain or bordered.		
1	Chadars and bedsheets, plain, or having only borders not over ¼"	9	3
2.	Dangari and Khadi cloth	8	3
3.	Dhuties, cholas, dupattas, lungis, and gumchas, plain, or having only borders not over ¼"	8	0
4	Dhuties, cholas, dupattas, lungis, and gumchas having only borders over ¼" but not over ½"	10	8
5	Dhuties, cholas, dupattas, lungis, and gumchas having only borders over ½" but not over 2"	10	8
6.	Patals and saris with headings over 4" wide and only coloured borders not over 2"	11	5
7.	Domestics, T cloths, shirtings, longcloth, shootings having borders not over ½"	13	6
8.	Drills and jeans, plain	8	9
9.	Fents	7	0
10.	Printers sudlapat and bhagavad	9	3
11	Shirtings twilled, unbleached	11	3
12	,, ,, bleached	10	0
13.	Tent, sail, commissariat and double threaded cloth (drouth)	9	6
14.	Zanzibar cloth	10	0
	Provided that for calendered grey goods 3 pies shall be added to the above values.		
	Figured or coloured goods.		
15.	Bedcovers, twilled sheets, quilts, and table cloths, with borders not over ½" ..	9	3
16.	Bedcovers, quilts, table-cloths, twilled or plain wove sheets, and chadars, coloured warp or weft	11	3
17.	Bedcovers, quilts, table-cloths, twilled or plain wove sheets and chadars, coloured warp and weft	12	6
18.	Bed ticking plain or drilled	16	0
18.	Check gumchas and check cholas	12	3
20.	Cholas and saras (coloured)	17	9
21.	Cotton tweed, commonly called hunting cloth, plain or striped, including Iseria, Thana suzi, Thana drill, Thana twill, and Thana check	11	3
22.	English patterned checks, trouserings and suitings	13	6
23	Drills, striped	9	9
24	,, checked	11	6
25.	,, dyed	13	3
26	Fancy dobby pattern checks, coloured warp and weft	14	3
27.	Fents	8	6
28.	Flannel pattern suzi and dobby suzi, grey weft	11	6
29.	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, coloured weft	14	3
30.	Lungis, coloured	14	3
31.	Lungis, grey with coloured stripes and borders	11	3
32.	Napkins, grey	3	9
33.	,, bleached	11	3
34	Suzi check, English, grey ground	13	3
35	,, checks, ordinary, grey ground	11	6
36.	,, ,, ,, coloured warp or weft	14	3
37.	,, checksheets, ordinary, grey ground	10	9
38	,, ordinary, coloured stripes grey ground	13	9
39.	,, ,, ,, weft	11	9
40.	Tent cloth, blue and red	12	0
42.	,, ,, khaki	13	6
42.	Towels, Turkish, grey	11	9
43.	,, ,, bleached	13	3
44.	,, honeycomb and other sorts, grey	10	3
45.	,, ,, bleached	11	6
46.	Zaphyr cloth	12	0
47	,, striped and checked	13	0
	Provided that any goods specified in the foregoing lists shall, when woven with borders of silk, be assessed to duty *ad valorem*.		

Delhi, the 14th February 1917.

No. 1801 C. W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following additions and alterations shall be made in this Department Notification No. 65-C.W.D., dated the 13th January 1917, as subsequently amended viz :—

Additions.

Caravan Commercial Company ..	Shanghai.	Sunhi and Company	Hankow.
Cromanko, I. I., ...	Harbin	Szechwan Co-operative Society, Limited.	Chungking.
Societe Anonyme de Mines de Lubao.		Yang, I.C. and Company ..	Peking.
Societe Belge de Chemics de Feran Chine		Zellensky, A. L	Shanghai.
		Ziervogel and Bolton, Bros. ..	Do.

Alteration.

"Colasso Bros." should *read* "Tallano Bros."

J. P. BEDFORD,
Acting Chief Secretary.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

(Legislative).

APPOINTMENT.

Fort St. George, March 5, 1917.

No. 11.—In the exercise of the power conferred by section 48 of the Government of India Act, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo 5, c. 61), the Governor has appointed the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Gordon Cardew, K.C.S.I., to be Vice-President of the Council of the Governor of Fort Saint George.

R. A. GRAHAM,
Acting Secretary to Government.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, February 13, 1917.

No. 10.—The Legislative Council of the Governor of Fort St. George will meet in the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 11 a. m. on Tuesday the 13th March 1917.

2. Under rule 61 of the rules for the conduct of business at meetings of the Legislative Council, persons desirous of admission to the Council Chamber during the sitting should make application to the Secretary to the Council through a member of the Council and each application should reach the Secretary not later than Saturday the 10th March 1917.

R. A. GRAHAM,
Secretary to the Council.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, March 2, 1917.

No. 120.—Under article 339 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R.Ry. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar Avargal, deputy collector, sixth grade, is granted extraordinary leave without allowances from 8th January 1917 to the date of his return to duty.

APPOINTMENTS AND POSTINGS.

No. 121.—M.R.Ry. Ranga Reddi, a Hyderabad probationer, is appointed an honorary deputy collector and posted to the Anantapur district.

Fort St. George, March 5, 1917.

No. 122.—The following appointment and postings of deputy collectors are ordered :—

M.R.Ry. Rameswami Ganapathi Yegnarama Ayyar Avargal, Huzur Sarishtadar, Kurnool, to act as deputy collector, seventh grade.

M.R.Ry. Rameswami Ganapathi Yegnarama Ayyar Avargal, to general duty, Kistna.

Muhammad Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur, from general duty, Kistna, to general duty, Godavari. To join forthwith.

POSTINGS.

Fort St. George, March 2, 1917.

No. 123.—The following postings of deputy collectors are ordered :—

Mr. Ernest Wilfred Clarke, from general duty, Tanjore, to general duty, Kistna.

Fort St. George, March 5, 1917.

M.R.Ry. Arcot Ranganatham Mudaliyar Avargal, on return from leave, to general duty, Salem. To join forthwith.

Fort St. George, February 28, 1917.

No. 124.—The following posting of a forest officer is ordered :—

Mr. Hugo Francis Andrew Weed, Deputy Conservator of Forests, to be Working Plans Officer, in addition to his duties as District Forest Officer, South Coimbatore.

PROMOTIONS.

Fort St. George, March 1, 1917.

No. 125.—The following promotion of a deputy collector is ordered with effect from 23rd November 1916 in the vacancy caused by the promotion of M R Ry. M. Varghese Avargal from the seventh to the sixth grade :—

M.M.Sv. C. S. Venkataramana Ayyar Avargal, from seventh grade, acting, to seventh grade, sub *pro tem.*

Fort St. George, March 5, 1917.

No. 126.—The following promotion of a survey officer is ordered with effect from 21st January 1917 during the absence of M.R Ry Rao Bahadur D. Seshu Acharlu Garu, on privilege leave :—

Mr. Leslie George Beckwith Firth, Assistant Director of Survey, fifth class, to act as Assistant Director, fourth class.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, February 17, 1917.

No. 127.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 1 of the Madras Irrigation Cess Act VII of 1865 as amended by Madras Act V of 1900 and Act II of 1913, His Excellency the Governor in Council proposes to make the following rules for the levy of water-cess for water irregularly taken to or used for any land from a Government source or work for purposes of irrigation, in supersession of the rules published in Notification No. 457, dated 9th November 1905 at pages 922-923 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 10th November 1905. The rules will be taken into consideration after the 1st June 1917 and any representation regarding them should be submitted to the Government addressed to the Secretary in the Revenue Department on or before that date :—

Rules for the levy of water-cess for water from a Government source or work irregularly taken to or used for any land for purposes of irrigation.

(i) Water from a Government source or work is said to be irregularly taken to or used for the irrigation of any land—

(a) When it is taken to or used for such land without the permission of any officer authorised by Government to grant such permission, or

(b) when it is taken or used, contrary to the orders of any authority authorized to give such orders, or

(c) when it is taken or used in breach of any rule or regulation directing from what source or under what conditions water may be taken to or used for such land.

(ii) For the first occasion on which water is irregularly taken to or used for any land, twice the water-rate ordinarily payable for a first irrigated crop in respect of water taken in or used for such land shall be imposed.

(iii) On the second occasion on which water is irregularly taken to or used for any land, five times the water-rate ordinarily payable for a first irrigated crop in respect of such water shall be imposed.

(iv) On the third or any subsequent occasion on which water is irregularly taken to or used for any land, ten times the water-rate ordinarily payable for a first irrigated crop in respect of such water shall be imposed.

(v) In the case of areas commanded by the following large irrigation systems, namely, the Rushikulya, the Godavari, the Kistna, the Pennar and the Tambraparani systems, however, the enhanced water-cess on the first, second, third and fourth or subsequent occasions on which water is irregularly taken to or used for any land shall be respectively three, six, twelve and twenty times the water-rate ordinarily payable for a first irrigated crop in respect of such water.

(vi) When water is irregularly taken to or used for wet land, the words "the water-rate ordinarily payable" shall, for the purpose of these rules, be taken to mean the wet-rate of assessment for a first crop fixed on the land.

Provided (1) that the enhanced water-rate leviable under rules III, IV and V supra shall be payable only when water is irregularly taken to or used for the same survey field or registered subdivision thereof on each occasion ;

(2) that the officer imposing the enhanced water-rate chargeable under these rules may remit the whole or any portion of it at his discretion.

ACQUISITION OF LAND.

Fort St. George, February 26, 1917.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 0·4 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for excavating a tank in S. No. 321 Alwithollakulam ; and under sections 8 and 7 of the same Act, the Tahsildar of Bhimavaram is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Bhimavaram and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Schedule.

Description of land, wet or dry, Inam or pormboke, with survey or patnam number.	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Kistna district, Bhimavaram taluk, Gollalcharuvu village			
Inam wet, S. No. 321.	Pattadars, Uppala Sathanyudu, Palakodeti, Gopalakrishnamurti Pattakodeti, Venkataratnam, Gudiraju Narayanaraju, Brothers, Mudunuri Peda Subbaraju, Durga Ramaprasadraju, Chintalapati Venkatarazu, minor by Krishnamraju, of Gollalcharuvu.	North and east, No. 321-1; south, No. 321; west, No. 61, etc., of Vellaiur	ACRE. D. 4

A. R. KNAPP,
Acting Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Fort St. George, February 27, 1917.

The combined privilege leave and leave on medical certificate for six months granted to M.R.Ry. Perungulam Agnanarayana Venkatarama Ayyar Avargal, Sub-Engineer, third grade, and Honorary Assistant Engineer, in the notification published in Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 12th September 1916, is extended by six months.

The combined privilege leave and furlough for fifteen months granted to M.R.Ry. Madura Ramaswami Subrahmanya Ayyar Avargal, Sub-Engineer, fourth grade, and Honorary Assistant Engineer, in the notification published in Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 4th April 1916, is extended by nine months.

S. B. MURRAY,
Joint Secretary to Government, P.W.D.

NOTIFICATIONS

Fort St. George, March 3, 1917.

Under sub-section 1 of section 48 of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby withdraws from the acquisition of 36·03 acres of land in survey field numbers noted in the schedule below in Tiruvalarcholai and Panayapuram villages of the Trichinopoly taluk, Trichinopoly district, which were specified in the notification published at pages 1046 to 1050 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 9th November 1915, as being required for the Coleroon conservancy purposes.

Schedule.

Trichinopoly district, Trichinopoly taluk, Tiruvalarcholai and Panayapuram villages.

Survey field number.	Extent.	Survey field number.	Extent.	Survey field number.	Extent.
Tiruvalarcholai village					
	Acs.		Acs.		Acs.
10 d	0·1	24 g	0·90	29-1 a	1·87
10 e	0·1	24-1 b	2·2	29-1 c	1·44
10 c	0·4	24-1 a	1·50	29-1 d	1·9
10-5 b	0·3	24-1 a	0·99	50-1 a	3·1
10-4 a 1	0·9	24-1 k	0·9	50-2 a	0·67
10-5 a 1	0·6	24-1 j	0·13	50-3 d	0·42
11-1 a 1	0·12	24-1 i	0·8	50-3 a	0·25
11-2 a 1	0·34	24-1 h	0·1	50-1 a	1·48
13-1 a 1	0·32	26-3 f	0·33	50-5 a	0·25
13-2 a 1	0·10	26-3 g	0·50	50-5 d	0·30
14-1 a 1	0·39	26-3 h	0·49	51-1 d	0·30
14-1 d 1	0·14	26-2 b	0·45	51-1 a	0·15
14-2 e	0·20	26-3 e	0·53	51-3 a	0·35
14-3 e	0·16	27 a-1	0·48	51-3 b	0·3
16-2 a 1	0·21	27-1 b	0·40	51-4 a	1·62
16-1 b-1	0·15	27-1 c	0·54	51-5 a	0·63
16-1 a 1	0·69	27-2 a	0·50	55 1 a	1·44
17 a 1 a	0·38	27-2 b-1	0·55	55 3 a	0·77
17 a 2 a	0·35	28-1 b	0·14	55 3 d	0·50
17 a 3 a	0·41	28-1 e	0·14	55 3 i	0·49
17 a 4 a	0·31	28-1 d	0·17	55 3 a	0·50
19 1 d e	0·97	28-1 f	0·68	97-1 a	0·56
19-1 c	0·14	28-1 a	0·17	53	4·78
19-1 b 1	0·39	28-1 a	0·67		
19-1 a	0·69	29-1 b	0·23	Total ...	44·47
22	0·42	29-1 c	0·40		
21 1 b	0·80				

Survey field number.	Extent.	Survey field number.	Extent.	Survey field number.	Extent.
	Pencayparam village.				
	acs.		acs.		acs.
1 b	0 12	78-4 c	0·35	91-1	0 60
1 c	0·3	80 a-1	0·34	91-3 a	0·66
1 d	0·9	80 a-1	0·16	91-3 c	1·1
1 e	0·6	82 a-1	2 10	91-4 a	0 50
2-1	1 35	82 a-1	2 50	91-4 c	0·44
2-3 a-1	0 71	83-1 a	0·30	91-4 d	0·38
2-3 b-1	0 79	83-1 c	0 46	91-4 e	0 43
3-1 a-1	5 27	83 2 a	0·2	91-6 a	1·6
7-1 a	0·87	83-2 d	0·2	92-1	2·14
7-2 a	0·43	83-3 a	0·31	92 2	1·0
7-3 a	0·44	88-4	1·75	93 a 1	2 32
7-4 a	0·42	88-5	1·78	93-19	0·6
7-5	0·41	89-1	0·22	95-a	0·25
7-6 a	1·6	89-2	1 52	96-1 a-1	0 5
7-1	0·13	89-3 a	0·58	97 2 a-1	0 20
7-8 a	0·51	89-3 b	0·6	97-2 b-1	0 59
10 a	0 7	89-4 a	0 70	97-3 a	0·20
79-1 a	0 81	89-5 a	0 43		
79-2 a	0 84	89 6 a	0 23	Total ..	41 88
79-3 a	0 3	90-1 a	0·22		
79-3 c	0·2	90-1 b	0·34	Grand total ..	96 33
79-4 a	0·33	90-2	0·10		

F. E. MORGAN,
Under Secy. to Govt., P.W.D. (Irrigation Branch).

Mr. William John Joseph Howlet, Superintending Engineer, on special duty in connection with the Public Works Department Reorganisation Committee, will be placed on deputation with the Committee appointed to enquire into the causes of frequent damages caused by floods in the Kistna river and to report on the steps to be taken to prevent their recurrence. After finishing this latter work, he will complete his work in connection with the Public Works Department Reorganisation Committee.

S. B. MURRAY,
Joint Secretary to Government, P.W.D.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 2·91 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for extension of Marudayar flood bank; and, under sections 6 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Ariyalur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2 A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Ariyalur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, loam or poramboke, with survey or patta number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Pudukuppalli hamlet, Udayarpalayam taluk, Sathambadi village.		
			acs.
Government dry, S.F. No. 214-2 A-2	Amanin channel represented by its Inamdaramai Pakeyachi.	North, No. 210-2 A 1; east, Nos. 220 and 219; south, No. 210-2 A-3; west, Thottur village.	0·89
Do. No. 220-B.	K. Subramania Padayachi	North No. 220-A; east, No. 221-1; south, No. 219; west, No. 214-2.	0 10
Inam dry, No. 220-A.	M. R. Rt. Honble Rangoppa Oyyilada Mahipatiru Nainar Avergal, Zamindar, Ariyalur, and hereditable trustee.	North, No. 220 A; east and south, No. 222; west, No. 218.	0 25
	Thottur village.		
Inam dry, S.F. No. 221 E.	Pedarar Inam, manager for the time being Ramaswami Padayachi.	North, No. 221 I A; east, No. 226 1-D; south, No. 221 I-C; west, No. 213.	1 60
Government dry, S.F. No. 221 E-2	Veerandi Padayachi and Veeramuthu Padayachi.	North, No. 224 B-1 of Kathambadi, east, kathambadi village; south, No. 224 B-2; west, No. 221-1.	0·12
		Total ..	2 91

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 0·98 acres be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for an irrigation channel; and, under sections 3 and 7 (1) of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Nellore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Nellore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, whether dry, wet or garumpoke, with survey or puttah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
		Nellore District. Nellore taluk. Pulicherla pulli Sirothem village.	
Dry, garden, No. 21-1	Maddali Narayya, Maddali Subbamma, Maddali Venugopalayya and Apparasu Venkatasubbayya.	North, No. 22-1; east, No. 21-2, south, No. 22-3, west, No. 1.	acres. 0·14
Dry, No. 21-2 ..	Maddali Narayya, Maddali Subbamma, Maddali Venugopalayya and Indupur Venkatadi.	North, No. 21-3; east, No. 22-2; south, No. 21-3; west, No. 22-2.	0·13
Do. No. 21-3 ..	Indupur Venkatadi ..	North No. 21-4, east No. 22-4; south No. 21-3; west, No. 22-2.	0·62
Dry No. 21-7 ..	Do. ..	North, No. 21-6, east, No. 21 A-3, south, No. 21-8, west, No. 22-4.	0·64
Do. No. 21-8 ..	Do. ..	North, No. 21 d; east, No. 22-2; south, No. 21-10; west, No. 22 A-2.	0·57
Wet, No. 22-2 ..	Maddali Viraghavayya ..	North, No. 22-1, east, No. 21-4, south, No. 13-5; west, No. 21-2.	0·95
Dof No. 22-4 ..	Do Sitarammyya .	North, No. 22-1; east, No. 21-3; south, No. 22-6, west, No. 21-4.	0·67
Do No. 22 A-2 ..	Do. Viraraghavayya ..	North; No 22 A-1, east, No. 21-3; south No. 22 A 3, west, No. 22 7.	0·62
Dry, No. 22-2 ..	Indupur Venkatadi ..	North, No. 22-1 east, No. 21-12; south, No. 22-3, west, No. 21-9.	0·14
Do. No. 21-12 .	Do .	North, No 21-11; east, No. 22-4; south, No. 21-3, west, No. 22-2.	0·02
Do. No. 13-4 ..	Do. ..	North, No 22-1, east, No. 21 13, south, No 22-4; west, No. 21 12.	0·03
Do. No. 21-13 ..	Do .	North, No. 21 d, east, No. 22-2; south, No. 21-3, west, No 22-4	0·16
Do No. 22-5 ..	Tekur Ramayya and Tekur Venkatasubbayya	North, No. 22-1 east, No. 22-4; south, No. 22-3 west, No. 21-13.	0·02
Do No. 22-2 ..	Do	North, No 22-1, east, Kodur lands, south, No. 22-3, west, No. 22-1.	0·31
		Total ..	0·56

F. E. MORGAN,
Under Secy to Govt, P.W.D. (Irrigation Branch).

LIST OF PAPERS PLACED AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE PRESS.

BETWEEN 27TH FEBRUARY AND 6TH MARCH 1917.

BUDGET.—The — estimate of the Nilgris District Board for 1917–18, accepted with remarks.
G.O No. 136 L., January 29, 1917. [2 s.]

BUDGET.—The Board's privilege of electing its president subject to certain conditions extended to the Vizagapatam Taluk Board
G O No 149 L., January 31, 1917. [1 s.]

BUDGET.—The — estimate of the Ramnad District Board for 1917–18, accepted with remarks.
G.O. No 178 L., February 6, 1917. [1 s.]

BUDGET ESTIMATE.—The — of the Wuzirjapet municipality for 1917–18, accepted with remarks
G.O No. 117 M., January 24, 1917. [1 s.]

BUDGET ESTIMATE.—The — of the Hospet municipality for 1917–18, accepted with remarks.
G O No. 122 M., January 26, 1917. [1 s.]

BUDGET ESTIMATE.—The — of the Chidambaram municipality for 1917–18, accepted with remarks
G O No. 134 M., January 30, 1917. [1 s.]

BUDGET ESTIMATE.—The — of the Chicacole municipality for 1917–18, accepted with remarks
G O No 135 M., January 30, 1917. [1 s.]

BUDGET ESTIMATE.—The — of the Karur municipality for 1917–18, accepted with remarks
G O No. 140 M., January 30, 1917. [1 s.]

BUDGET ESTIMATE.—The — of the Tiruvalur municipality for 1917–18, accepted with remarks
G O No. 146 M., January 31, 1917. [1 s.]

INCOME.—The administration — of the Madras Corporation for 1915–16, reviewed.
G O. No. 180 M., February 5, 1917. [2 ss.]

EDUCATIONAL OR OBJECTIVE CURRICULA.—Issuing orders on the proposals for the amendment and improvement of the —.
G.O. No. 191, Home (Edn.), February 17, 1917. [1 s.]

ANCIENT MONUMENTS.—Sanctioning the permanent inclusion of certain monuments at Udayagiri in the Nellore District in the list of — selected for conservation and requesting the Collector of Nellore to submit a draft notification for declaring them protected under the Act
G O No. 237, Home (Edn.), February 22, 1917. [1 s.]

SINKING OF VESSEL.—Issuing a Press communiqué stating that assurance as to the cause of the sinking of the Ship River "Weaverthorpe" and adds that no material explosion and that the military preparations that have been taken are of a precautionary character and afford no ground for any alarm on the part of the public
G O No. 98, Public (Marine), February 23, 1917. [1 s.]

[N.B.—A copy of any of the foregoing papers can be obtained, on payment of the price noted in brackets against each, on application to the Superintendent, Government Press, Madras.]

J. P. BEDFORD,
Acting Ch of Secretary.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

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Published by Authority

No. 10.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 6, 1917. [Price, 3 annas.

Part I-B.—Educational.

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Special Tests for Officers of the Salt, Abkari and Customs Department, January 1917—Candidates passed.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

(Education.)

RE-APPOINTMENT.

Fort St. George, February 28, 1917.

No. 18.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint Dr. J. R. Henderson to be a Government Member of the Council of the Victoria Technical Institute, Madras.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, March 6, 1917.

No. 19.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished :—

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

EDUCATION.

Delhi, the 19th February 1917.

No. 157.—The following preliminary announcement regarding the School of Oriental Studies, London, is published for general information :—

SCHOOL OF ORIENTAL STUDIES.

LONDON INSTITUTION.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

Date of opening of classes.

The classes of the school will begin on Thursday, January 18th, 1917. Intending students should apply at the school, either personally or by writing, to the Director. The Director will be glad to see students between the hours of 11 and 1 daily, and at other times by appointment.

Origin and scope of the school.

The school was established by Royal Charter in June 1916. Its purposes (as set out in the Charter) "are to be a school of oriental studies in the University of London to give instruction in

the languages of Eastern and African peoples, ancient and modern and in the literature, history, religion and customs of those peoples, especially with a view to the needs of persons about to proceed to the East or to Africa for the pursuit of study and research, commerce or a profession, and to do all or any of such other things as the governing body of the school consider conducive or incidental thereto having regard to the provision for those purposes which already exists elsewhere, and in particular to the co-ordination of the work of the school with that of similar institutions both in this country and in our Eastern and African Dominions and with the work of the University of London and its other schools."

The school has been created as the outcome of the reports of two Government committees, the first a Treasury Departmental Committee presided over by Lord Reay, the second an India Office Departmental Committee presided over by Lord Cromer. The school is intended to provide London with a centre for oriental teaching adequate to the needs of the metropolis and of the empire, and one that will remove the reproach that London has hitherto been without an oriental school comparable to those of Paris, Berlin and Petrograd.

Lord Reay's Committee recommended that the school should "be built up from the nucleus of oriental teaching now existing at University and King's Colleges." Oriental teaching has been carried on at the two colleges, both now incorporated in the University of London, much, or almost since, their foundation, and though the teaching has been on a restricted scale many distinguished orientalists have taken part in it. The Senate of the University of London have now assented to the transfer to the school of the teachers in the Oriental departments of the colleges, excluding certain subjects, such as Egyptology, Assyriology and Hebrew, and nearly the whole of the Oriental staffs of the colleges have been transferred to the school under this arrangement.

The governing body hope also to co-operate with the Great Oriental schools at Oxford and Cambridge and elsewhere

Buildings.

The school is in Finsbury Circus, within two minutes' walk from the termini of the Great Eastern, North London, and Central London Railways, within the same distance from Moorgate Street and Bishopsgate Street stations on the Metropolitan Railway, and about six minutes' walk from the Bank of England. The school occupies a building which formerly belonged to the London Institution (founded in 1807), which, with the consent of the proprietors of the institution, was transferred to the Commissioners of Works for the purposes of the school under the London Institution (Transfer) Act of 1912. The old building has been considerably altered and adapted internally to suit its new purposes, and a new wing has been built on to it which contains seventeen well-lighted classrooms. The cost of the alterations and additions has been about £26,000, provided by a special Parliamentary grant. There is a large library, 88 ft. by 42 ft and 26 ft in height, and a lecture theatre accommodating about 500 persons. There are also common-rooms for the staff and for both men and women students.

The classrooms are of two kinds: classrooms for lectures, and study classrooms, where students will be able to study with the aid of departmental libraries, and where one or other of the lecturers will be in frequent attendance to assist in their studies.

Curriculum and staff

The school will at the outset provide teaching in seven groups of languages, comprising 20 languages in all, enumerated below; but it is hoped at an early date to extend the scope of the school considerably, and students desiring instruction in any oriental language for which provision has not been made should make application to the Director. In a considerable proportion of the spoken languages instruction will be given by teachers belonging to the country where the languages in question are spoken. It will be the aim of the school to provide as far as possible both English and native lecturers in the principal languages included in the curriculum.

Courses on the history, religions and customs of Oriental and African countries will form a special feature in the teaching of the school. Special intercollegiate arrangements with the London School of Economics will be made for instruction in the sociology and anthropology of the less civilised races. Intercollegiate arrangements will also be made with University College for instruction in phonetics and modern phonetic methods will be used to facilitate the acquirement of correct pronunciation. Elementary practical courses will be provided in all the living languages taught

Courses will be arranged for the pass, honours, and higher degrees in oriental languages of the University of London.

Facilities will be provided for linguistic and literary research in the subjects of the curriculum, and special arrangements will be made for advanced students who do not desire to follow regular courses (as under Fees below)

The initial scheme for the teaching staff is as follows:—

Group I (Ancient India)	
Sanskrit	L. D. Barnett, M.A., Litt.D.
Pali and Buddhist Literature	Mrs. M. H. Bode, Ph.D.
Group II (The Near East).	
Arabic—*Classical Arabic*	T. W. Arnold, C.I.E., Litt.D., M.A.
Colloquial Arabic—Egyptian	Not yet appointed.
Bagdad	Hajji Abdul Majid Belshah.
Syrian	Not yet appointed.
Persian	E. Denison Ross, C.I.E., Ph.D
	C. E. Wilson, M.A.
	G. H. Darab Khan.
Turkish	Not yet appointed.
Group III (Northern, Eastern and Western India).	
Hindustani and Hindi	C. D. Stosl, I.C.S. (retired).
	A. Yusuf Ali, I.C.S. (retired), M.A., LL.M.
Bengali	J. D. Anderson, I.C.S. (retired).
Marathi	J. W. Neill, I.C.S. (retired).
Gujarati	Not yet appointed

Group IV (Southern India.)

Tamil and Telugu	R. W. Frazer, I.C.S. (retired), M.A., LL.D.
Tamil and Sinhalese	M. de Z. Wickremasinghe.

Group V (Further India, Malay Archipelago).

Burmese	A. L. Hough.
Malay	C. O. Blagden, M.A., Straits Settlements Civil Service (retired).

Group VI. (The Far East).

Chinese—*Mandarin*	Rev. S. B. Drake. Wuchen G. C. Ch'en, PH. D
Cantonese	Not yet appointed.
Japanese	H. Bunce, C.M.G. N. Kato.
Tibetan	Not yet appointed.

Group VII (African Languages).

Swahili and Bantu Languages	Miss Alice Werner.
Hausa	L. Withers Gill.

In addition to the above courses, for which instructors either have been, or will shortly be, appointed, it is hoped that later on the following languages may be included in the curriculum of the school:—Amharic, Armenian, Assamese, Lezgandi, Melanesian languages, Panjabi, Pushtu, Polynesian languages, Siamese, Somali, Yoruba, Zulu.

Courses will also be provided in Indian Law and the History of India.

It is hoped to arrange for two special courses of lectures on the religions of China and of India, in regard to which an announcement will be made later.

Time-table.

The time-table of lectures is in course of preparation. The majority of the courses will be given between 5 and 7 p.m., but special arrangements will be made in certain cases.

Fees (see also under Library below).

The following is the scale of fees payable by students:—

(a) *Composition fee.*—The payment of a composition fee of £4 4*s.* per term, or £16 16*s.* per session, entitles the student to all the privileges of the school, including admission to all or any of the classes and to the use of the library and the study-classrooms.

(b) *Fees for classes in single subjects:*—

(c)	Four hours a week	£3 3*s.* per term, or £11 8*s.* per session.
(c)	One hour a week	£1 1*s.* per term, or £3 12*s.* 6*d* per session

(d) Research students who desire to have access to the library and to be in communication with members of the staff of the school may be enrolled at any time on payment of a fee of £3 3*s.* per session.

All fees are payable in advance.

Library.

The General Library will be open to students and others from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Students who pay the composition fee, research students, and students who take a course in a single subject of not less than four hours a week are entitled to the use of the library.

Students who take a course in a single subject of only one hour a week may use the library on payment of a fee of 10*s.* 6*d* per session.

The library is open to those who are not students of the school on payment of a fee of 10*s.* 6*d.* per term or £1 1*s.* per session.

No fee will be charged to students of the school for the use of the departmental libraries in the study-classrooms.

Visitors to classes.

With the permission of the Director, visitors will be permitted to attend lectures up to a limit of three at any course, without payment of fee.

Register of attendance.

A register of attendance of students will be kept by each lecturer, and submitted daily to the Director for signature.

Admission of students at reduced fees.

It shall be within the discretion of the Director to admit students at a reduced fee in very special cases; report of such action will be made to the Governing Body in each case at the next meeting of the Governing Body.

E. A. HARVEY,
Acting Secretary to Government.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE.

Leave on medical certificate for six weeks from the 29th January 1917 is granted to Miss E. Sakelfield, Sub-Assistant Inspectress, Trichinopoly-Madura Girls' range.

J. H. STONE,
Director of Public Instruction.

Madras, 28th February 1917.

B 2

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENT

The Director is pleased to grant privilege leave on half pay for one month from or after the 1st March 1917 to M.R.Ry. J. C. Chinnappa, Headmaster, Government Panchama Training School, Madras, and to appoint M.R.Ry. M. S. Sabapathi Mudali, First Assistant, Government Training School for Panchamas, Madras, to act as Headmaster of that school in the Probationary class of the cadre of Sub-Assistant Inspectors during the absence of M.R.Ry. J. C. Chinnappa on leave or until further orders.

J. H. STONE,
Director of Public Instruction.

Madras, 28th February 1917.

SUB-ASSISTANTS' AND SUPERVISORS' TESTS.

The Director of Public Instruction hereby notifies that the Sub-Assistants and Supervisors Tests will be held on the 26th and 27th April 1917 at the undermentioned centres:—

Centre.	Superintendent.
(1) Bellary	Assistant Inspector of Schools, Bellary.
(2) Rechampur	Do. Ganjam.
(3) Calicut	Do. Malabar
(4) Chittoor	Do. Chittoor.
(5) Coimbatore	Do. Coimbatore.
(6) Cuddapah	Do. Cuddapah.
(7) Guntur	Do. Guntur.
(8) Madras	Do. Chingleput.
(9) Madura	Do. Madura.
(10) Mangalore	Do. South Canara.
(11) Nellore	Do. Nellore.
(12) Rajahmundry	Do. Godavari.
(13) Salem	Do. Salem.
(14) Tanjore	Do. Tanjore.
(15) Tinnevelly	Do. Tinnevelly
(16) Vizagapatam	Do. Vizagapatam.

2. The tests will be held in the Government Training School for Masters in all the centres except Madras, Cuddapah and Madura where they will be conducted in the buildings noted against each:—
Madras, Madrasa-i-Azam, Mount Road; Cuddapah, Municipal High School, Cuddapah; and Madura, Native College, Madura.

J. H. STONE,
Director of Public Instruction.

Madras, 26th February 1917.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENT.

The Acting Inspector of Schools, Third Circle, is pleased to grant one month's privilege leave on full pay from the date of relief on behalf of M.R.Ry. D. Raghava Achari, Headmaster, Modal section of the Government Training School, Nellore, and sub. *pro tem.* Sub-Assistant Inspector of schools, Markapur range, and to place A. V. Subba Rao, acting Supervisor of Elementary Schools, Markapur sub-range in charge of the Markapur range in addition to his own duties.

A. RAMA RAO,
Acting Inspector of Schools, Third Circle.

Bellary, 1st March 1917.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS,

SECONDARY SCHOOL-LEAVING CERTIFICATES.

PUBLIC EXAMINATION—MARCH 1917.

NOTICE.

Candidates in *all* the subjects must bring with them for use in the examination their own PENS AND PENCILS; those in (i) *Elementary Mathematics*, (ii) *Algebra and Geometry*, (iii) *Practical Mathematics*, (iv) *Trigonometry*, (v) *Physics* and (vi) *Chemistry*, their own mathematical instruments, viz., a foot rule graduated in inches and centimetres and sub divisions, protractor, set squares, dividers, compasses and a hard pencil; those in *Type-writing*, type-writers and necessary carbon paper; and those in *Commercial Practice and Geography*, in *Book-keeping and Commercial Arithmetic* and in *Shorthand and Type-writing*, rulers, erasers, knives and nib of two or more colours (other than black ink) for map drawing, drawing lines in Book-keeping, etc.

2. *Chemistry.*—Candidates in this subject will be permitted, if they desire it, to use a stencil for making drawings of apparatus.

3. *Shorthand.*—Candidates in this subject will be allowed to transcribe their shorthand notes with a type-writer. They will not be supplied with any "flimsy" paper for the purpose, but will be allowed to bring with them their own "flimsy" paper, if they wish to use such paper. If the machine used by a candidate, however, goes out of order, no extra time will be given to him to compensate for loss of time while the machine is out of order and being put right.

4. *Type-writing.*—Heads of institutions who are desirous that their pupils in this subject should be examined in batches, should make the necessary arrangements with the Chief Superintendent concerned *three* days before the examination in this subject and furnish him with all necessary information as to the number of candidates and machines and the time at which each batch should attend on the day fixed for the examination.

At least *every three* candidates must have *one* machine among them for the batch examination.

Instructors of institutions concerned will be allowed into the examination room *in the intervals between the examinations of the various batches* to inspect the machines and to remedy any defects.

If a candidate reports to the Superintendent that his machine has gone out of order, the Superintendent will intimate the fact to the instructor if he is waiting outside on the premises and

will permit him to enter the room (though the candidates may be at work) to inspect the machine and to remedy the defect or to supply another machine. It must, however, be clearly understood that the Superintendent incurs no responsibility in this matter; his action will be purely *ex gratia*, the whole responsibility resting on the candidate and the instructor. *No extra time will be given to a candidate to compensate for loss of time while the machine is out of order and being put right.*

6. *Needle-work and Lace-making.*—Candidates must bring to the examination room, scissors, thimbles, measuring tape, materials for the fancy work, specimens of their finished work, and sewing cotton.

8. A copy of the nominal list will be posted at the school concerned a day or two before the examination, and candidates will find their numbers, viz., the numbers of their Secondary School-Leaving Certificates in this list.

7. Attention is drawn to the following rules:—

(1) No candidate will be allowed to enter the examination room unless he wears a clean and decent dress, and in all cases where good manners require it, a suitable covering for the head, nor will he be allowed to keep his shoes on unless they are shoes of English pattern, and socks and trousers are worn also.

No candidate suffering from any contagious disease will be admitted to the examination room.

(2) No candidate will be allowed to quit the examination room on any day until the expiration of half an hour from the time fixed for the commencement of the examination, and candidates arriving after the expiration of that half hour will not be admitted.

(3) No candidate will be allowed to re-enter the examination room during the hours of examination after once quitting it, nor to leave the room without finally giving up his answers.

(4) Any candidate detected in speaking to, or in any way communicating with, any other candidate will be at once removed from the room and the circumstance reported to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

(5) *No candidate will be allowed to take into the examination room, slates, books, ruled sheets, manuscripts or papers of any kind.* Any one detected in the violation of this rule or having recourse to any unfair practices will be removed from the room and the occurrence reported to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

(6) Any candidate who does not behave properly towards the Chief and Assistant Superintendents of the Examination will be liable to have his examination invalidated and also to be debarred from appearing again for any of the examinations.

(7) Candidates whose names are not in the printed list furnished to the Superintendents must submit a written declaration through the Superintendents giving full particulars in regard to themselves including their address and furnish such evidence as may be possible of their having applied for admission to the examination at the proper time and paid the prescribed fees. The answers of such candidates will not be valued unless it is clear that the omission of their names is due to no fault of theirs.

(8) Candidate choosing to change their place of examination without previous permission, or appearing at any centre other than the one at which they ought to have appeared must not expect to have their answers valued. In all cases where permission has been granted, the memorandum or letter permitting the change should be produced for the satisfaction of the Superintendent.

(9) A candidate having completed his paper will rise from his seat and remain standing until the Superintendent takes his answer books. Any candidate wishing to ask any question of the Superintendent will pursue the same course but will on no account leave his place.

(10) Any answer-books sent up without the candidate's name and number affixed will not be valued. The answer-books should be fastened together at the left-hand corner.

(11) Candidates will not be allowed to take any papers, except their question papers, out of the examination room.

(12) Candidates are forbidden to tear up papers or to throw ink or papers on the floor.

(By order)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 1st March 1917.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary, School-Leaving Certificate Board.

SPECIAL EXAMINATION UNDER THE SECONDARY SCHOOL-LEAVING CERTIFICATE BOARD FOR THE BENEFIT OF TEACHERS WHO HAVE FAILED IN THE MATRICULATION OR THE UPPER SECONDARY EXAMINATION AND ARE DESIROUS OF BEING ADMITTED FOR SECONDARY-GRADE TRAINING—MARCH 1917.

NOTICE.

1. Candidates in *all* the subjects must bring with them for use in the examination their own PENS AND PENCILS; those in (i) *Elementary Mathematics*, (ii) *Algebra and Geometry*, (iii) *Practical Mathematics* and (iv) *Chemistry*, their own mathematical instruments, viz., a foot-rule graduated in inches and centimetres and sub-divisions, protractor, set square, dividers, compasses and a hard pencil; those in *Geography*, rulers, erasers, knives and ink of two or more colours (other than black ink) for map-drawing.

2. *Chemistry.*—Candidates in this subject will be permitted, if they desire it, to use a stencil for making drawings of apparatus.

3. A copy of the nominal list will be posted at the school selected as the place of examination a day or two before the examination, and candidates will be expected to learn their register numbers from this list.

4. Attention is drawn to the following rules:—

(1) No candidate will be allowed to enter the examination room unless he wears a clean and decent dress, and in all cases where good manners require it, a suitable covering for the head, nor will he be allowed to keep his shoes on unless they are shoes of English pattern, and socks and trousers are worn also.

No candidate suffering from any contagious disease will be admitted to the examination room.

(2) No candidate will be allowed to quit the examination room on any day until the expiration of half an hour from the time fixed for the commencement of the examination, and candidates arriving after the expiration of that half hour will not be admitted.

(3) No candidate will be allowed to re-enter the examination room during the hours of examination after once quitting it, nor to leave the room without finally giving up his answers.

(4) Any candidate detected in speaking to, or in any way communicating with, any other candidate will be at once removed from the room and the circumstance reported to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

(5) *No candidate will be allowed to take into the examination room, slates, books, ruled sheets, memoranda or papers of any kind.* Any one detected in the violation of this rule or having recourse to any unfair practices will be removed from the room and the occurrence reported to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

(6) Any candidate who does not behave properly towards the Chief and Assistant Superintendents of the Examination will be liable to have his examination invalidated and also to be debarred from appearing again for any of the examinations.

(7) Candidates whose names are not in the printed list furnished to the Superintendents must submit a written declaration through the Superintendents giving full particulars in regard to themselves including their address and furnish such evidence as may be possible of their having applied for admission to the examination at the proper time and paid the prescribed fees. The answers of such candidates will not be valued unless it is clear that the omission of their names is due to no fault of theirs.

(8) Candidates choosing to change their place of examination without previous permission, or appearing at any centre other than the one at which they ought to have appeared must not expect to have their answers valued. In all cases where permission has been granted, the memorandum or letter permitting the change should be produced for the satisfaction of the Superintendents.

(9) A candidate having completed his paper will rise from his seat and remain standing until the Superintendent takes his answer-books. Any candidate wishing to ask any question of the Superintendent will pursue the same course, but will on no account leave his place.

(10) Any answer-books sent up without the candidate's name and register number affixed will not be valued. In the answer-books to be supplied to candidates, the words 'Certificate number' will be found printed; the word 'Certificate' should be substituted by the word 'Register' in the case of the answer books used for the *Special Examination*. The answer-books should be fastened together at the left-hand corner.

(11) Candidates will not be allowed to take any papers, except their question papers, out of the examination room.

(12) Candidates are forbidden to tear up papers or to throw ink or papers on the floor.

(By order)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 1st March 1917.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary, School-Leaving Certificate Board

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION TO THE CIVIL SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that * candidates will be entertained for training in medical schools in connection with the Civil Subordinate Medical Department, Sub-Assistant Surgeon Branch: of these, vacancies* will be reserved for candidates from the Guntur, Vizagapatam, Godavari, Kistna, Guntur, Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Chittoor and Nellore districts. Of the 75 per cent of vacancies reserved for Telugu pupils, two will be specially set apart for Uriya students who have secured good marks in the School Final Examination and who will be selected without a competitive examination according to their marks in the School Final Examination. Applications for the same should be sent to the Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, accompanied by the necessary documents mentioned in paragraph 2.

2. Candidates must not be *below fifteen nor the 1st day preceding the date of admission nor above nineteen years of age on date of admission* into the Medical School (i.e., on 1st July next), and they must produce testimonials (in original) as to character, and certificates of age, vaccination, personal mark and physical fitness for Government service signed by a Commissioned Medical Officer of the British or of the Indian Establishment or a District Medical and Sanitary Officer or Civil Surgeon.

3. Candidates of all nationalities are eligible for this department provided they have passed the compulsory portion of the Upper Secondary Examination or the *Intermediate Examination of the Madras University* or hold completed Secondary School-Leaving Certificates; in the case of holders of these certificates however, no candidate with less than 60 per cent in English need apply.

4. If the number of applicants exceed the requirements in paragraph 1, a competitive examination will be held at any Civil station of the Madras Presidency where there may be a Medical Officer to superintend the examination.

5. The examination will be held on Tuesday, the 15th May next, and will be conducted by means of printed papers. Candidates will have two papers to answer—one a paper on English Grammar and Language, the other a paper on Translation from English into the candidate's vernacular.

6. Applications for admission to the examination, made out in manuscript, in the form prescribed in this notice and accompanied with the certificates, referred to in paragraph 2 above, must be sent to the Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, on or before the 31st March 1917. Each application must be superscribed "Application for admission to the examination for 'Civil Medical Pupils'," and be accompanied with a receipt showing that the examination fee of *Rupees five* has been paid into a Government treasury. This fee will not be refunded, nor will it be reserved for a subsequent examination. The applications should also be accompanied by a surety bond† executed by the parent, guardian, relative or a friend of the candidate binding himself (1) that the selected pupil will join the Medical School as ordered and complete his course of study and (2) that at the end of his course enter into further agreement, if required by Government.

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* The number of vacancies will be notified later.

† The officers before whom the bonds of surety may be executed are mentioned at the foot of the form of application.

Applications from candidates over the prescribed age and those received after the due date will on no account be considered. No notice will be taken of applications for exemption from the age limit and of those which are defective as regards the required documents.

7. Holders of completed Secondary School Leaving Certificates should forward their certificates along with their applications. In the case of candidates who will complete their Secondary School-Leaving Certificates during the course of the current year, they should forward with their applications (1) a conduct certificate obtained from the head of their schools which should invariably be an extract from the Secondary School-Leaving Certificates and (2) an extract certified by the head of the school showing the marks obtained at the last two terminal examinations. The original Secondary School-Leaving Certificate should be forwarded on or before 1st June 1917 pending receipt of which selection will not be made.

8. Successful candidates will be designated "Civil Medical Pupils." They will be required to enter the Medical School, Royapuram, Vizagapatam, Tanjore, or Cuddapah, as ordered, on 2nd July next. A fee will be Rs. 8 per mensem. Text-books will be supplied free of cost. On the completion of the fourth year of study, on examination if found qualified for advancement, they will be promoted to the grade of Civil Sub-Assistant Surgeon and receive the undermentioned salary contingent on their successfully passing the periodical examinations in one of the first two promotions:—

	Pay Rs.	Charge Allowance.
Under five years' service (Fourth grade)	30	Rs. 10 per mensem. Special allowances are also granted when serving in unhealthy districts, etc.
From five to ten years' service (Third grade)	45	
From eleven to fifteen years' service (Second grade) ..	55	
From sixteen to twenty years' service (First grade) ..	85	
Senior grade, Second class	80	
Do. First class	100	

10. An allowance for house rent will be granted, in addition, at a rate not exceeding Rs. 15 per mensem at the Presidency town and at Rs. 5 per mensem in the mofussil, irrespective of whether or not they hold sanctioned appointments, when no quarters are provided, on the conditions that (1) as regards subordinates attached to Government institutions, their residence is within a convenient distance of the institution in question and its situation is approved by the District Medical and Sanitary Officer or other superior officer under whom they are serving and (2) as regards others, their quarters must with the approval of the District Surgeon in the City of Madras or of the President, Local Board, or Chairman, Municipal Council, in the mofussil and that the District Surgeon in Madras or the District Medical and Sanitary Officer in the mofussil in every case certifies to the quarters being within a convenient distance of the institution to which the Sub-Assistant Surgeon is attached.

11. Civil Sub-Assistant Surgeons will be eligible for leave and pension under the rules applicable to the Uncovenanted Civil Service.

12. Selected candidates will be bound by articles of agreement to serve Government for a period of five years from date of receiving certificates of qualification from the Medical School.

13. Under ordinary circumstances Civil Sub-Assistant Surgeons are required to serve only in the Presidency of Madras, but they will be liable for temporary duty either Civil or Military elsewhere, should Government require their services to be so transferred.

14. Intending candidates may obtain a form of surety bond from the nearest District Medical and Sanitary Officer or Civil Surgeon or the Presidency District Surgeons at Madras.

Form of application for admission to the examination for "Civil Medical Pupils" to be held on the 15th May 1917.

* 1. Candidate's name and his house or village name in full in English.
2. Father's name and his house or village name in full in English.
3. Father's rank and occupation.
4. Caste and religion of candidate.
5. Present age of candidate with date of birth.
Age.
Date of birth.
6. Date and page of the Gazette announcing the candidate's success in the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University or the compulsory portion of the Upper Secondary Examination.
[*Here the candidate should state distinctly what exam nation he has passed.*]
7. Present residence—district, taluk, village, *address in full.*
8. Place at which candidate desires to be examined.
9. Vernacular language candidate wishes to be examined in.
10. Whether candidate has attached the certificates † required in paragraphs 2 and 6 of the notice.

* If the applicant be a European, the "Christian" name will be given instead of the "house or village name."
† The following papers should be attached to the application:—
(1) A treasury receipt for Rs. 5;
(2) A certificate of character;
(3) A certificate of physical fitness, age, vaccination and personal marks signed by a Commissioned Medical Officer;
(4) A certificate of having passed the compulsory portion of the Upper Secondary Examination or the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University, or the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate, and
(5) A surety bond executed before a Tahsildar, a Sub-Magistrate, a Village Munsif, a District Medical and Sanitary Officer or a Civil Surgeon.
The certificate of health, *which should bear three marks of identification*, should bear date of application.

Station and date of application. *Signature of Candidate.*

N.B.—If the application be not properly filled up in every respect, it will be returned to the applicant and his name will not be registered for examination, nor will the fee paid by him be refunded or reserved for a subsequent examination.

(By order)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations, Madras, 5th March 1917. G. MADDOX, *Secretary.*

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION TO THE INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH, 1917

Notice is hereby given that candidates * will be examined for the Indian Subordinate Medical Department Sub-Assistant Surgeon Branch, Madras.

2. Candidates must not be below sixteen nor above twenty years of age on date of admission into the *Medical School*, i.e., on the 1st of July next, and they must produce testimonials (in original) as to character signed by either Europeans or Indians of respectable position, and certificates of age, vaccination, general marks and physical fitness for military service signed by a Commissioned Medical Officer of the Royal Army Medical Corps or of the Indian Medical Service, or a District Medical and Sanitary Officer or Civil Surgeon, as well as certificates of having passed the necessary educational standard. Ward orderlies recommended by the Medical Officer under whom they are serving may compete for the Indian Military Pupil class under the same conditions except that in their case the maximum age limit is extended to 25 years.

3. Admission is equally open to the sons of soldiers and of persons engaged in civil occupations; but, other things being equal, preference will be given to the sons of Native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned officers and soldiers.

4. Candidates who have passed the compulsory portion of the Upper Secondary Examination or the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University or who hold completed Secondary School-Leaving Certificates will be eligible to compete; in the case of holders of these certificates, however, a selection will be made by the Surgeon-General. Students who have been dismissed from medical schools for inefficiency or misconduct are not eligible to appear for examination.

5. If the number of applicants exceed the number required, a competitive examination will be held at any Military or Civil station of the Madras Presidency or of Burma where there may be a Medical Officer to superintend the candidates.

6. The examination will be held on Tuesday the 15th May next, and will be conducted by means of printed papers. Candidates will have two papers to answer—one a paper on English Grammar and Language, the other a paper on Translation from English into the candidate's vernacular.

7. Applications for admission to the examination made out in manuscript in the form prescribed in this notice and accompanied with the certificates referred to in paragraph 2 above, must be sent to the Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras in the case of holders of Secondary School-Leaving Certificates and to the undersigned in other cases, on or before the 31st March 1917. Each application must be superscribed "Application for admission to the examination for Indian Military Pupils," and be accompanied with a receipt showing that the examination fee of *Rupees five* has been paid into a Government treasury. This fee will not be refunded, nor will it be reserved for a subsequent examination. Applications from candidates over the prescribed age and those received after the fixed date will on no *account* be considered. No notice will be taken of applications for exemption from the age limit and of those which are defective as regards the required documents.

8. Holders of completed Secondary School-Leaving Certificates should forward their certificates along with their applications. In the case of candidates who will complete their Secondary School-Leaving Certificates during the course of the current year, they should forward with their applications (1) a conduct certificate obtained from the head of their schools which should invariably be an extract from their Secondary School-Leaving Certificates and (2) an extract certified by the head of the school showing the marks obtained at the last two terminal examinations. The original Secondary School-Leaving Certificate should be forwarded on or before the 1st June 1917 pending receipt of which select on will not be made.

9. The candidates selected will be designated "Indian Military Pupils". They will be expected to join the Medical School, Royapuram, on the 2ND OF JULY NEXT. No selected candidate will be admitted to the Medical School, unless his parent, guardian or friend executes a security bond on his behalf, before his admission, undertaking to refund to the State the cost of the pupil's education if the latter refuses, on completion of the course to accept service in the Indian Subordinate Medical Department and to sign the required declaration, or, if he, before completion of the course, leaves the school without permission or is dismissed therefrom for misconduct or refuses to join the Medical School he may be posted to for training.

10. Military Sub-Assistant Surgeons will not be given their diploma until the close of their service. An Indian Military pupil who expresses his wish to abandon his studies on the completion of the course, or, who fails to pass the periodical school examinations or who misconducts himself, will be removed and all certificates to which he would otherwise have been entitled will be altogether withheld. A student who, after finishing his course, declines to sign the declaration will be similarly treated.

11. Selected candidates will undergo a scholastic training for four years, after which period if reported qualified, they will be admitted into the service as "Third-class Sub-Assistant Surgeons," and, after declaration, transferred to a Military hospital for duty. They will also be trained in Stretcher and Squad Drill.

12. One hundred good conduct marks are allotted to each pupil on admission to school from which deductions are made under the orders of the Superintendent for petty offences against discipline and for failures in examinations as detailed below; 50 marks are also allotted for drill and 50 for department, and deductions will be similarly made from these. At the end of the course the balance at credit will be added to the marks obtained by the pupil at the final examination and will thus help to determine his position on the list of Sub-Assistant Surgeons:—

Twenty marks for failure in two subjects of the first year's course; 20 marks for failure in one or two subjects of the second year's course; 20 marks for failure in any subjects of the third year's course; and the balance for petty offences against discipline.

13. Indian Military pupils will be allowed in addition to free quarters, clothing and books, and applicances for study, a stipend at the rate of Rs 12 a month throughout the whole course with Rs 2-8 a month extra for knowledge of English. Instead of a stipend, ward orderly Indian Military pupils will receive their regimental pay and *good* conduct pay and allowances and will not be seconded in their Regiments while under instruction. They will be struck off the strength of their regiments on the

* The number of vacancies will be notified later.

completion of their Medical training, when they will join the Indian Subordinate Medical Department under the usual conditions of service. These rates of pay are inclusive of compensation for dearness of provisions. When not provided with free quarters, all Indian Military pupils will receive the batting allowances authorized for havildars. All Indian Military pupils are to wear uniform at all times when on duty. They will be given an initial kit money of Rs. 14 on entrance to the Medical School and Rs. 8 annually to enable them to obtain khaki drill clothing from the Superintendent, Army Clothing Factory, Madras.

14. Third-class Sub-Assistant Surgeons will be required to sign a declaration to the effect that they will serve Government for a period of seven years in the rank of "Sub-Assistant Surgeons" unless prevented by physical inability from so doing. Should they apply for their discharge before the expiry of this period, they must refund one-seventh of Rs. 1,000 for every year by which their services fall short of seven years. During peace, Sub-Assistant Surgeons may claim their discharge after a service of seven years.

15. The establishment of Military Sub-Assistant Surgeons will be maintained to fill—

(a) Military appointments, viz., Station Hospitals for followers of British corps, native troops, cantonment and followers' hospitals and miscellaneous with the authorized reserve of 25 per cent *plus* a special reserve of 12 for Burma.

(*b*) Certain Civil appointments—Baluchistan Agency, Foreign Department, Imperial Service troops, Survey Department, Andamans' Commission and miscellaneous with the authorized reserve of 25 per cent.

16. The Sub-Assistant Surgeon's branch of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department will be divided into the following classes —

Native Officer.

Senior Sub Assistant Surgeon	..	First class with the relative rank of Subadar. Second class with the relative rank of Jamadar.

Native Warrant Officer.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon	.. ..	First class. Second class. Third class.

17. Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeons are not now eligible for the civil distinction of Bahadur, Rai Bahadur, etc., as the order of British India is open to them as well as to combatant Native officers.

18. The authorized establishment of Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeons will be 10 per cent on the total strength of Sub Assistant Surgeons equally divided between the two classes.

19. The monthly rates of pay will be—

Native Officer.

		Pay of rank	Extra pay for knowledge of English.
		Rs.	Rs.
Senior Sub Assistant Surgeon carrying the relative rank of Subadar.	First class ..	80	30
Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon carrying the relative rank of Jamadar.	Second class ..	65	15

Native Warrant Officers.

Sub Assistant Surgeon	First class ..	50	20
	Second class ..	40	10
	Third class ..	30	5

20. Members of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon class travelling on duty, on field or foreign service, in camps of exercise and during the period they may be in camp on account of sickness amongst troops, will receive a field allowance at the following monthly rates:—

		Rs.
Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon		10
Sub-Assistant Surgeon	First class	10
	Second class	5
	Third class	5

21. Members of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon class employed at Port Blair, in Burma or at Aden will receive field batta and free rations (or compensation in lieu of rations)

22. Any local, horse, or extra allowances will continue to be granted under existing regulations.

23. Members of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon class will be provided with free quarters while in cantonments. When not provided with quarters, hutting money under the rules in force will be granted at the rates authorized for jamadars. The uniforms of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department are provided by Sub-Assistant Surgeons from their clothing allowance. Swords and belts are obtainable from the nearest arsenal and uniform or the materials from the Army Clothing Department on payment

24. A Sub-Assistant Surgeon may be granted sixty days' leave on full pay annually by a Brigade or Divisional Commander and in addition thereto, twelve months' leave (or eighteen months, if invalided on account of active service or exceptional work) whether on private affairs or medical certificate, for each five years' service, by a Divisional or Independent Brigade Commander. Those accompanying Native Units on Colonial Service may be granted by the Brigade or Divisional Commander to the end of 90 days' annual leave, three months' leave before embarkation and a similar period on return to India. Any leave taken in excess of the above will not count towards promotion or pension.

25. Compensation for dearness of provisions under the rules in force is admissible to all members of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon class.

26. Pension batta when authorised will be passed at the following monthly rates:—

	Rs.
Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon	15
Sub-Assistant Surgeon..	10

27. Compensation for losses will be granted at one and a half month's pay excluding allowance for English qualification.

28. Before he can be advanced to superior grade, a Sub Assistant Surgeon will be required to pass an examination, for which he may present himself after a service of four years in each of the lower grades.

29. Second and third class Sub-Assistant Surgeons will be advanced to the first and second classes, respectively, after completing a service of five years in the lower grade, provided they are qualified by examination and good conduct.

30. The promotion of first-class Sub-Assistant Surgeons to the rank of Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, second class, and from the latter to first-class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon will be made by selection for ability and merit, and this selection will depend on the official reports of their conduct and qualifications.

31. Third-class Sub-Assistant Surgeons will take rank as such from the date on which they become Passed Medical Pupils.

32. A Sub-Assistant Surgeon is entitled to retire after a service of thirty years, reckoning from the date of appointment to the rank of third-class Sub-Assistant Surgeon on a pension equal to one-half his average pay, including extra pay for knowledge of English, during the preceding three years. Service as ward orderly will not count towards Sub-Assistant Surgeon's pension.

33. A Sub-Assistant Surgeon declared by a Medical Board to be unfit for further duty is entitled to the following monthly rates of invalid pension:—

After 25 years' service—One-half the average pay, including extra pay for English qualification, during the preceding three years.

After 10 and below 25 years' service—1/25th for each completed year of service of the average pay, including extra pay for English qualification, during the preceding three years.

Under 10 years' service—Gratuity—One month's emoluments for each completed year of service calculated on the pay and extra pay for English qualification received immediately previous to retirement.

34. If invalided on account of intemperance or irregular habits, he will be restricted to a pension equivalent to three-fourths the sum to which he would otherwise have been entitled.

35. A Sub-Assistant Surgeon invalided on account of wounds received while on service will receive the following monthly rates of pension:—

After 25 years' service—The full amount of his average pay during the preceding five years.

After 15 years' service—One-half of his average pay during the preceding five years.

After 5 years' service—One-third of his average pay during the preceding five years.

Under 5 years' service—One-fourth of his average pay drawn during his service.

36. A Sub-Assistant Surgeon, who is invalided on account of injuries sustained in the execution of any public duty, or on account of sickness contracted on, and solely attributable to, field service, will receive three-fourths of the pension which would be admissible to him, if invalided, on account of a wound.

37. Retirement will be compulsory at the age of 55 years.

38. Family pension and prize money will be granted as follows:—

Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, 1st class, as Subadar of Infantry.

Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, 2nd class, as Jamadar of Infantry.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon as Havildar.

Form of application for admission to the examination for "Indian Military Pupils" to be held on the 15th May 1917.

1. *Candidate's name and his house or village name in full in English.
2. *Father's name and his house or village name in full in English.
3. Father's rank and occupation.
4. Caste and religion of candidate.
5. Present age of candidate with date of birth—
   Age—
   Date of birth—
6. Date and place of the Court examining the candidate's success in the compulsory portion of the Upper Secondary Examination or the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University.

[*Here the candidate should distinctly state what examination he has passed.*]

7. Present address in full.
8. Place at which candidate desires to be examined.
9. The vernacular language in which the candidate wishes to be examined.
10. Whether candidate has attached the certificates† required in paragraphs 2 and 7 of the notice.

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* If the applicant be a Eurasian, the "Christian" name will be given instead of the "house or village name."

† The following papers should be attached to the application —

(1) A treasury receipt for Rs. 5,

(2) A certificate of character,

(3) A certificate of physical fitness, age, vaccination and personal marks signed by a Commissioned Medical officer, and

(4) A certificate of having passed the compulsory portion of the Upper Secondary Examination or the Matriculation Examination, or the Secondary school-leaving Certificate.

The certificates of marks, which should show marks of classification, should bear date of application.

Station and date of application.

Signature of candidate.

N.B.—If the application is not properly filled up in every respect, it will be returned to the applicant and his name will not be registered for examination, nor will the fee paid by him be refunded or reserved for a subsequent examination.

(By order)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 5th March 1917.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary.

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION TO THE MADRAS-BURMA SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, 1917

Notice is hereby given that twelve candidates will be examined for the Sub-Assistant Surgeon Branch of the Burma Subordinate Medical Department.

2. Candidates must not be below sixteen nor above twenty-five years of age on date of admission into the Medical School, i.e., on the 1st July next, and they must produce testimonials as to character, and certificates of age, vaccination, personal marks and physical fitness for Government service, signed by a Commissioned Medical Officer of the British or of the Indian establishment or a District Medical and Sanitary Officer or Civil Surgeon.

Candidates of all nationalities are eligible for the department provided they have passed the compulsory portion of the Upper Secondary Examination, or the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University or hold completed Secondary School-Leaving Certificates; in the case of holders of these certificates, however, no candidate with less than 10 per cent in English need apply.

3. Should the number of applications exceed twelve, the candidates will be subjected to a competitive examination in the English Language and in Translation.

4. Applications prepared in manuscript in accordance with the form prescribed in this notice and accompanied with the certificates referred to in paragraph 2, must be sent to the Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras on or before the 31st March 1917. The applications should also be accompanied by a surety bond* executed by the parent, guardian, relative or a friend of the candidate binding himself (1) that the selected pupil will complete the course of study and (2) that at the end of his course enter into further agreement, if required by Government.

5. Holders of completed Secondary School-Leaving Certificates should forward their certificates along with their applications. In the case of candidates who will complete their Secondary School-Leaving Certificates during the course of the current year, they should forward with their applications (i) a conduct certificate obtained from the head of their schools which should invariably be an extract from the Secondary School-Leaving Certificates and (ii) an extract certified by the head of the school showing the marks obtained at the last two terminal examinations. The original Secondary School-Leaving Certificate should be forwarded on or before 1st June 1917, pending receipt of which selection will not be made.

6. Each application must be superscribed "Application for admission to the Examination for Madras-Burma Sub-Assistant Surgeon Service," and be accompanied with a receipt showing that the Examination fee of Rs. 5 has been paid into a Government treasury. This fee will not be refunded, nor will it be reserved for a subsequent examination.

Applications from candidates over the prescribed age and those received after the due date, will *not be considered*. No notice will be taken of applications for exemption from the age limit and of those which are defective as regards the required documents.

7. Intending candidates may obtain a form of surety bond from the nearest District Medical and Sanitary Officer or Civil Surgeon or the Presidency District Surgeons at Madras.

8. The examination, which will be conducted by means of printed papers, will be held on Tuesday, the 15TH MAY NEXT, at any Civil station of the Madras Presidency where there may be a medical officer to superintend the candidates.

9. Successful candidates will be designated "Madras-Burma Medical pupils." They will be required to enter the Medical School, Royapuram, Vizagapatam, Tanjore or Calicut, on the 2ND JULY NEXT.

10. The course of instruction at the Medical School will extend to four years. During the term of pupilage, the stipends will be Rs. 9, Rs. 12, Rs. 15 and Rs. 18 for the first, second, third and fourth year, respectively. Text-books will be supplied free of cost. On completion of the fourth year of study, students who are found to possess the qualifications for advancement will be appointed to the Sub-Assistant Surgeon grade in Burma. They will be required to produce certificates of physical fitness after qualifying and before proceeding to Burma for service.

11. The following is the scale of pay for which Sub-Assistant Surgeons will become eligible:—

				Rs.	
Senior Grade, 1st class, 2 per cent of the total strength			..	145	per mensem.
Senior Grade, 2nd class, 10 per cent of the total strength			..	125	"
First Grade over 15 years' service	..	..	..	110	"
Second Grade, from 11 to 15 years' service	..	..	..	95	"
Third Grade, from 6 to 10 years' service	..	..	..	75	"
Fourth Grade, from 1 to 5 years' service	..	..	..	55	"

12. Allowances at the rates mentioned below are given in addition to the pay as stated before—

(i) For independence of charge Rs. 10 per mensem.

(ii) For remoteness or unhealthiness of locality and dearness of provisions in certain specified localities at 30 per cent on salaries subject to a maximum of Rs. 40 a month.

(iii) For each duty in addition to those of substantive appointments, as charge of a Civil Jail or Military Police Hospital, Lock-up, Reformatory, recognised Meteorological Observatory, etc., Rs. 10 per mensem.

(iv) For the examination and passing of cattle for slaughter or for the supervision of vaccination in municipalities and notified areas, an allowance not exceeding Rs. 10 per mensem.

(v) As Superintendent of a fourth or third-class Jail (there are at present four such charges) Rs. 50 or 75 per mensem.

(vi) While serving as whole-time Sub-Assistant Surgeons in charge of Jail Hospitals, the following allowances are given as compensation in lieu of private practice:—

(a) When more than one Sub-Assistant Surgeon is employed, the Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon will draw Rs. 25 per mensem and the Junior Sub-Assistant Surgeon (or Sub-Assistant Surgeons) Rs. 15 per mensem. In other cases the allowance will be Rs. 15 per mensem.

(b) Rupees 10 per mensem or Rs. 120 annually for special care and attendance to inmates of jail.

* The officers before whom the bonds of surety may be executed are mentioned at the foot of the form of application.

Similar allowances are granted if appointed to lunatic asylums.

(vii) An allowance of Rs. 10 per measem will be granted to Sub-Assistant Surgeons who are absent from their own head quarters on duty connected with epidemic diseases.

(viii) An allowance of annas eight a day will be paid to Sub-Assistant Surgeons who are solely employed on plague duty.

13. Promotion is awarded after five years' service in each grade up to the first grade and by selection to the Senior grade provided the professional examinations are successfully passed in due time, and service is approved, the number in the two classes of the Senior grade being limited respectively to 10 and 2 per cent of the total strength. Failure to pass a promotion examination entails delay of promotion till date on which the examination is passed. Non-Burmese Medical Subordinates receive no grade promotion and obtain no increment of pay until they have passed in the Burmese language by the elementary standard and on failure to pass the examination within two years of appointment shall be liable to forfeiture of appointment.

14. Leave and pension are granted in accordance with the Civil Service Regulations.

15. The following special privileges in respect of leave and travelling allowance have been sanctioned:—

(1) Scholarship holders are appointed to be Sub-Assistant Surgeons and are allowed as an exception to the rule in article 82, Civil Service Regulations, to draw the pay of the lowest grade from the date they pass their final qualifying examinations.

(2) Leave for a period not exceeding six weeks on the full pay of the lowest grade is granted to such Sub-Assistant Surgeons with effect from the date of passing their final examination.

Under no circumstances should this leave be exceeded. They should report themselves at the office of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Burma, Rangoon, at least a week before the expiry of this leave so that they may be able to join the appointments at the stations to which they may be posted within that period.

(3) Sub-Assistant Surgeons are allowed travelling allowances for themselves and their families (as defined in article 28 of the Civil Service Regulations) from the place at which the final examination is passed to the place to which they may be appointed, such travelling allowances being regulated by and subject to the conditions of article 1082 of the Civil Service Regulations. No travelling allowance will be granted to Sub-Assistant Surgeons on resignation or on otherwise quitting the service. When proceeding on leave on medical certificate by itself and not in combination with privilege leave cost of free passage to themselves and their families from place of last duty to their homes in India will be given on reaching their destination.

16. Before a candidate is appointed a Sub-Assistant Surgeon he, if of age, or his parents and guardians if he is a minor, will in accordance with condition (2) of rule 4 enter into an agreement to serve the Government of Burma for a period of five years from the date of receiving certificate of qualification from the Medical School, or in the event of failure to forfeit Rs. 7,000.

Form of application for admission to the examination for "Madras-Burma Medical pupils" to be held on the 15th May 1917.

1. Candidate's name and his house or village name in full in English.
2. Father's name and his house or village name in full in English.
3. Father's rank and occupation.
4. Caste and religion of candidate.
5. Present age of candidate with date of birth
   Age.
   Date of birth.
6. Examination passed with date and page of the *Fort St. George Gazette* announcing the candidate's success.
7. Present address in full.
8. Place at which candidate desires to be examined.
9. The vernacular or language in which the candidate wishes to be examined.
10. Has the candidate forwarded herewith the certificates* required in paragraphs 2 and 4 of the notice?

* The following papers should be attached to the application:—
(1) A treasury receipt for Rs. 5,
(2) A certificate of character,
(3) A certificate of physical fitness, age examination and personal marks signed by a Commissioned Medical officer;
(4) A certificate of having passed the compulsory portion of the Upper Secondary Examination or the Matriculation Examination, or the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate, and
(5) A surety bond executed before a Tahsildar, a Sub Magistrate, a Village Munsif, a District Medical and Sanitary Officer or a Civil Surgeon.

The certificate of Less 5, which should also show marks of identification, should bear date of application.

Station and date of application. *Signature of Candidate.*

N.B.—If the application be not properly filled up in every respect, it will be returned to the applicant, and his name will not be registered for examination, nor will the fee paid by him be refunded or reserved for a subsequent examination.

(By order)

Office of the Comr. for Govt Examinations, Madras, 5th March 1917.

G. MADDOX, *Secretary.*

SECONDARY SCHOOL-LEAVING CERTIFICATES.

CANCELMENT OF A CERTIFICATE.

It is hereby notified that the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate No. 19409 of T. N. Venkatachalam has been cancelled, as unauthenticated alterations have been found in it.

(By order)

Office of the Comr. for Govt Examinations, Madras, 5th March 1917.

G. MADDOX, *Secretary, School-Leaving Certificate Board.*

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS

EXAMINATIONS, 1917

NOTICE TO CANDIDATES REGARDING HALL TICKETS.

Candidates for the approaching Matriculation Examination, Intermediate Examination in Arts, and B.A. Degree Examinations *who are to be examined at Madras* may obtain their hall tickets at the Senate House on or after the dates specified below :—

Examination	Dates when hall tickets will be issued
Matriculation examination	From Monday, 19th March 1917.
Intermediate examination	Do.
B.A. Degree examinations	From Monday, 26th March 1917.

Heads of Institutions at Madras who may wish to be furnished with the hall tickets of their students are requested to forward to this office, in the case of the Matriculation and the Intermediate Examinations in Arts on or after Monday, the 19th March 1917, and in the case of the B.A. Degree Examinations on or about the 26th March 1917, a list showing the names of candidates in full *arranged in alphabetical order. In the case of the Intermediate Examination in Arts the list of names should also be arranged respectively under the different Groups taken by the candidates.*

Candidates for all the other University examinations to be held at Madras may obtain their hall tickets at the Senate House a week before the commencement of those examinations.

Candidates for examinations *who are to be examined at centres other than Madras* must obtain their hall tickets from the Chief Superintendents of the respective centres.

Communications to the Registrar from candidates requesting information relating to the results of Examinations will not receive attention until after the publication of the results in the Fort St. George Gazette. *Success or failure, however, will be communicated by telegraph, if prepaid.*

(By order)

Senate House, 27th February 1917. F. DEWSBURY, B.A., LL.B., *Registrar.*

NOTIFICATION.

With reference to the ordinary University lectures under Regulation 393 sanctioned by the Senate for the academic year 1916–17, it is hereby notified that the following course of lectures will be delivered as given below :—

Name of lecturer.	Subject of lecture.	Duration of course.	Place of delivery.	Date of commencement of lecture	Days and hours of delivery.
Rao Bahadur K. V. Rangaswami Ayyangar, M.A.	Economic Theory and Practice in Ancient India.		Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.	12th March 1917	Seven consecutive days commencing at 5-30 p.m. on the 12th March 1917.

The lectures will be open to students taking the Honours course in any college affiliated to the University, on the recommendation of the Principal of his college. No fee will be charged for attending the course of lectures, but a student shall not attend the course till he has paid the usual fees to his college for the terms.

The Principals of all colleges affiliated in the Honours courses are requested to forward *in duplicate*, at least a week before the commencement of the lectures, lists of students taking the Honours course recommended for admission to the lectures.

Persons other than those mentioned above may also, on the recommendation of the lecturer and at the discretion of the Syndicate, be admitted to the lectures.

(By order)

Senate House, 26th February 1917. F. DEWSBURY, M.A., LL.B., *Registrar.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA (UNIVERSITY) SCHOLARSHIP.

I. Applications for the above scholarship, which will be placed at the disposal of this University in the year 1917, will be received by the Registrar up to 15th March 1917. Applicants should furnish all necessary information specified in the following rules [approved by the Government in G.O. No. 168, Home (Education), dated 13th February 1917] for the selection of candidates for the scholarship :—

(1) The scholarship shall be open to all Indians being statutory Natives of India who have taken, or have qualified themselves for, the degrees specified below and who are under the prescribed limit of age on the 31st day of March in the year in which the selection is made :—

Degrees.	Prescribed limit of age. Years.	Degrees.	Prescribed limit of age. Years.
Bachelors of Arts	22	Bachelors in Engineering	24
Do. (Honours)	23	Bachelors of Medicine and Surgery ..	25
Masters of Arts	23	Licentiates in Medicine and Surgery ..	25
Bachelors of Laws	23	Doctors of Medicine or Surgery ..	25
Masters of Laws	23	Bachelors of Sanitary Science ..	23

[*G.O. No. 1075, Home (Education), dated 12th October 1916.*]

(2) Members of the domiciled European or Anglo-Indian community in India are not eligible for the award of the scholarship.

[*G.O. No.* 1070, *Home* (*Education*), *dated* 12*th October* 1916.]

(3) Applications for the scholarship must reach the Registrar not later than 15th March in the year in which the selection is made.

(4) Candidates who have applied for the Degree Examinations of the year in which the selection is made may submit provisional applications for the scholarship. If the dates of the publications of the results of these examinations allow, the provisional application of successful candidates will be considered on their merits.

(5) Applications for the scholarship should state the name of the University which the applicant would prefer to join and his selected subjects of study.

(*G. O. No.* 326, *Educational*, *dated* 30*th May* 1911.)

(6) Each candidate should furnish together with his application sufficient proof :—

(*a*) That he is statutory Native of India and an Indian.

(*b*) That his family (*i.e.*, his father if alive or, if father deceased, his guardian) consents to his acceptance of the scholarship.

(*c*) That his conduct has been good.

He should also furnish particulars as to his parentage and place of origin.

A descriptive roll in the prescribed form supplied by the Registrar should accompany the application.

(7) The scholar shall be selected by the Vice-Chancellor on the report of the Syndicate who will, in their turn, be guided by the opinion of the Professors and Examiners.

(*G.O. No.* 774, *Educational*, *dated* 18*th December* 1886.)

(8) In addition to producing with his application medical evidence of physical fitness required of all candidates the selected scholar will be required to undergo an examination by a Medical Board appointed for the purpose with a view to testing his ability to stand the English climate.

(*G.O. No.* 289, *Educational*, *dated* 14*th May* 1909.)

11. Intending applicants will, on application, be supplied with a copy of G.O. No. 593, Educational, dated 29th May 1916, containing the resolution of the Government of India on the subjects of State scholarships, which will furnish them with further necessary information.

(By order)

Senate House, 20th February 1917.

F. DEWSBURY, B.A., LL.B.,
Registrar.

ADMISSION OF STUDENTS INTO THE GOVERNMENT HOBART MUHAMMADAN TRAINING SCHOOL FOR MISTRESSES, ROYAPETTAH, MADRAS.

Stipends of the value of Rs. 10-8-0 each per mensem for Mahommadan students who are prepared to undergo training for the elementary grade are available in the Government Hobart Mohammadan Training School for Mistresses, Madras, from July 1917.

2. In addition to the above stipends, a guardian allowance not exceeding Rs. 5 per mensem may also be sanctioned to students whose parents or guardians do not permanently reside in Madras.

3. The period of training will be two years.

4. Candidates desirous of undergoing training should send in their applications for admission together with certificates of age, health, vaccination, general education and character (signed by an Inspectress or an Assistant or Sub Assistant Inspectress or the President of a Local Board or the Chairman of a Municipal Council or the Manager or Principal or Head-teacher of a recognised college or secondary school), so as to reach the Headmistress, Government Hobart Training School, Madras, not later than 15th April 1917. Conduct certificates issued by Head-teachers or Managers of schools or Presidents of Educational associations will not be accepted unless countersigned by an Assistant or Sub-Assistant Inspectress.

5. Further particulars may be obtained from the Headmistress.

6. Application forms may be had on application to the Headmistress.

7. All certificates attached to the applications for admission must be in the original.

8. Incomplete applications or applications received later than 15th April 1917 will be rejected.

9. An entrance examination will be held by the Headmistress for all intending candidates on Monday the 14th May 1917 in the school and only candidates who pass this examination will be eligible for admission.

Govt. Hobart Muhammadan Training School for Mistresses,
Madras, 14th February 1917.

G. I. PETERS,
Headmistress.

ADMISSION OF STUDENTS INTO THE GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOL FOR MISTRESSES, CALICUT.

Applications are invited from candidates for admission to the elementary grade training into the Government Training School for Mistresses, Calicut.

2. The period of training will be for two years from 2nd July 1917.

3. Rates of stipends will be as shown below :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Stipendiaries who have completed their studies in the VII standard or Form III	10	8	0
Ditto ditto mistresses	10	8	0
Pariahmas	10	8	0
Muhammadans	0	8	0
Others	6	8	0

4. Applications for admission should be sent through the inspecting officers, the Presidents of local boards, the Chairmen of municipal councils and the Managers of aided dairy schools. Applications otherwise received will be rejected.

5. The following certificates in original shall be attached to the applications :—

(a) A certificate of health and vaccination signed by a competent medical authority.

(b) A general education certificate signed by a competent authority.

(c) A certificate of conduct signed by an inspecting officer or the President of a local board or the Chairman of a municipal council or the Manager or Headmaster of a recognized secondary school. Certificates signed by any responsible person but countersigned by one of the officers mentioned above will be accepted.

(d) A certificate of age (baptism certificate in the case of Christians).

6. All applications for admission should be forwarded so as to reach the undersigned not later than 25th March 1917. Applications received after that date will be returned.

7. Forms of application can be obtained on indent from the Headmistress.

8. The number of admissions in this school will be restricted to thirty candidates and preference will be given in the order given below :—

(a) Teachers employed in public schools.

(b) Persons to whom local boards or municipal councils have given provisional appointments in schools under their management.

(c) Persons selected by Managers or inspecting officers under an agreement to be employed as teachers.

(d) Persons desirous of adopting the teachers' profession.

9. An entrance examination in (1) Vernacular, (2) General knowledge, and (3) Arithmetic will be held in this school by the Headmistress for all intending candidates on Monday the 2nd April 1917 and candidates who fulfil other conditions will be chosen in the order in which they pass.

Government Training School for Mistresses,
Cuttack, 16th February 1917.

E. VINCENT,
Headmistress.

ADMISSION OF STUDENTS INTO THE GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOLS IN THE FIRST CIRCLE—1917.

The Inspector of Schools, First Circle, hereby notifies for the information of the Assistant Inspectors, Sub-Assistant Inspectors, and the managers of aided schools that candidates of the Elementary Grade will be admitted for training in the Government training schools noted below :—

No.	Name of the Institution.		Number of stipends available.			Date of Admission.
			Higher elementary.	Lower elementary.	Total.	
1	Government Training School,	Vizagapatam ..	24	25	49	1st July 1917
2	Do.	Parlakimedi ..	....	37	37	Do.
3	Do.	Chicacole ..	.. ..	37	37	Do.
4	Do.	Rajahmundry ..	15* (15 ordinary, 6 Agency).	26	41	Do.
5	Do.	Samalkota ..	....	37	37	Do.
6	Do.	Rajahmundry ..	24	26	50	Do.

* Pending sanction for the continuance of this class.

2. The period of training is two years in the case of the students of the elementary grade—higher and lower.

3. The Inspector of Schools will make the selection on the recommendation of the subordinate inspecting officers.

4. The Sub-Assistant Inspectors are requested to submit to the Assistant Inspectors applications in the prescribed form. These applications will be consolidated in the Assistant Inspectors' offices. Two lists should be submitted to this office—one of selected and the other of rejected candidates—separately for each training school.

5. The names of candidates on the selected list should appear in the order of precedence.

6. The Assistant Inspectors will submit for each training school along with the selected list a tentative list of candidates not more than six to be selected in the order of precedence in the place of those who fail to join.

7. Article 124 of the Madras Educational Rules—age limit—should be strictly enforced in the selection of candidates.

8. Reasons for rejection should be fully given against each candidate in the rejected list.

9. In addition to provincial stipendiary candidates whose stipends are paid by local boards will be admitted for training. The Assistant Inspectors will submit lists of such candidates—board and municipal—separately with the following additional information.—

(1) Allotment made in the Budget for 1917-18.

(2) Amount that should go out of this allotment to be paid to teachers already under training.

(3) Amount available for payment to teachers selected during 1917-18.

10. Teachers holding permanent or substantive appointments in board or municipal schools should not be recommended except in very special circumstances for provisional stipends. They should be paid from the boards' resources.

11. The inspecting officers should recommend only such men as have been teachers before and persons desirous of adopting the teachers' profession.

12. The inspecting officers should select only those candidates who have passed the annual examination of the third form or the seventh standard and have been found fit for promotion to the next highest class for elementary higher grade and those who have passed the late Primary School Examination or a corresponding public or school examination for elementary lower. Preference will be given to those whose educational attainments are above these minima.

13. The general education certificates of candidates should be submitted in original with the applications.

14. In the case of applications signed by inspecting officers and presidents of local boards separate conduct certificates need not be submitted.

15. The applications of candidates referred to in clause 9 should invariably be signed by the presidents of local boards.

16. Printed forms of application may be had on application in the Inspector of Schools.

17. The consolidated list from the Assistant Inspectors should reach this office before 15th May 1917.

C. RANSFORD,
Inspector of Schools, First Circle.

Vizagapatam, 15th February 1917.

ADMISSION OF STUDENTS INTO THE GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOLS, IN THE THIRD CIRCLE.

The Inspector of Schools, Third Circle, hereby notifies for the information of Assistant and Sub-Assistant Inspectors and Managers of Aided Schools in the Circle that candidates of the Elementary Grade will be admitted for training in July 1917 in the following Government Training Schools under his charge:—

Number.	Name of institution.	Number of stipends available.		Total.
		Elementary Higher.	Elementary Lower.	
1	Government Training School, Bellary	24	26	50
2	Do. Anantapur ..	..	27	27
3	Do. Palyachoti ..	..	27	27
4	Do. Kurnool	..	23	27
5	Do. Chittoor	..	27	27

2. The period of training will be two years in the case of students of both the elementary higher and lower grades.

3. The Inspector will make the selection on the recommendation of the subordinate Inspecting Officers. Inspecting Officers are requested to forward two lists, one of selected and the other of rejected candidates. Their attention is invited to rule 119 of the Inspection Code.

4. The names of selected candidates should appear in the list in the order in which the subordinate Inspecting Officers wish they should be taken, i.e., they should be selected in reference to their general educational attainments, their service as teachers, the need for their training, and the nature of their appointment and the school from which they apply for training. Candidates who do not satisfy the condition of the age limit under rule 114 of the Madras Educational Rules should not, except in very special circumstances, be included in the list and the selection should be regulated, as far as possible, by rule 126. In the case of rejected candidates, the reasons for rejection should be mentioned against each.

5. To provide for the contingency of some of the candidates selected not joining the training schools, a few more than the sanctioned number will be selected by the Inspector for each range. All selected candidates who present themselves at the training schools on the opening day will be admitted; those who present themselves later will be admitted in the order in which they present themselves but only up to the number of sanctioned stipendiaries.

6. The list should include no one who has not been a teacher before or concerning whom there is a doubt whether he really intends to make teaching his profession.

7. In the selection of candidates for training next year, those who were awarded stipends this year but were refused admission on account of their not appearing in time might have a first claim for admission.

8. In addition to provincial stipendiaries, candidates whose stipends are paid by Local or Municipal Boards will be admitted for training, as also private candidates as free students.

9. In the case of teachers employed in Board and Municipal Schools clear information should be furnished regarding the nature of the appointment held by them (permanent, temporary, sub. *pro tem.* or acting as the case may be) and whether the local bodies have made any provision in their budgets towards the cost of their training. The attention of the Inspecting Officers is invited to the revised rules 123-125 of the Madras Educational Rules.

10. As regards qualification for admission only those candidates who have passed the annual examination of the Third Form or Seventh Standard and have been found fit for promotion to the Fourth Form or have been awarded an Elementary School-leaving certificate of the Seventh Standard are eligible for admission into the elementary higher class and only those who have passed the late Primary Examination or a corresponding public or school examination or whose attainments in the opinion of the Inspecting Officers are not lower than these are eligible for admission into the lower class. Preference should be given as much as possible to candidates whose educational attainments are above these minima requirements. The certificate of general education should be sent in original with the application. The certificate of physical fitness need be produced only by the candidates chosen as stipendiaries. Separate conduct certificates need not be submitted by candidates whose applications are signed by an Inspecting Officer. Candidates may be subjected to a selection examination by the headmaster of the training school into which they seek admission and those that are considered poor by the headmaster will not be admitted.

11. In cases in which the number of candidates applying for training is in excess of the number for which there is provision, the selection should be made on the result of an entrance examination conducted by the Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools. The number of candidates recommended for each range should not exceed ten.

12. Printed forms of application can be obtained on indent from the Assistant and Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools.

13. Applications completed in accordance with the above instructions should reach the undersigned before the 15th May 1917.

14. Admission into training schools for masters under private management will be regulated by paragraphs 2, 11 and 12 in addition to rules contained in chapter X of the Madras Educational Rules.

Camp Cooty, 17th February 1917.

A. RAMA RAO,
Acting Inspector of Schools, Third Circle.

ADMISSION OF STUDENTS INTO THE GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOL FOR MISTRESSES, RAJAHMUNDRY.

The Acting Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Northern Circle, hereby notifies for the information of the Inspecting Officers, Managers of Aided Girls' Schools, and the head teachers of Government and Board Girls' Schools that candidates of the elementary grade will be admitted for training in July 1917 in the Government Training School for Mistresses, Rajahmundry.

2. The period of training is two years in the case of students of both the elementary higher and lower grades.

3. The rates of Provincial stipends shall be as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Stipendiaries in the Elementary Higher Grade (those who have completed the VII standard course).	10	0	0
Stipendiaries in the Elementary Lower Grade (those who have completed the IV or higher standard course).	8	8	0
Hindu mistresses	12	8	0
Panchamas (Elementary Lower Grade)	8	8	0

A guardian allowance not exceeding Rs. 4 per mensem may be given to Caste Hindu Women who are not permanent residents of Rajahmundry.

4. In addition to Provincial stipendiaries, candidates, whose stipends are paid by Local or Municipal Boards, will be admitted for training. No Provincial stipends will be granted to teachers who hold permanent appointments in Board and Municipal schools. The nature of the appointment held by them (permanent, temporary, sub. *pro tem* or acting, as the case may be) should clearly be mentioned in column 8 of the application. The applications of these candidates should invariably be signed by the Presidents of the Local Boards or the Chairmen of the Municipal Councils concerned.

5. As regards the qualifications for admission, only those candidates, who have passed the Annual Examination of the III form or the VII standard and have been found fit for promotion to the IV form or have been awarded an elementary school-leaving certificate of the VII standard, are eligible for admission into the elementary higher grade and those who have passed the late primary examination or a corresponding public or school examination or whose attainments in the opinion of the Inspecting officers, are not lower than these, are eligible for admission into the lower elementary grade.

6. Candidates, who do not satisfy the condition of age limit under rule 114 of the Madras Educational Rules, will not be selected. The age must be not less than 14 and must not exceed 25 years; or in the case of a candidate who has been employed continuously as a teacher in a recognized school for not less than three years 25 years.

7. A selection examination will be held, prior to the admission of the candidates into the Training school, in arithmetic, geography and general knowledge and only those who obtain the minimum number of marks fixed will be admitted. Arrangements will be made for the examination of the candidates at the nearest Girls' school in which there are female teachers. The papers will be set and valued by the Headmistress of the Government Training School for Mistresses, Rajahmundry.

8. Applications in the prescribed form, signed by an Inspecting Officer or the President of a Local Board or the Chairman of a Municipal Council or the Principal or Manager of a recognized Secondary school, with a promise of appointment after training, should be sent before the close of March 1917 to the headmistress of the above-mentioned training school from whom application forms may be obtained. Certificates of general education and character should be attached to the application. A certificate of physical fitness will be required only from the selected candidates.

Vizagapatam, 16th February 1917.

M. A. SRINIVASA,
Acting Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Northern Circle.

GOVERNMENT LEATHER TRADES SCHOOL, MADRAS.

The next session of the above school will begin on Monday, 23rd June next, when not more than ten students will be admitted. Candidates must not be less than 16 years of age and, if they have not passed the Intermediate Examination of a recognized University, will be required to undergo an entrance examination. The instruction given includes courses in methods of tanning, methods of currying and finishing and principles of leather manufacture. Laboratories are provided and the school is equipped with modern machinery. The fees (Rs. 70 per annum) must be paid in advance. Application forms and prospectus may be obtained from the Principal.

Madras, 19th February 1917.

C. A. INNES,
Director of Industries.

RULES REGARDING ADMISSION OF CANDIDATES TO THE COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING, MADRAS

(1) ENGINEER CLASS.

(1) Candidates must have passed the Intermediate examination of the Madras University with Group I as the optional branch or an examination accepted by Government as equivalent thereto, and must be under 20 years of age on the 30th June 1917.

(2) Twenty candidates will be admitted. If the number of applicants exceeds 20, admission will be regulated by selection by the Principal.

(3) The fee for registration for admission is Rs. 5, which will, under no circumstances, be refunded. Applications will be received by the Principal up to Monday the 21st May 1917.

(4) Every application must be accompanied by—

(a) a receipt showing that the registration fee has been paid into a Government Treasury or the Bank of Madras;

(b) copies of testimonials of good character covering the last two years*; one of the testimonials must be from the head of the college the candidate last attended;

(c) copy of satisfactory certificate of age

Form of application for admission to the Engineer Class, College of Engineering, Madras.

Candidate's name in full (initials and abbreviations must be avoided as far as possible.)	Candidate's address.	Name and address of father or guardian	Date of birth.	Race and religion.	Year of passing the Intermediate examination of the Madras University with Group I as the optional branch	Register number and rank in the Intermediate examination.	List of documents enclosed.	Remarks.

Place

Date

Signature of Candidate.

Printed forms will be supplied on application.

(5) The names of the selected candidates will be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

(6) The selected candidates will join the college on Monday, the 9th July 1917, and must each on that date deposit with the Principal—

(a) a sum of Rs. 120 which will be drawn against for instruments and books;

(b) a health certificate from a Gazetted Government Medical Officer to the effect that the candidate is fit for the out-door work of the Public Works Department and that he has had small-pox or has been vaccinated;

(c) his University diploma or certificate;

(d) the original testimonials of character of which copies were furnished with his application;

(e) original certificate † of age or an attested copy;

(f) a leaving certificate from his last college.

(2) PROBATIONARY SUBORDINATE CLASS.

(a) *Civil Candidates.*

(1) Candidates must be either holders of completed secondary school leaving certificates considered by the Principal of the College as satisfactory or must have passed the Matriculation examination of the Madras University or an examination accepted by Government as equivalent thereto, and must be under 20 years of age on 30th June 1917.

(2) Ninety candidates will be admitted. If the number of applicants exceeds 90, admission will be regulated by selection by the Principal.

(3) The fee for registration for admission is Rs 5 which will under no circumstances be refunded. Applications will be received by the Principal up to Monday, the 21st May 1917

(4) Every application must be accompanied by—

(a) a receipt showing that the registration fee has been paid into a Government Treasury or the Bank of Madras;

(b) copies of testimonials of good character covering the last two years*; one of the testimonials must be from the head of the college the candidate last attended;

(c) copy of satisfactory certificate of age if the applicant is not a holder of the secondary school leaving certificate.

(d) Secondary school-leaving certificate in *original* if the applicant is a holder thereof.

* An unbroken period of not less than two years immediately preceding the date of application.

† Cert ificate of age must be a detailed horoscope with the signs of zodiac correctly filled in, a baptismal certificate, an extract from a register of births or a declaration of age on one rupee stamped paper made on oath before a Magistrate

Form of application for admission to the Probationary Subordinate Class, College of Engineering, Madras

Candidate's name in full (Initials and abbreviations will not be accepted)	Candidate's address.	Name and address of father or guardian	Date of birth.	Race and religion.	The year in which the applicant obtained any school-leaving certificate or passed the Matriculation examination of the Madras University	Register number in the Public examination for the award of secondary school leaving certificates in the University's Matriculation examination.	List of documents enclosed.	Remarks.

Place

Date *Signature of Candidate.*

Printed forms will be supplied on application.

(5) The names of the selected candidates will be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*

(6) The selected candidates will join the college on Monday, the 9th July 1917, and must each on that date deposit with the Principal—

(a) a sum of Rs 100 which will be drawn against for instruments and books ;

(b) a health certificate from a Gazetted Government Medical officer to the effect that the candidate is fit for the out door work of the Public Works Department, and that he has had small pox or has been vaccinated ;

(c) his University certificate ;

(d) the original testimonials of characters of which copies were furnished with his application ;

(e) original certificate of age * or an attested copy if the applicant is not a holder of the secondary school leaving certificate ;

* * (f) a leaving certificate from his last college

(b) Military Candidates.

Non-commissioned officers and soldiers of His Majesty's British Service will, to the number of five, be admitted to the college on Monday, the 9th July 1917. They must hold a first class Army School certificate. If more than five candidates apply, selection will be made by the Principal, who will give preference to those who have practised a trade. Candidates must be of thoroughly good character, well recommended by their Commanding officers, and under 19 years of age on the 30th June 1917. They must have had not less than two years' service prior to the date of admission to the college. Applications in I.A.F.U. 1710 will be received by the Principal up to Monday, the 21st May 1917. Each candidate's application will be forwarded by his Commanding officer to the principal and will be accompanied by the following documents relating to the candidate :—

(a) extract from regimental defaulter's and court-martial books for the whole period of service;

(b) extract from company defaulter's book for the preceding two years ;

(c) statement of the trade followed by the candidate before enlistment ;

(d) certificate of good eye-sight, sound health and unimpaired constitution, signed by a medical officer in the following form :—

I certify that I have carefully examined A. B., and that to the best of my belief he's eye sight is good and he has no disease, constitutional affection or bodily infirmity, unfitting him, or likely to unfit him, for out-door employment as an Upper Subordinate in the Public Works Department.

Name.

Designation.

The selected candidates shall join the college on Monday, the 9th July 1917, and bring with them—

(a) a descriptive roll ;

(b) the record of service ;

(c) a last pay certificate ;

(d) last rations and bedding certificates ;

(e) a certified list of clothing and necessaries in their possession when quitting their regiment ;

(f) a certificate of the carriage, if any, furnished to them at the Government expense, etc., on leaving their regiments to proceed to Madras ;

(g) Medical history sheet.

When not furnished with carriage to enable them to join, a certificate shall be given to this effect and they shall thus receive travelling allowance at the rate of one anna per mile. A double allowance shall be granted to married men if they are accompanied by their wives.

The selected candidates shall join the Probationary subordinate class. Probationers who fail to pass the examination held at the end of the second year shall at once revert to their corps. Those who pass shall join the first year Upper Subordinate class as regular students.

College of Engineering, Madras.
15th February 1917.

W. H. JAMES,
Principal.

* Certificate of age means a detailed horoscope with the signs of the zodiac correctly filled in, a baptismal certificate, and extract from a register of births or a declaration of age on one rupee stamped paper made on oath before a Magistrate.

AWARD OF SCHOLARSHIPS FOR THE STUDY OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING AT THE COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING, MADRAS—JULY 1917.

Government have sanctioned the award of three scholarships of the value of Rs. 30 each per mensem, tenable by natives of this Presidency at the College of Engineering, Madras, for a period of four years commencing on the 9th July 1917 for the study of Mechanical Engineering and Electrical Engineering. Candidates desirous of applying for these scholarships should submit their applications to the Principal so as to reach him not later than the 15th May 1917. Each application should be in the candidate's own handwriting and in the form appended. The selections will rest with the Principal.

2. Candidates should be either Graduates in Arts or have passed the Intermediate examinations of the Madras University with group I as the optional branch. They will be required to produce satisfactory evidence of good character and of physical fitness to undergo the course of study that will have to be followed. The applications should show clearly age, nationality and general educational attainments.

3. The holders of the scholarships will not be bound by any engagement to serve Government on the completion of their course, nor will the Government be bound to employ them. Each holder will, however, be required to find two sureties to execute an agreement, providing for the refund to the Government of the amount of the scholarship, should he fail to obtain the diploma granted at the end of the course.

4. The scholarships will be disbursed by the Principal of the College of Engineering. In case the Principal is not satisfied with the progress or conduct of any scholarship holder, the scholarship will be stopped.

5. Particulars of the course of study and a copy of the College rules may be obtained on application to the Principal.

NOTE.—*There is no restriction in regard to age and holders of the these Scholarships can qualify for the College Diploma, but they are ineligible for the guaranteed appointment, medals and prizes. The fees and deposit money specified in the rules must be paid by scholarship holders. Applicants must conform generally to the ordinary regulations regarding the submission of applications.*

Form of application for scholarship.

(To be in the candidate's handwriting.)

To the Principal, College of Engineering, Madras.

SIR,

I request that I may be considered a candidate for a scholarship to enable me to pursue the course of study in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering at the College of Engineering, Madras. The required particulars and a certificate that I am physically fit to undergo the course from a qualified medical practitioner are forwarded herewith.

I am, Sir,
Yours
(Signed)

Date 191 .

Particulars.

(1) Name; father's name; (2) Age; (3) Religion; (4) Place of birth; (5) School or College last attended; (6) Highest standard studied; (7) Languages known; (8) Present occupation; (9) Name and address of father or guardian; caste in full; address in full.

I solemnly affirm that I possess the pecuniary ability to go through the full course which I desire to take and that I am not likely to leave the College on account of pecuniary difficulties.

(*Applicant*)

College of Engineering, Madras,
16th February 1917.

W. H. JAMES,
Principal.

THE CEDED DISTRICTS COLLEGE, ANANTAPUR.

This college, which is maintained by Government, was opened in July 1916, for the special benefit of the students of the Ceded districts. The college is affiliated to the Madras University in Group II of the Intermediate course, and has applied for further affiliation in Group I from July 1917.

In Group II the college provides for the following combinations :—

(a) Ancient and Modern History and Telugu or Canarese or Sanskrit.

(b) Ancient and Modern History and Logic.

(c) Ancient History, Logic and Telugu or Canarese or Sanskrit.

There is a hostel attached to the college under the control of the Principal, assisted by a committee consisting of the members of the staff of the college.

Applications for admission to the college should be sent in as soon as possible after the publication of the University eligibility list. Students should submit their secondary school-leaving certificates or certified extracts therefrom with their application for admission.

Anantapur, 23th February 1917.

S. E RANGANADHAN,
Principal, Ceded Districts College.

NOTIFICATION.

Candidates for the ensuing Sub-Assistant Inspectors' Test are informed that they may study the statistics of 1911–15 for the paper on "Educational Statistics" as the Report on Public Instruction for 1915–16 has not yet been published.

Madras, 23rd February 1917.

H. A. HART,
Inspector of Schools, Fourth Circle.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES—APRIL 1917.

List of Centres and Superintendents of Examination.

Centre	Place of Examination.	Superintendent
1. Jeypore	Board Training School, Jeypore	Headmaster.
2. Russelkonda	Government Training School, Russelkonda	Do.
3. Berhampur	Do. Berhampur	Do.
4. Chicacole	Do. Chicacole	Do.
5. Parvatipur	Do. Parvatipur	Do.
6. Vizagapatam	(a) Do. Vizagapatam	Do.
	(b) Queen Mary High School, Vizagapatam, for Mohammadan Women only	Headmistress
7. Rajahmundry	(a) Government Secondary Training School, Rajahmundry.	Headmaster.
	(b) Government Training School for Mistresses, Rajahmundry.	Headmistress
8. Coconada	C.B.M. Training School, Coconada	Correspondent.
9. Masulipatam	(a) C.M.S. Normal School, Masulipatam	Do.
	(b) C.M.S. Sharkey Memorial Training School for Mistresses, Masulipatam.	Do.
10. Guntur	(a) Government Training School, Guntur	Headmaster.
	(b) Do. for Muhammadan Women, Guntur (for Muhammadan women only).	Headmistress.
11. Bapatla	A.B.M. Training School, Bapatla	Correspondent
12. Ongole	(a) Government Training School, Ongole	Headmaster.
	(b) A.B.M. Training School for Mistresses, Ongole.	Correspondent.
13. Nellore	Government Training School, Nellore	Headmaster.
14. Bellary	Do. Bellary	Do.
15. Anantapur	Do. Anantapur	Do
16. Gooty	London Mission Training School, Gooty	Correspondent.
17. Royachoti	Government Training School, Royachoti	Headmaster,
18. Nandyal	S.P.G. Training School, Nandyal	Correspondent.
19. Karnool	Government Training School, Karnool	Headmaster,
20. Madras	(a) Government Pachaiaa Training School, Madras	Do.
	(b) Government Muhammadan Training School, Madras	Do.
	(c) Presidency Training School for Mistresses, Egmore.	Superintendent.
	(d) Government Secondary and Training School for Mistresses, Triplicane.	Do
	(e) U.F.C.M. Training School, Royapuram	Do.
	(f) Government Robert Training School for Mistresses, Royapettah (for Muhammadan women only).	Headmistress.
21. Saidapet	Teachers' College, Saidapet	Headmaster, Higher Elementary Training School.
22. Bangalore	Government Training School, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	Headmaster.
23. Chittoor	Government Training School, Chittoor	Do.
24. Rampet	Do. Rampet	Do.
25. Vellore	Union Mission Training School, Vellore	Correspondent.
26. Salem	Government Training School, Salem	Headmaster.
27. Coimbatore	(a) Government Training School for Masters, Coimbatore (for males) *	Headmaster
	(b) Government Training School for Mistresses, Coimbatore (for females)	Headmistress.
28. Cuddalore	Government Training School, Cuddalore	Headmaster.
29. Villupuram	Do. Villupuram	Do.
30. Tanjore	(a) Government Training School for Masters, Tanjore (for males).	Do.
	(b) Government Training School for Mistresses, Ramattagoda, Tanjore (for females).	Headmistress.
31. Tranquebar	E.L. Mission Training School, Tranquebar	Correspondent.
32. Trichinopoly	(a) Government Training School, Trichinopoly	Headmaster.
	(b) R.C. Training School for Mistresses, Trichinopoly (for females)	Correspondent.
33. Madura	Cajetan Hall Training School for Mistresses, Madura	Do.
34. Dindigul	Government Training School, Dindigul	Headmaster.
35. Pasumalai	A.M. Training Institution, Pasumalai	Correspondent.
36. Tinnevelly Bridge.	Government Training School, Tinnevelly	Headmaster.
37. Palamcottah	(a) C.M.S. Training Institution, Palamcottah (for males).	Correspondent of the School and the First Assistant, Government Training School, Tinnevelly.
	(b) Sarah Tucker Training Institution, Palamcottah (for females).	Principal.

* This school is temporarily removed to Tanjore owing to plague and therefore the examination will be held at Tanjore and not at Coimbatore. Those who selected Coimbatore should go to Tanjore

Centre.	Place of Examination	Superintendent.
38. Nazareth ..	S.P.G. Training School, Nazareth ..	.. Correspondent.
39. Calicut ..	Government Training School, Calicut ..	.. Headmaster.
40. Tellicherry ..	Brennen College, Tellicherry ..	.. Principal
41. Badagara ..	Government Training School, Badagara ..	.. Headmaster.
42. Malappuram ..	Do Malappuram ..	.. Do.
43. Mangalore ..	Do. Mangalore ..	.. Do.
44. Mercara ..	Do. Mercara ..	.. Do.

Madras, 28th February 1917.

J. H. MELVILLE,
Inspector of European and Training Schools.

ERRATUM.

In the list of candidates that have been declared to have passed the Manual Training Examination, December 1916, published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 23rd January 1917, page 109—

For "6. Sankara Ayyar" *read* "6. Sankara Ayyar, K."

Teachers' College, Saidapet,
24th February 1917.

H. S. DUNCAN,
Principal.

THE MADRAS STUDENTS' ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

President :

The Vice-Chancellor of the University of Madras (*Ex-officio*).

Vice-President :

The Director of Public Instruction, Madras (*Ex-officio*).

Members :

The Resident at Hyderabad (*Ex-officio*).
The Resident in Mysore (*Ex-officio*).
The Raja of Kollengode.
The Rev. G. Pittendrigh, M.A.
Mr. L. C. Rodgers, Travancore.
Mr. F. S. Jarvis, M.A., Cochin.
Mr. K. Ramaswami Mudaliar, M.A.
Mr. S. E. Ranganadhan, M.A.
Mr. V. P. Metcalfe, B.Sc., Bangalore.
Mr. K. Ramanuja Acharlyar, Vizianagram.
The Rev. W. W. Wallace, Madura.
The Rev. Allen Gardiner, Tuticorin.
Mr. Young Necker, Madras.
Mr. Yakub Hasan,
Mr. Krishna, Pandalai, M.A. (*Ex-officio Member*).
Mr. Sayyid Raza Ahmad, Hyderabad.

Secretary :

Mr. Arthur Davies, M.A.

The main functions of the Committee are—

(1) To furnish information and advice to Indians who contemplate going to England.

(2) To circulate in India to colleges and other institutions the Educational, Financial, and Social information collected by the Bureau in London.

(3) To communicate with the Central Bureau on behalf of students before they start, or on behalf of their parents when they are in England.

Students of the Madras Presidency and of Native States whose colleges are affiliated to the Madras University, who contemplate going to England, and the relatives and friends of those who are going or are already gone, are invited to correspond with Mr. Arthur Davies, Secretary to the Madras Committee at the Law College, Madras, from whom all necessary information can be obtained.

Letters from Madras students to the Educational Adviser in London or to other Educational authorities in Great Britain are forwarded to the Madras Secretary for disposal and much delay will therefore be saved by direct correspondence with the latter.

There is a library attached to the Secretary's office at the Law College consisting of the prospectuses, syllabuses and calendars of the various educational institutions and universities in Great Britain and students and other enquirers will be allowed the use of the library on all week days except Saturdays and holidays between 12 noon and 5 p.m.

Law College, Madras,
30th January 1917.

A. DAVIES,
Secretary, Madras Students' Advisory Committee.

VACANCIES.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the appointment of Demonstrators in the following laboratories in the Presidency College, Madras :—

Two in Physical Laboratory, two in Chemical Laboratory, one in Zoological Laboratory and one in Geological Laboratory.

The appointments carry a salary of Rs. 50 a month and are for a period extending from the opening of the college in July 1917 to the commencement of the summer vacation in April 1918. The Demonstrator appointed will have time and opportunity for laboratory work of their own.

Applications containing the following particulars should reach the undersigned not later than 26th March 1917.

(1) Name in full; (2) Caste; (3) Age; (4) Last previous appointment with salary. In this case, the consent of his immediate superior to take up the post should be attached; (5) Highest examination passed, both general and technical, with class and year; (6) Whether qualified under the public service rules; (7) Where trained and date of teachers' certificate; (8) Vernacular and (9) Whether vaccinated or revaccinated after the age of two years.

The Presidency College, Madras,
15th February 1917.

H. J. ALLEN,
Principal.

APPLICATIONS are invited from trained mistresses under 25 years of age for the following vacancies in the Central Circle :—

Government Girls' Schools.

Headmistress, Tiruvannamalai, Rs. 20.
Do Wallajapet, Rs. 20.
Two assistants, Salem, Rs. 14 each.
Do. Conjeeveram, Rs. 14 and Rs 12
Do. Nellore (Hindu), Rs. 14 and Rs. 12
Assistant, Madanapalli (Hindu), Rs 12
Do. Arur (Muhammadan), Rs. 12.
Do. Nellore (Muhammadan), Rs. 12.
Do. Tanjore (do), Rs. 12.
Do. Tindivanam (Muhammadan), Rs 12.
Do. Kumbakonam, Rs. 10 and Rs 2 Local allowance
Two assistants, Chidambaram, Rs. 12 and on Rs. 10 + Rs. 2 Local allowance.
Do. Panruti, Rs. 12 and Rs. 10
Two assistants, Tiruvidamarudur, Rs. 12 and Rs. 10
Do Kallakurichi, Rs. 10 each.
Do. Vedaranniyam, Rs. 10.
Do. Tiruvendipuram, Rs. 10.
Do. Ranganathapet, Rs. 10.
Do Venkatagiri, Rs. 10
Do Vriddhachalam, Rs. 10.
Assistant, Dharmapuri, Rs. 10.
Do. Vellore (Hindu), Rs. 10.
Do Wallajapet, Rs. 10
Do. Cuddalore, Rs. 10
Do Pattukkottai, Rs. 10
Do. Tiruchengode, Rs. 10.
Do Hosur, Rs 10.
Do. Arur (Hindu), Rs 10.

Madras, 23rd February 1917.

C. M. LYNCH,
Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Central Circle.

APPLICATIONS are invited from trained mistresses of the Secondary Grade who are below 25 years of age for the following vacancies in the Circle :—

	Rs.
Temporary Additional Teacher, Government Muhammadan Girls' School, Vellore	20
Temporary Additional Teacher, Government Girls' School, Velavanur ..	20
Temporary Additional Teacher, Government Girls' School, Chidambaram ..	25
Temporary Additional Teacher, Government Girls' School, Tiruvannamalai ..	25

Madras, 3rd March 1917.

C. M. LYNCH,
Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Central Circle.

TELUGU SHORTHAND MANUAL.

Copies of this publication by M. Srinivasa Rao, which has been recommended for the use of candidates taking vernacular shorthand as an optional subject, are available for sale at the Government Press, Mount Road Branch, Madras, at Rs. 3-8-0 a copy.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES—
BULLETIN No. 18.—Power supply for small towns. Anna 1. (6 *p.*)
BULLETIN No. 24.—Glass furnaces Anna 1. (6 *p.*)
PRESIDENCY COLLEGE, MADRAS, CALENDAR FOR 1916–17. Demy 8vo, paper cover. As. 12. (2 *as.*)
TEACHERS' COLLEGE, SAIDAPET, CALENDAR FOR 1916–17. Royal 8vo, board. As. 12. (2 *as.*)
MADRAS INSPECTION CODE. (Reprinted 1916.) Royal 8vo. Paper cover. As. 3-6. (8 *as.*)
RAJAHMUNDRY COLLEGE CALENDAR FOR 1916–17. Demy 8vo. Paper cover As. 12. (1 *a.*)
TEACHERS' COLLEGE BULLETIN No. 5. ELEMENTARY MATHEMATICS. Royal 8vo. 1916. Paper cover As. 1-8. (6 *p.*)
ABSTRACT OF THE RULES RELATING TO PUBLIC SERVICE EXAMINATIONS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY Corrected up to 31st March 1916. Royal 8vo, paper cover. As. 4. (1 *a.*)
KUMBAKONAM COLLEGE CALENDAR FOR 1916–17. Demy 8vo, paper cover. As 12. (1 *a.*)
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MADRAS EDUCATIONAL RULES, 9TH EDITION, Thirteenth list of corrections. Pica 6. (6 *p.*)
TEACHERS' COLLEGE BULLETIN No. 7. SYLLABUS IN GEOGRAPHY, 1916. Royal 8vo, paper cover. As. 2. (8 *p.*)

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 10] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 6, 1917. [Price 6 *pie*

MADRAS PORT TRUST

MINUTES OF A BOARD MEETING, No. 25 OF 1916-17, HELD ON THE 16TH FEBRUARY 1917.

PRESENT:

The Hon'ble Sir Francis J. E. Spring, K.C.I.E., *Chairman*.

Commander C. W. Sharma, R.I.M.
Mr. J. M. Lacey, A.M.I.C.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. G. Fraser
Mr. J. F. Simpson.
Mr. H. P. M. Rae.
Mr. J. H. Thangey.

Khan Bahadur Muhammad Abdul Kuddus Badsha Sahib.
M.R.Ry Rao Sahib C. Ramanujam Chetti Garu.
M.R Ry. Rao Bahadur P. Thangaraya Chetti Garu, B.A.
M.R.Ry. C. Gopal Menon Avargal.

338. Read, approved and recorded the minutes of the proceedings of the previous meeting held on Thursday the 1st February 1917.

339. Read two successive notes by the Engineer-Chairman, dated the 25th January and 14th February 1917, submitting an estimate amounting to Rs. 4,75,000 for a new end bastion and light-house for the north breakwater to take the place of those destroyed by the cyclone of November 22nd-23rd.

Resolved to approve of the estimate under section 76 and to submit it to Government for sanction under the same section and for sanction to its debit to capital under section 75 of the Madras Port Trust Act.

340. Read and adopted a draft letter to Government by the Chairman applying for a further loan of Rs. 7½ lakhs on the terms therein proposed, for bringing into use certain works of internal harbour equipment which will be of comparatively restricted use if expenditure on them must be closed down when the 5-lakh loan granted by G O. No. 187 M., dated 26th May 1915 shall have come to an end.

341. Read a note by the Chairman and a draft letter to Government asking for a ruling on the interpretation to be placed on section 2 (1) of the Indian Ports Act, 1908.

Resolved that the draft letter be accepted and issued.

342. Read and adopted a draft letter to Government by the Chairman submitting for sanction three reappropriation statements relating to grants for, respectively, (a) non-engineering revenue heads (b) engineering revenue heads and (c) capital works for the year 1916-17.

343. In regard to cargo ex S.S "Peking," whose documents arrived late owing to war conditions, it was resolved, subject to the sanction of Government, to charge transit dues on all such cargo at the rate laid down, for the first week only (after the free days), in clause 6 (a) of Part I (A) of the Trust's scale of rates.

344. Read a letter from the Agent, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company Limited No. 3053-I. T., dated the 8th February 1917, submitting for acceptance a draft agreement, to come into force from the 1st of April 1917, for the inspection of the Trust's weighing machinery.

Resolved to accept the draft agreement.

345. It was resolved, subject to the sanction of Government, to confirm the appointment, from the forenoon of 8th February 1917, of Mr A. H. Ball as navigating master attg "Thruster" in replacement of Mr. R. O. Roberts, Mr. Ball's pay and the conditions of his service being as per G.O. No. 254, Marine, dated the 11th September 1916.

346. Recorded a statement showing the purchases of English materials made by the Board's purchasing agents in England of which information was received in January 1917.

347. Recorded a *nil* statement of estimates sanctioned since the 1st February 1917.

348. Recorded G.O. No. 10, Public (Marine), dated 11th January 1917, approving the Board's proposal to enhance the scale of pay of the signalling establishment, *vide* Resolution No. 210, dated 27th October 1916.

349. Recorded G.O. No. 60, Public (Marine), dated 8th February 1917, sanctioning the remission of transit dues amounting to Rs 16-2-0 on a certain case of goods ex S.S. "Clan Sinclair", *vide* Resolution No. 332, dated 1st February 1917.

350. Recorded Administration Report of the Public Works Department, Madras Presidency, for the year 1915–16.

351. Securities and cash held by the Bank of Madras, for the Madras Port Trust on the 14th February 1917 were ordered to be recorded as follows:—

	Government securities.	Cash balances.		
	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.
Revenue Account	Nil.	48,872	7	5
Provident Fund Account	2,60,000	7,093	13	2
Deposit Account	18,200	1,201	8	1
Biden Sailors' Home Charity Account	57,600	2,661	11	4
Disabled Boatmen's Fund Account	35,500	661	5	1
Pilotage Fund Account	86,400	— 3,637	9	2
Harbour Dues Advance Account	Nil.	60,978	0	5
Railway Freight Advance Account	Nil.	12,681	12	0

Port Trust Office, Madras,
1st March 1917.

F. J. E. SPRING,
Chairman, Madras Port Trust.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

Published by Authority

No. 10] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 6, 1917. [Price, 6 annas.

Part II.—Miscellaneous Notifications

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APPOINTMENTS, LEAVE OF ABSENCE, &c.

Registration.

Postings.—The following postings of Sub-Registrars are ordered :—

M.R.Ry. Tirukkachchukonam Venkatesa Dikshit, on return from leave, to Pulivu (North Arcot district).

Madras, 27th February 1917.

Abdul Wahab Khan Sahib, from Vaikundapuram (Trichinopoly district) to Dayanguli (Madura district).

M.R.Ry. Vijayaraghava Achari Chakravarti Achari, from Dayanguli to be Joint Sub-Registrar III, Madura (Madura district).

M.R.Ry. Salem Sounda amanikka Mudaliyar, Joint Sub-Registrar III, Madura (Madura district) to Villupuram (South Arcot district).

Madras, 28th February 1917.

M.R.Ry. Sripati Sriramulu, from Pittapuram (Godavari-Vizagapatam district) to Duggirala (Guntur-Nellore district).

M.R.Ry. Vadiala Nagalingayya Dovaru, from Duggirala (Guntur-Nellore district) to Pittapuram (Godavari-Vizagapatam district).

Madras, 1st March 1917.

M.R.Ry. Ramachandra Rao Srinivasa Rao, on return from leave, to Krishnagiri (Salem district). To join on 1st April 1917.

M.R.Ry. Stephen Robert, to Thathayyangarpet (Trichinopoly district).

M.R.Ry. Vembakkam Govindaraja Ayyangar, to Muttupet (Tanjore district).

M.R.Ry. Tiruvadamaruder Krishna Ayyar Srinivasa Ayyar, to be Joint Sub-Registrar I, Salem (Salem district).

M.R.Ry. Granthi Venkatarama Chetti, to Conjeevaram (Madras-Chingleput district).
M.R.Ry. Thiruppakuli Pattabhirama Pillai, to Erode (Coimbatore-Nilgiris district).
M.R.Ry. Mukkai Subrahmanya Subrahmanya Ayyar, to Sulur (Coimbatore-Nilgiris district).
M.R.Ry. Karuvasam Vittil Nagappa Menon, to Gumangalam (Coimbatore-Nilgiris district).

Madras, 2nd March 1917.

C. M. SCHMIDT,
Inspector-General of Registration.

JUDICIAL.

No. 16. Appointment and Posting.—M.R.Ry. Kadayam Kasturi Ayyar Madhava Ayyar Avargal, B.A., B.L., first-grade pleader practising at Tinnevelly, is appointed to act as District Munsif, fourth grade, and is posted to Manamadura. (*To join on the 5th March* 1917.)

High Court of Judicature at Madras,
28th February 1917.

C. G. MACKAY,
Registrar.

BOARD OF REVENUE.

LAND REVENUE.

Leave.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, the Board has granted privilege leave to Mr. R. F. B. L. Guppy, I.C.S., Divisional Officer, Coondapoor, South Canara district, for twelve days from 17th March 1917 with permission to avail himself of the Sundays, 11th and 25th March 1917, and the general holiday on the 24th idem.

Board of Revenue (Land Revenue),
Madras, 28th February 1917.

Postings.—The Board resolves to post the undermentioned probationers of the Madras Provincial Forest Service to the districts noted against each :—

Name	District	Name	District.
1. Mr. C. N. Subba Rao ...	Bellary	3. Mr. L. S. Krishnan ..	Madura.
2. Mr. P. Govinda Menon ..	South Malabar.	4. Mr. A. H. Brand ..	Nilgiris.

Board of Revenue (Land Revenue),
Madras, 2nd March 1917.

H. R. PATE,
Secretary.

SALT, ABKARI AND CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Appointment.—M.R.Ry. A. Ramanatha Ayyar, Assistant Inspector, will be considered to have been in charge of the Kotaragod circle from 23rd November 1916 to 22nd January 1917, both days inclusive.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Madras, 2nd March 1917.

E. F. THOMAS,
Secretary.

Leave.—Under article 251 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R.Ry. Vellat Sankunni Menon Avargal, M.A., Inspector, Vaikuntam circle is granted privilege leave for one month from date of relief.

N.B.—M.R.Ry. M. R. Natesa Ayyar, Assistant Inspector, will be in charge of the current duties of the office during the absence of the Inspector.

Trichinopoly, 28th February 1917.

E. GRAHAM,
Deputy Commissioner, Southern Division.

REVENUE SETTLEMENT, SURVEY, LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE.

Leave.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R.Ry. H. Subba Rao Avargal, Special Assistant Settlement Officer, Party No. IV, Madura, is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from 21st February 1917 or such later date as he may avail himself of it.

Board of Revenue (R. S., Sur., L. Rds. and Agri.),
Madras, 3rd March 1917.

T. RAGHAVIAH,
Secretary.

FOREST.

Appointment.—In modification of paragraph 1 of this office Service Order No. 18, dated 6th February 1917, M.R.Ry. A. Hanumantha Rao, Probationary Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, will remain in East Cuddapah district as assistant to the District Forest Officer until he takes charge of South Cuddapah division (new), on 8th April 1917.

Madras, 27th February 1917.

Appointment.—M.R.Ry. L. Govindaswami Pillai, Deputy Ranger, second grade, and acting Ranger, sixth grade, in charge of Chittoor range, Chittoor district, will, on return of M.R.Ry. D. G. Bhide, Ranger, fifth grade, continue to act as Ranger, sixth grade, *vice* M.R.Ry. V. N. Sadagopa Rao, Ranger, first grade, sick, *pro tem*, appointed as Senior Instructor, Vernacular Training School.

Transfers and Postings.—The following transfers and postings are ordered :—

(1) K. Devika Achari, Deputy Ranger, first grade, on return from leave, re-appointed as acting Ranger, sixth grade, *vice* Ranger S. M. Rama Sastri appointed as Assistant Instructor, Vernacular Training School, and is posted to the charge of Kalyandrug range, Anantapur district.

(2) M.R.Ry. K. R. Krishna Ayyar, Ranger, fourth grade, in charge of Kalyandrug range, on relief by No. (1) is posted to the charge of Vontimitta range (new), North Cuddapah district (new). He should join before 25th March 1917.

(3) M R.Ry. S Chinnadevi Pillai, Ranger, third grade, in charge of Venipenta range (old Proditur range), on relief by No (2) is posted to the charge of Bulapalle range (new), South Cuddapah district (new). He should join on 1st April 1917.

(4) M R Ry. M. Krishna Ayyar, Deputy Ranger, first grade, and acting Ranger, sixth grade, now working under the Working Plans Officer, Bellary, is posted to the charge of Yempalli range (new), West Cuddapah district (new). He should join on relief.

Madras, 2nd March 1917.

H. B. BRYANT,
Conservator of Forests, Central Circle.

Extension of Leave.—The combined privilege leave and leave on medical certificate for nine months granted to Ranger C. Venkatanarayanayya in this office Service Order No. 399, dated 10th November 1916, is extended by three months.

Waltair, 21st February 1917.

H. A. LATHAM,
Acting Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle.

Leave.—In supersession of this office Service Order No. 147, dated 31st October 1916, and No 162, dated 14th December 1916, Mr. J. A. Aranha, Ranger, second grade, North Salem division, is granted combined leave for six months, i.e., privilege leave for three months from 20th October 1916 and leave on medical certificate for three months in continuation thereof.

Trichinopoly, 27th February 1917.

P. H. LUSHINGTON,
Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle.

Postings.—In modification of this office Service Order No. 16, dated 11th February 1917, Nicholas, Ranger, fifth grade, is posted for duty under the Working Plans Officer, South Coimbatore.

Mr. M. R. Sundram Ayyar, on relief by Ranger Nicholas, to the charge of the Tumsadura range, South Coimbatore.

Coimbatore, 23rd February 1917.

C. D McCARTHY,
Conservator of Forests, Western Circle.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Leave.—M.R Ry. P. N. Subba Ayyar, Overseer, first grade, Godavari Eastern division, is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 8th February 1917.

Extension of Leave.—The one month's privilege leave granted in this office notification No 273-Gl., dated 3rd February 1917, to M.R.Ry. T S. Krishnaswami Ayyangar, Overseer, first grade, temporary rank, with effect from 16th January 1917 has been extended by fifteen days

Waltair, 27th February 1917.

M. R. KHAREGAT,
Superintending Engineer, I Circle.

Postings.—(1) M R.Ry. A. S. Rajagopala Ayyangar, Supervisor, first grade, temporary, transferred to this Circle in Chief Engineer's Memo No. 1412-C, dated 23rd February 1917, is posted to the Kistna Western division for charge of Eastern sub-division.

(2) M.R.Ry. K. R. Krishnaswami Ayyar, Supervisor, first grade, temporary, transferred to this Circle in Chief Engineer's Memo No. 1412-C, dated 23rd February 1917, is posted to the Godavari Western division for charge of the No. III sub division.

(3) M R Ry M Ganapathi Ayyar, Sub-Engineer, sixth grade, temporary, and M.R.Ry. S. Natesa Ayyar, Sub-Engineer, fifth grade, on relief by Nos. (1) and (2) are posted to work jointly with the special revenue staff engaged in the revision of adangals in the Guntur district.

They should join the revenue staff expeditiously.

Bezwada, 28th February 1917.

F. B. LUTMAN,
Superintending Engineer, II Circle.

Transfer.—M.R.Ry. V. Sivaguru Mudaliyar, Overseer, second grade, attached to the office of the Superintending Engineer, III Circle, Bellary, is transferred to the office of the Executive Engineer, Cuddapah division, at Madanapalle. To join from leave.

Bellary, 3rd March 1917.

L. D. VENKATARAMA AYYAR,
Superintending Engineer, III Circle.

Postings.—M R Ry V. K. Govinda Menon, temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs 100 transferred to the V Circle from the IV Circle by the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, in his Memo. No. 1361-C, dated 22nd February 1917, is posted to the North Presidency division.

Madras, 3rd March 1917.

J. M. LACEY,
Superintending Engineer, V Circle.

Transfer.—M R.Ry. S. P. Gopala Sastri, temporary Upper Subordinate, is transferred from the Varaur division to the Cauvery division.

The transfer carries with it sanction to transit pay and travelling allowance.

Madras, 28th February 1917.

A. V. RAMALINGA AYYAR,
Superintending Engineer, VII Circle.

INDIAN FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

SUBORDINATE ACCOUNTS SERVICE.

Promotions and Reversions (February 1917)—

With effect from 11th February 1917, the date of commencement of furlough of Mr. C. J. Tyagaraj, Accountant, sixth grade.

Temporary Rank.

Mr. C. Ranganadha Rau, Accountant, seventh grade, to be Accountant, sixth grade, temporary rank.

Mr. K. Janakiram, Accountant, seventh grade, acting, to be Accountant, seventh grade, temporary rank.

With effect from 14th February 1917, Mr. M. R. Sivaramakrishna Ayyar, Accountant, sixth grade, sub, *pro tem.*, having returned from privilege leave,

None to revert, as the acting Accountant will continue to act in the arrangement of Mr. G. J. C. Hudson, first-grade Accountant, on deputation as Officiating Chief Accountant.

With effect from 17th February 1917,—Mr. M. V. Krishnamurti Ayyar, Accountant, sixth grade (Godavari Conservancy division), having been granted combined leave for six months (privilege leave for one month and nineteen days and leave on private affairs for four months and eleven days),

Mr. P. Narayanamurti, clerk on Rs. 80, Executive Engineer's office, Godavari Conservancy division, to act as Accountant, seventh grade.

With effect from the date on which Mr. K. Krishnamurti Chetti, Temporary Accountant, Executive Engineer's office, Ventar division, proceeds on privilege leave for one month,

None to act as Accountant, seventh grade.

A. NEWMARCH,
Accountant-General.

Madras, 22nd February 1917.

MEDICAL.

Leave.—Civil Assistant Surgeon C. M. Thirumalaisami Pillai, L.M. & S., on return from leave, is placed on reserve duty, King Institute, Guindy, until further orders.

Madras, 27th February 1917.

Appointment.—Civil Assistant Surgeon P. Kesavaswami, L.M. & S., from Municipal Hospital, Tuticorin, is appointed Assistant to District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Coimbatore, *vice* Civil Assistant Surgeon C. K. Joseph, M.B., C.M.

Postings.—Civil Assistant Surgeon C. K. Joseph, M.B., B.C., on relief at Coimbatore, is posted to Government General Hospital, Madras, *vice* Civil Assistant Surgeon K. V. Gopalakrishna Ayyar, L.M. & S.

Civil Assistant Surgeon K. V. Gopalakrishna Ayyar, L.M. & S., on relief at Government General Hospital, Madras, is placed at the disposal of the President, District Board, Coimbatore, *vice* Civil Assistant Surgeon V. Krishnamurthi, L.M. & S., reported sick.

Madras, 28th February 1917.

Postings.—Civil Assistant Surgeon A. Srinivasulu Nayudu, L.M. & S., from Local Fund Hospital, Vriddhachalam, South Arcot district, is posted to Government Maternity Hospital, Madras, *vice* temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon P. P. John, M.B., B.S.

Civil Assistant Surgeon P. P. John, M.B., B.S., under orders to Government Maternity Hospital, Madras, is placed at the disposal of the President, District Board, South Arcot, *vice* Civil Assistant Surgeon A. Srinivasulu Nayudu, L.M. & S., transferred.

Promotion.—Civil Assistant Surgeon J. L. Kelly, F.R.C.S., Senior House Surgeon, Lady Curzon Hospital, Bangalore, is promoted to the senior grade on Rs. 333 per mensem with effect from the 6th November 1916.

(By order)

C. A. F. HINGSTON, Major, I.M.S.,
Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General.

Madras, 2nd March 1917.

GENERAL NOTIFICATIONS.

PATENTS.

The following printed specifications of applications for patents, which have been accepted under section 5 of the Indian Patents and Designs Act of 1911, have been published and can be inspected free of charge at the Madras Record Office, Egmore. Copies of these specifications may be purchased at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, at the price of eight annas per copy.

Instructions for the guidance of inventors and others are given in the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911 (price 10 annas), and in the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912 (price 2 annas). These should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller of Patents and Designs.

2783. D. S. Duff. Sugar-cane and oil expressing mill.

2816. Universal Winding Co. Improvements in or relating to winding machines.

2819. R. Arms. Improvements in railway telegraphic sending stations.

2829. Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co. Ltd. Improvements in frequency multiplier.

Fort St. George, 6th March 1917.

J. P. BEDFORD,
Acting Chief Secretary.

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TREASURE TROVE.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, that on or about the 30th November 1916, treasure consisting of gold coins and a pair of gold rings as detailed below valued at Rs. 40 was found by one Unnandi Ramudu while cutting korra crop in S. No. 90 belonging to Kokatam Pitchiah of Pralbairavuni, Bodvel taluk Cuddapah district.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure are requested to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Cuddapah at his office at Cuddapah on 2nd June 1917, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

List of property found

Two gold rings
Twelve gold coins—
Fifteen small thin coins.
Two thick coins with the image of Hanuman
One big coin
One small coin

Cuddapah Collector's Office,
4th January 1917.

P. C. DUTT,
Collector.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878 that a treasure consisting of the undermentioned articles and valued at about Rs. 52 was found in a pot hidden in the soil by one Arokiam Soosai, son of P. Irudai Soosai, on 23th July 1916 in S. No. 105J channel poramboke in Muramandi village, Dindigul taluk :—

Description of coins.	Value.
	Rs.
One hundred and fourteen old coins called Veerarayanpuram	48
Two pairs of ear ornaments	4
	52

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Madura at his office in the Madura town on 12th March 1917 in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

Madura Collector's Office,
31st October 1916.

G. F. PADDISON,
Collector.

Under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act it is hereby notified that the treasure mentioned below was found recently by Veetia Ayyar of Srikkariparam village, now residing in Panamangalam amsam while digging out a tank in the Kovilagom-poramboke in Trikkavu leased out to him by the Zamorin.

Description of the property.	Number.	Estimated value.
		Rs.
A bar of lead measuring 35" × 6" × 22" ..	1	30

All persons claiming the treasure or any portion thereof are required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Malabar at Calicut, on Monday the 7th May 1917 at 2 p.m. in order that their claims may be enquired into and determined according to law.

Malabar Collector's Office,
12th December 1916.

F. B. EVANS,
Collector.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878 that on the 8th December 1916 treasure of the description and approximate value noted below was discovered underneath the surface in S. No. 278 of Tondamanatham village in the Cuddalore taluk, South Arcot district, in the Madras Presidency.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Six ancient gold coins	97	8	0
Twenty-seven white metal pieces	0	0	3
Total ..	97	8	3

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of South Arcot at his office in Cuddalore on Monday the 30th May 1917 in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

South Arcot Collector's Office,
6th January 1917.

M. AZIZ-UD-DIN,
Collector.

SANITARY COMMISSIONER.

Return showing the Births and Deaths registered in the Municipalities of the Madras Presidency containing 20,000 inhabitants and upwards and in the Octacamund Municipality for the week ending 2nd February 1917.

Municipalities.	Population according to the Census of 1911.	BIRTHS. Caste. Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Other Classes.	Total Births. M.	F.	Total.	DEATHS. Caste. Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Other Classes.	Total Deaths. M.	F.	Total.	Causes of Death. Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Diarrhœa and Dysentery.	Bowel Complaints other than Diarrhœa and Dysentery.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population per Annum. Total Births.	Total Deaths.
Madura ..	112,130	1	84	4	..	54	55	89	2	60	5	..	58	53	97	..	..	..	11	6	2	1	48	34·6	28·0
Trichinopoly ..	123,512	5	47	6	4	28	35	63	14	88	5	3	38	45	83	..	2	..	6	11	2	1	81	26·8	35·0
Calicut ..	78,417	2	14	22	..	21	17	38	1	20	18	3	26	16	42	..	1	..	7	6	1	1	27	25·3	27·8
Kumbakonam ..	64,647	..	33	3	..	19	17	36	1	32	..	..	21	32	53	..	..	..	8	2	7	..	36	28·0	42·7
Tanjore ..	60,341	2	18	..	..	7	14	21	4	32	1	..	20	17	37	..	5	..	4	5	..	..	23	18·2	32·0
Negapatam ..	60,105	4	13	8	..	14	12	26	4	15	15	..	28	18	34	..	..	..	3	8	4	..	22	22·5	29·5
Salem ..	58,155	..	40	3	..	23	20	43	1	37	3	..	61	40	81	..	21	32	..	6	3	..	38	37·9	80·2
Cuddalore ..	56,574	2	39	..	..	18	22	41	1	43	2	..	23	23	46	..	3	..	..	6	3	..	34	37·6	42·4
Cocanada ..	54,110	..	54	5	..	33	26	59	..	40	4	..	25	19	44	1	..	..	10	1	2	..	30	37·6	42·4
Conjeeveram ..	53,954	2	26	..	..	13	18	31	..	40	..	..	15	26	40	..	..	..	12	3	4	2	22	26·9	42·4
Vellore ..	49,746	..	28	8	..	23	14	37	..	25	7	..	29	15	32	2	..	..	1	3	10	1	25	36·8	38·7
Rajahmundry ..	48,817	..	23	..	..	8	18	26	1	26	6	..	11	18	29	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	28	28·8	33·6
Bangalore ..	48,412	5	23	2	..	18	11	30	4	10	4	..	14	2	16	..	1	..	11	2	..	..	17	26·8	31·2
Coimbatore ..	47,007	4	34	1	..	17	22	39	2	48	3	..	27	25	52	..	2	..	..	3	..	..	8	32·3	17·2
Palamcottah ..	44,909	6	13	10	..	16	12	28	2	20	10	..	16	14	32	..	..	15	3	11	2	..	21	40·3	57·7
Tinnevelly ..	44,805	1	34	1	..	16	17	33	..	25	2	..	13	14	27	..	..	..	2	1	2	..	22	41·9	51·4
Palghat ..	44,319	..	29	3	..	17	15	32	1	22	7	..	20	10	30	..	..	..	9	3	5	..	23	37·6	35·3
Guntur ..	43,812	2	14	5	..	7	14	21	2	29	2	..	14	17	31	..	..	..	5	1	1	1	13	25·1	17·1
Vizagapatam ..	43,413	3	32	..	..	18	20	35	..	22	2	..	10	13	23	..	1	..	6	1	1	..	14	42·0	21·6
Ellore	42,531	4	23	5	..	18	13	31	..	21	1	..	10	12	22	4	..	..	6	1	..	..	11	28·9	27·0
Masulipatam ..	42,123	..	28	1	..	13	16	26	1	38	11	..	28	22	50	4	..	..	4	2	2	..	35	35·4	51·9
Tuticorin ..	40,185	11	18	..	..	16	13	29	2	22	1	..	6	8	15	..	..	..	1	4	2	..	9	38·9	19·3
Vizianagram ..	37,550	1	30	6	..	18	18	37	..	17	1	..	8	8	16	..	..	..	7	5	2	..	5	51·4	28·6
Bellary ..	34,956	1	25	3	..	17	10	27	..	18	14	1	16	18	33	..	..	..	7	3	5	..	18	40·3	48·2
Nellore ..	33,240	1	12	4	..	6	9	17	1	21	2	..	12	12	24	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	21	28·7	37·6
Berhampur ..	32,867	..	21	2	..	16	6	22	..	15	3	..	11	11	22	..	..	..	1	2	3	2	14	36·5	34·9
Adoni	31,045	..	10	6	..	7	9	16	..	11	3	..	7	7	14	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	12	26·1	53·1
Bezhampur ..	31,456	..	23	..	..	11	12	23	..	18	1	..	8	12	17	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	12	38·1	28·2
Pollichcherry ..	28,258	2	2	6	..	4	6	10	2	8	3	..	10	30	20	..	8	..	2	..	..	..	11	17·3	35·6
Srivilliputtur ..	28,088	..	15	2	..	10	8	18	..	11	..	..	4	7	11	..	..	..	3	1	..	2	6	34·1	39·7
Cumbaconam ..	28,857	1	9	6	..	10	6	16	1	9	15	..	10	10	20	..	24	..	3	1	1	..	3	29·8	46·0
Nagarcoil ..	27,121	1	15	2	..	9	9	18	1	16	1	..	5	10	15	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	15	34·6	34·6
Karungal ..	26,040	..	5	15	..	9	9	18	..	10	11	..	11	10	21	..	..	..	3	5	..	..	9	30·0	42·1
Dindigul ..	25,062	2	22	4	..	11	17	28	2	14	1	..	8	9	17	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	10	58·2	35·4
Octacamund ..	18,823	4	5	1	6	8	8	17	1	2	1	..	2	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	47·1	11·1
Total ..	1,810,936	67	806	143	10	502	524	1,026	51	904	178	7	571	564	1,135	13	49	55	113	110	73	17	617	33·6	35·4

Office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras,
27th February 1917.

N. ANNAJI RAO,
Manager and Assistant.

STATEMENT showing Plague Seizures and Deaths in each district of the Madras Presidency from August 1898 to 3rd March 1917.

[D = Deaths, S = Seizures.]

		Anantapur.	Bellary.	Chingleput.	Chittoor.	Coimbatore.	Cuddapah.	Guntur.	Godavari.	Ganjam.	Kistna.	Kurnool.	Madras City	Madura.	Malabar.	Nellore.	Nilgiris. The.	North Arcot.	Nursapur.	Salem.	South Arcot.	South Canara.	Tanjore.	Tinnevelly.	Trichinopoly.	Vizagapatam	Cuddapah Dists.	Kurnool Dists.	Tanjore Dists.	Trichinopoly Dists.	Vizagapatam Dists.	Total.
First period (August 1898 to June 1899).	S	730	396	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,126
	D	542	277	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,819
Second period (July 1899 to June 1900).	S	—	119	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,121
	D	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	139
Third period (July 1900 to June 1901).	S	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,728
	D	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,172
Fourth period (July 1901 to June 1902).	S	1,111	2,000	—	—	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,111
	D	1,000	2,000	—	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,000
Fifth period (July 1902 to June 1903).	S	1,111	2,000	—	—	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,111
	D	1,000	2,000	—	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,000
Sixth period (July 1903 to June 1904).	S	1,111	2,000	—	—	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,111
	D	1,000	2,000	—	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,000
Seventh period (July 1904 to June 1905).	S	1,111	2,000	—	—	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,111
	D	1,000	2,000	—	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,000
Eighth period (July 1905 to June 1906).	S	1,111	2,000	—	—	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,111
	D	1,000	2,000	—	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,000
Ninth period (July 1906 to June 1907).	S	1,111	2,000	—	—	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,111
	D	1,000	2,000	—	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,000
Tenth period (July 1907 to June 1908).	S	1,111	2,000	—	—	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,111
	D	1,000	2,000	—	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,000
Eleventh period (July 1908 to June 1909).	S	1,111	2,000	—	—	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,111
	D	1,000	2,000	—	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,000
Twelfth period (July 1909 to June 1910).	S	1,111	2,000	—	—	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,111
	D	1,000	2,000	—	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,000
Thirteenth period (July 1910 to June 1911).	S	1,111	2,000	—	—	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,111
	D	1,000	2,000	—	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,000
Fourteenth period (July 1911 to June 1912).	S	1,111	2,000	—	—	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,111
	D	1,000	2,000	—	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,000
Fifteenth period (July 1912 to June 1913).	S	1,111	2,000	—	—	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,111
	D	1,000	2,000	—	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,000
Sixteenth period (July 1913 to June 1914).	S	1,111	2,000	—	—	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,111
	D	1,000	2,000	—	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,000
Seventeenth period (July 1914 to June 1915).	S	1,111	2,000	—	—	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,111
	D	1,000	2,000	—	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,000
Eighteenth period (July 1915 to June 1916).	S	1,111	2,000	—	—	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,111
	D	1,000	2,000	—	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,000
Nineteenth period (1st July to 3rd March 1917).	S	1,111	2,000	—	—	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,111
	D	1,000	2,000	—	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,000
Grand Total	S	8,000	20,000	120	814	20,000	120	56	36	—	14	1,750	813	1,750	1,000	21	1,210	17,000	14	21,000	330	1,000	202	22	330	22	22	—	—	—	—	—	105,301
	D	5,000	10,000	85	330	10,000	105	36	20	—	10	1,000	107	1,000	1,000	21	1,000	10,000	14	10,000	330	1,000	202	22	330	22	22	—	—	—	—	—	50,000

STATEMENT showing Plague Seizures and Deaths in each infected place in the Madras Presidency for three weeks ending 3rd March 1917.

Districts, town and port.	Reported during the week ending 17th February 1917.						Reported during the week ending 24th February 1917.						Reported during the week ending 3rd March 1917.					
	Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.		Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.		Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.	
	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.
Anantapur district																		
Bellary district																		
Chingleput district																		
Cuddapah district																		
Kurnool district																		
Nellore district																		
Salem district																		
Tanjore district																		
Trichinopoly district																		
Vizagapatam district																		
Godavari district																		
Kistna district																		
Nellore district																		
Salem district																		
Madras City																		
Vizagapatam town																		
Madura Town																		
Mangalore town																		
Calicut town																		
Malabar district																		
The Nilgiris																		
South Arcot district																		
Salem district	11	4	1270	344	1281	348	3	3	1151	1154	1154	1157	5	5	1192	1197	1197	1202
Trichinopoly Fort																		
Tanjore district																		
Salem Town			1170	76	1170	76	1	1	1170	1171	1171	1172			1190	1190	1190	1190
South Arcot district			85	62	85	62			95	58	95	58			39	18	39	18
North Arcot district																		
Kistna district																		
Tanjore district			6	6	6	6												
Anantapur Town																		
Bezwada Town and Port															12	12	12	12
Vizagapatam district																		
Tuticorin Port																		
Trichinopoly district			1	1	1	1												
Vizagapatam district																		
Sandur State																		
Total	11	4	841	491	852	495	4	4	1016	674	1020	678	5	5	1433	1217	1438	1222

Madras, 5th March 1917.

W. A. JUSTICE, Major, I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner.

JUDICIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

PROCLAMATION

Madras to wit.

By virtue of a Precept to me directed by His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Madras I hereby proclaim and give notice that a Session of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery is and for Fort Saint George the Town of Madras and the local limits thereof and the places and factories subordinate thereto will be holden at the Court House of the Court at Madras aforesaid on Monday the Second day of April ensuing the date hereof at ten forty-five of the clock in the forenoon for the trial of all crimes and offences done or committed within Fort Saint George or the Town of Madras at the local limits thereof and places and factories subordinate thereto and dependant thereon.

And also that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty for the trial of all crimes and offences done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby require and enjoin all person bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions or in anywise concerned therein to attend at the time and place abovementioned and not to depart without leave.

Madras, 17th February 1917.

C. RAMANJAM CHETTI,
Sheriff of Madras.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.

CROWN SIDE.

REVISION OF THE JURY LISTS.

Notice.

The Clerk of the Crown hereby gives notice that the jury lists for the year 1917-18 are now being revised and requests that the jurors affected by any errors appearing in the lists for the current year will be good enough to point out such mistakes not later than the 20th April next after which date no corrections can be made.

Crown Office, High Court, Madras,
5th March 1917.

C. K. MAHADEVA AYYAR,
Acting Clerk of the Crown.

INVESTITURE OF POWERS.

Under section 188 (1) of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act V of 1908), as amended by the Decentralization Act, 1914 (IV of 1914), the High Court is pleased to direct that the undermentioned officers shall, in cases in which an appeal is allowed, take down the evidence with their own hand in the English language :—

M.R Ry. Tirumilai Srinivas Govinda Ayyar Avargal, Acting Principal District Munsif, Srivilliputtur.

M.R Ry. Tenneti Annavaradham Subbiah Pulai Avargal, Acting District Munsif, Tirupattur.

M.R.Ry. Koppaswami Parthasarathi Ayyangar Avargal, District Munsif, Tiruttaraippundi.

M.R.Ry. Peddapalayam Venugopala Nayudu Garu, District Munsif of Nellore.

M.R Ry. Adivikolam Bhimeswara Rao Pantulu Garu, Additional Temporary Subordinate Judge, Rajahmundry

High Court of Judicature at Madras,
28th February 1917.

* M.R Ry. Chakravarthi Kumaraschakravarthi Ayyangar Avargal, Acting District Munsif of Penukonda

High Court of Judicature at Madras,
6th March 1917.

C. S. RAMACHANDRA AYYAR,
Assistant Registrar.

DESTRUCTION OF RECORDS.

Notice is hereby given for the information of parties and witnesses concerned that under the High Court Rules Dis. No. 638, dated the 18th March 1918, all books of accounts (in the custody of the Court) exhibited in the undermentioned suits, will, unless previously claimed, be destroyed after the 31st March 1917 .—

Number of suits filed in 1912.

54, 375 (2 books), 419 585, 637 (2 books), 839 893, 1055, 1117, 1143, 1179, 1463, 1563, 1595, 1656 (2 books), 1755, 1769, 1809, 2338, 2500, 2522, 2570, 2679 (4 books), 3542, 3554, 3609, 3894, 4088, 4089, 4179, 4529, 4903 (2 books), 4873, 5132, 5730, 5800, 5910, 6014, 6017 (3 books), 6117, 6290, 6303, 6372, 6740, 6831, 6848, 7089, 7221 (2 books), 7238, 7372, 7419 (2 books), 7461, 7496, 7557, 7626, 7818, 7909, 7921, 8047, 8084, 8279 (4 books), 8330 (2 books), 8336, 8391, 8421, 8524, 8530 (2 books), 8535, 8690, 8794, 9063, 9130, 9400, 9515, 9703, 10272, 10362 10402, 10472, 11068, 11113, 11397, 11383 (3 books), 11544, 11544, 11886, 12164 (2 books), 12589, 12911, 12749, 12811, 12940 (2 books), 13582, 13184, 13287, 13375, 13547, 13704, 13822, 14123, 14285, 14300, 14306, 14354, 14475, 14962, 15281, 15364 (4 books), 15470, 15503, 15814, 15895, 15897, 15946, 75959 (2 books), 16122, 16185, 16407, 17385, 17958, 17998 (3 books), 17949, 17992, 18110, 18337 (9 books), 18505, 18644, 18845, 19051, 19108, 19116, and Ejectment 305.

Number of suits filed in 1913.

3, 447, 644 (2 books), 889, 898 (2 books), 935, 990, 921, 959, 1192 (2 books), 1463, 1488, 1489, 1497, 1546, 1594, 1680, 1890, 1727 (2 books), 2038 (2 books), 2206, 2134, 2144, 2355, 2967, 2967, 3109, 3193, 3452, 3462, 3512, 3503, 3989 (2 books), 4304, 4542, 4559 (2 books), 4844, 5090, 5103, 6331, 6351 (2 books), 6517 (2 books), 6612, 6930, 6950, 6171, 6519, 6930, 6724, 6882, 7020, 7213, 7251, 7270, 7332, 7452, 7523, 7533, 7790, 7850, 7908, 8019, 8044, 8090, 8161 (2 books), 8291, 8356, 8525, 9589, 9981, 9999, 9039 (2 books), 9695, 10232, 10305, 10428, 10432, 10484, 13258, 11510, 11855, 12136, 12278, 12180, 12620, 12736, 13051, 13052, 13134, 13197, 13297, 13225, 13276, 13754, 13812, 14094, 14378 (2 books), 14859 (2 books), 14859, 14913 2 books). 15278, 15434, 15510, 15563, 15898, 16885, 16992 (2 books), 16123 (2 books), 16164, 16161, 16687, 16715, 16914, 16933, 16994, 17008, 17265, 17310 (2 books), 17527, 17569 (2 books), 17802, 17947, 18231, 18252, 18431, 18574, 18757, 18705, 18983, 19048, Ejectment 247, 308 and Distress 15 (3 books).

Court of Small Causes, Madras,
14th February 1917.

J. KRISHNA RAO,
Secretary

NOTIFICATIONS.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 23 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, III of 1873, as amended by the Decentralization Act, IV of 1914, and with reference to the High Court Notification dated the 7th February 1917, published at pages 331 and 332 of Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 13th February 1917, the High Court hereby directs and notifies in partial modification of all previous notifications regarding the establishment and jurisdiction of the Courts of the Temporary and Additional Temporary Subordinate Judges mentioned below, that the said Courts shall neither have nor exercise the jurisdiction of a Court of Small Causes over the areas assigned to them under section 19 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1873, and noted below :—

Name of Court.	Area.
1. Court of the Temporary Sub-Judge, Cuddapah	Sidhout taluk.
2. Court of the Additional Temporary Sub-Judge, Rajahmundry.	Powlaieswaram village in the Rajahmundry taluk.
3. Court of the Additional Temporary Sub-Judge, Guntur.	Bedampud village in the Guntur taluk.
4. Court of the Temporary Sub-Judge, Ellore	Kalaparra village in the Ellore taluk.
5. Court of the Temporary Sub Judge, Madura.	Vadamadura village in the Dindigul taluk
6. Court of the Temporary Sub-Judge, Nellore.	Podili Deputy Tahsildari.

High Court of Judicature at Madras,
3rd March 1917.

O. G. MACKAY,
Registrar.

(Dis No. 222/37.)

At the instance of the High Court of Travancore the following revised list of the territorial jurisdictions of the Courts of the Travancore State is issued for the guidance of Subordinate Courts in place of the list issued with the High Court Circular No. 1050, dated the 9th April 1890:—

Names of District Sessions Courts.	Names of District Courts Munsifs' Courts subordinate to each District Court.	Names of talukas within the jurisdiction of each Court.	Names of pakuthies comprising the jurisdiction of each Court.	Names of District Sessions Courts.	Names of District Courts Munsifs' Courts subordinate to each District Court.	Names of talukas within the jurisdiction of each Court.	Names of pakuthies comprising the jurisdiction of each Court.
1. Nagercoil	1. Nagercoil Principal	Thovala	Thovala.	3 Trivandrum	1. Neyattinkara Principal.	Neyyattinkara	Kulathur.
Do.	2 Nagercoil Additional.	Do.	Chondagramampathur.	Do.	2. Neyattinkara Additional.	Do.	Chenkal
Do		Do.	Thippadimuram.				
Do.		Do	Thankkadi.				
Do.		Do.	Elanthapandi.	Do.		Do	Parasala.
Do		Do	Idamam Pagalam.	Do.		Do.	Kollu
Do.		Do	Chittanthoo	Do.		Do	Kaunathukkal.
Do		Do.	Derisanamkoppa.	Do.		Do.	Ottasekaramangalam.
Do.		Do.	Arasanallur.	Do.		Do.	Perumkadavila.
Do.		Do.	Aathakyapandipuram.	Do.		Do	Neyyattinkara.
Do.		Do.	Anandapuram	Do		Do.	Adiyannur.
Do.		Agastees-waram.	Kunnyakkumari.	Do		Do.	Thirumalpur
Do.		Do.	Agastees-waram	Do		Do.	Karumkulam
Do.		Do.	Tamarakulam.	Do		Do	Kottukal.
Do.		Do.	Kulasekarapuram	Do.		Do.	Pallichal
Do		Do.	Marundur	Do.		Do.	Marutil.
Do.		Do.	Zerur	Do.		Do.	Mamalakkae.
Do		Do.	Iravipathur	Do.		Nedumangad	Manoorkkam.
Do		Do.	Suchindram.	Do.		Do.	Arlanode.
Do.		Do.	Perukka.	Do		Do.	Uthumalakkal.
Do.		Do.	Tengampathur.	Do		Do.	Perumkulam.
Do.		Do.	Thamaraipatti.	Do.		Do	Kulathinmoel.
Do		Do.	Vadiswaram.	Do.	F. Trivandrum Principal.	Neyyattinkara.	Tiruvallam.
Do.		Do.	Nagercoil.				
Do.		Do	Vadasseri				
Do		Do	Pandalam	Do.	4 Trivandrum Additional.	Do.	Nemom.
Do.		Pandal	Neyyadukara.				
Do.		Do.	Alur				
Do.	3. Padmanabhapuram Principal	Do.	Kunnil	Do.		Do.	Vilappil.
				Do.		Trivandrum.	Kadakampalli.
				Do.		Do	Pallichalagara.
Do.	4. Padmanabhapuram Additional.	Do.	Thalkulam.	Do.		Do.	Muttathara.
				Do.		Do.	Aruvikkara
				Do.		Do.	Vattakkayal
				Do.		Do	Chenganchakkara.
				Do.		Do.	Aruvadu.
				Do.		Do.	Attipra.
Do.		Do	Kadiyapattanam	Do.		Do.	Ramanthali.
Do		Do	Sankarankoil	Do.		Do.	Chettivilagam.
Do		Do.	Ichakul.	Do.		Do.	Madathuvilagam.
Do		Do.	Thiruvithancode.	Do.		Do.	Collur.
Do.		Do	Kalkulam	Do.		Do.	Ollanthalam.
Do.		Do.	Vadakkal.	Do		Do	Pungapparu.
Do.		Do.	Kuthkulam.	Do.		Do.	Cheruvikkal
Do		Do	Killiyoor	Do.		Do.	Attipra.
Do		Do	Suchindra	Do.		Do.	Mennamkulam
Do		Kalkulam	Kuppiyam	Do		Do.	Kadukoctiam
Do		Do	Vembavagankulam.	Do.		Do.	Akkappara
Do		Do.	Akkur	Do.		Nedumangad	Nedumangad
Do		Do.	Thekkal.				
Do		Do.	Kuthkal.	Do		Do.	Aruvi.
Do.		Do.	Kottanallur.	Do		Do	Kaipakkam.
Do.		Do.	Munkadu	Do	5. Attingal Principal	Trivandrum.	Anduthengam
Do		Do	Aruvicary.				
Do.		Do	Thovalur.				
Do.		Do.	Thengapattu.	Do.	6. Attingal Additional	Do.	Pallippuram.
Do.		Do.	Thamaraikulam.				
Do	6. Kuthkulam.	Vilavancode.	Kollankode.	Do.		Do.	Kudimankulam.
Do	Do	Do.	Kilandapattu.	Do.		Do.	Vellar.
Do	Do.	Do.	Palpulam.	Do		Do.	Mulli monakkal.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Arasadapattu.	Do.		Do	Keechthannakkal.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Mithilanmal.	Do.		Nedumangad	Vamanapuram.
Do.	Do.	Do	Kunnathoor	Do.		Do.	Nallavada.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Sulliar.	Do.		Do.	Manikkal.
Do	Do	Do.	Pahode.	Do.		Do.	Vembayam.
Do.	Do.	Do	Vilavancode.	Do.		Chirayinkil	Athar.
Do.	Do	Do.	Paluthal			Do.	Kilakavalam
Do	Do.	Do.	Idukkode	Do		Do	Idukode.
Do.	Do	Do	Arumana.	Do.		Do.	Ilamba
Do.	Do.	Do.	Kalayal.	Do.			

Names of District Sessions and Courts.	Names of District Courts to which Appeals lie from such Courts.	Names of Taluks within the jurisdiction of each Court.	Names of Pakuthies comprising the jurisdiction of each Court.
1. Trivandrum—*contd.*	6. Attingal Additional—*contd.*	Chirayinkil—*contd.*	Mudakkal.
Do.		Do.	Kadinamkulam.
Do.		Do.	Pulimatha.
Do.		Do.	Pachalloormunnad.
Do.		Do.	Kilimanur.
Do.		Do.	Vellalur.
Do.		Do.	Nagaraz.
Do.		Do.	Alamkode.
Do.		Do.	Arshameheri.
Do.		Do.	Attingal.
Do.		Do.	Keezhattilloor.
Do.		Do.	Chakkara.
Do.		Do.	Chirayinkil.
Do.		Do.	Kadakkavoor.
Do.		Do.	Kizh-Attingal.
Do.		Do.	Manamboor.
Do.		Do.	Ottoor.
Do.		Do.	Kaniyaram.
Do.		Do.	Madavoor.
Do.		Do.	Pallikkal.
Do.		Do.	Navaikalam.
Do.		Do.	Chemmarathi.
Do.		Do.	Anjur.
Do.		Do.	Edava.
Do.		Do.	Varkala.
Do.		Do.	Vettoor.
Do.		Do.	Cheriniyur.
2. Quilon.	1. Quilon Principal.	Quilon ..	Panaur.
Do.	2. Quilon Additional.	Do. ..	Mynadu.
Do.		Do. ..	Adichanallur.
Do.		Do. ..	Nedumpana.
Do.		Do. ..	Thrakkanrattoor.
Do.		Do. ..	Eraviputtur.
Do.		Do. ..	Vadakkai Vila.
Do.		Do ..	Quilon.
Do.		Do. ..	Thiruvadaveur.
Do.		Do ..	Kilmilla.
Do.		Do. ..	Kottangara.
Do.		Do ..	Perumadu.
Do.		Do. ..	Eastern Kallada.
Do.	3. Kottarakara.	Kottarakara.	Velinalur.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Velinalloor.
Do.	Do.	Do	Melila.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Vadakkevala.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Kottarakara.
Do.	Do	Do	Kulakada.
Do	Do.	Do.	Sahakara.
Do.	Do.	Do	Upoorunnur.
Do	Do.	Do.	Chadayamangalam.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Kunnil.
Do	Do	Pattanapuram.	Mylam.
Do.	Do	Do	Talalur.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Vilakkali.
Do.	Do	Do.	Panalur.
Do	Do	Do.	Elamakkal.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Anchal.
Do	Do.	Do	Pathanapuram.
Do	Do	Do.	Pathazhi.
Do	4 Shencotta.	Shencotta.	Shencotta.
Do	Do	Do	Karalli.
Do.	Do.	Do	Pallipura.
Do.	Do	Do.	Pudur.
Do	Do.	Do.	Mekkam.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Achenpudur.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Sivakasi.
Do	Do.	Do.	Elangadu.
Do.	Do	Do.	Aythali.
Do.	Do.	Do	Sawboor Vadakkam.
Do.	5. Adoor.	Kunnathur.	Chenneadu.
Do.	Do	Do.	Western Kallada.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Poruvazi.
Do.	Do	Do.	Kunnathur.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Pathiyai.
Do.	Do	Do	Adur.
Do.	Do	Do.	Erathinamangalam.
Do.	Do	Do.	Kodumon.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Vallikodu.

Names of District Sessions and Courts.	Names of District Courts to which Appeals lie from such Courts.	Names of Taluks within the jurisdiction of each Court.	Names of Pakuthies comprising the jurisdiction of each Court.
3 Quilon—*contd.*	6 Adoor—*contd.*	Chengannur.	Omalloor.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Pattamarithitta.
Do.	Do.	Do	Kumbalam.
Do.	Do.	Mavelikara.	Pandalam, South.
Do.	Do.	Do	Parhamel.
Do	6. Chengannur.	Chengannur	Thiruvemmandur.
Do	Do.	Do.	Pandanadu.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Chengannur.
Do.	Do	Do	Puliyoor.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Cherianadu.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Aln.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Vadakkek-Kara.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Pathenkara.
Do	Do.	Do.	Vennimal.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Pandalam, North.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Elanthur.
Do.	Do.	Do	Ranni.
Do.	Do.	Thiruvalla	Aranmula.
Do.	Do	Do.	Melilpuzhasheri.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Chirakode
Do.	7. Mavelikara.	Mavelikara	Vallikannapu.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Thamarapulam.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Pallikal.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Kannamangalam
Do.	Do.	Do	Thirupperumthara.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Oburmkala.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Mavelikara.
Do.	Do.	Do	Thekkek Kara.
Do.	Do	Do.	Chunakara.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Thekkek-Kara.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Noorunadu.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Thennalloor.
Do.	Do	Thiruvalla	Mannar.
Do.	Do	Do	Kunnithekara.
Do.	8. Krishnapuram.	Karthigapalli	Pathiyoor.
Do.	Do	Do.	Keerikada.
Do.	Do.	Do	Kandallur.
Do.	Do.	Karunagapalli.	Krishnapuram.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Peruvadu.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Padupalli.
Do.	Do.	Mavelikara.	Paringala.
Do.	9. Karunagapalli.	Karunagapalli	Thekkanbhagom.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Chavara.
Do.	Do.	Do	Panmana.
Do	Do.	Do.	Thevalakara.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Mynagapalli.
Do.	Do.	Do	Thekki
Do.	On	Do.	Karunagapalli.
Do.	Do	Do.	Kalavekharapuram.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Thanaru.
4. Alleppey	1. Harapad.	Karthigapalli.	Arattupatha.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Muttukulam.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Siligal.
Do.	Do.	Do	Chappadu.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Valiazhiki
Do.	Do.	Do.	Nangiarkulangara
Do.	Do	Do.	Palippadu.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Kathakkulam.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Virupurum.
Do.	Do	Do.	Charutana.
Do.	Do	Do.	Haripad
Do.	Do.	Do.	Karthagappalli
Do.	Do.	Do.	Krishnapuzha.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Kumarapuram
Do.	Do	Do.	Kumatta.
Do.	2. Alleppey Principal.	Ambalapuzha.	Talavadi.
Do.	3 Alleppey Additional.	Do.	Kathlamala.
Do.		Do.	Takazhi.
Do.		Do	Purakkadu.
Do.		Do.	Ambalapuzha.

Names of District Moonsiff and Courts.	Names of District Munsifs' Courts subordinate to each District Court.	Names of talúks within the jurisdiction of each District.	Names of Pakuthies comprising the jurisdiction of each Court.	Names of District Moonsiff and Courts.	Names of District Munsifs' Courts subordinate to each District Court.	Names of talúks within the jurisdiction of each Court.	Names of Pakuthies comprising the jurisdiction of each Court.
4. Alleppey—cont.	4. Alleppey, Additional.	Ambalapuzha—cont.	Nedumudi.	3. Kottayam—cont.	4. Meenachil—cont.	Peermade	Poongar.
				Do.	5. Kunjirapalli.	Do.	Mahmoola.
Do.		Do.	Cherupuhkulam.	Do.	Do	Do.	Cherovalli.
Do.		Do.	Pallikkunnu.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Cherukadavu.
Do.		Do.	Kumarpal	Do.	Do.	Do.	Kunjirapalli.
Do.		Do	Alleppey.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Paramarthannia.
Do.		Shertalai.	Arial North	Do.	Do.	Do.	Peermade.
Do.		Do.	Arial South	Do.	Do.	Do	Peryar.
Do.		Do.	Muruthukam, South.	Do.	Do	Do	Pilappara.
Do.		Changanachari.	Ennekkara.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Vandanattu.
Do.		Do	Muttar	Do.	Do.	4 hungvanaeri.	Vaahur.
Do.		Do	Veliyanad				
Do.		Do	Chennankari	Do.	Do.	Do.	Velluvar.
Do.		Do.	Anchampeyar.	Do.	Do.	Kottayam	Akalakunnam
Do.	4. Shertallai.	Shertallai	Muruthukam, North.	1. Vaikom.	1. Vaikom.	Vaikom	Vaikom.
Do.	Do	Do.	Thuvaimukkam, South	Do	Do.	Do.	Pallipuram.
Do.	Do.	Do	Thuvaimukkam, North	Do	Do.	Do.	Nedumbi.
				Do	Do.	Do.	Vadakkemuri.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Kuhathumangalam	Do	Do.	Do.	Thalaiyolaparai.
Do.	Do	Do.	Shertalai, South.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Panavalli.
Do.	Do.	Do.	shertalai, North.	Do.	Do	Do	Vadakkumuttathil-Ihagam.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Vayalar, East.	Do.	Do	Do	Manakkunnam.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Vayalar, West.	Do.	Do.	Do	Chemmu.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Turavur, South.	Do.	Do	Do.	Kalakkuramangalam.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Turavur, North.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Muruppumkuzhi.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Arur.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Padinjarakkara.
5. Kottayam.	1. Thiruvilla Principal.	Thiruvalla.	Kizhakkumbhagam.	Do.	Do	Do	Vadayar.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Nedupra.	Do.	Do.	Do	Melukulam.
Do.	2. Thiruvilla Additional.	Do.	Nedumpuram.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Thalayolam.
				Do.	Do.	Do.	Vaikom.
				Do.	Do.	Ettumanoor.	Manjoor.
				Do	Do.	Do.	Kadukurathi.
Do.		Do	Perungara.	Do	4. Parur	Parur	Varapuzha.
Do		Do	Kuruvilangara.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Pakrikara.
Do		Do	Tiruvalla.	Do	Do.	Do.	Kottuvalli.
Do.		Do.	Eruvipuram.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Parur.
Do.		Do.	Kariyar.	Do	Do.	Do.	Vadakkekara.
Do.		Do.	Kallecpara	Do.	Do.	Do.	Pudumvelikkara.
Do.		Do	Edamattar	Do.	Do.	Do	Puthenvelikara.
Do.		Do.	Aiyur.	Do.	Do	Alangad.	Airur.
Do.		Do.	Kuipram.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Alangad.
Do.		Do.	Thottapuzhachuri	Do.	Do.	Do.	Kadungallur.
Do.		Changanaseri.	Vazhapalli (West).	Do.	Do.	Do.	Purakkadavu.
Do		Do.	Kuzhi.	2. Perumpaveor.	Kunnatnad.		Ilanzikkamangalam.
Do.		Do.	Vazhapalli (East).	Do.	Do.	Do.	Elanjuppira.
Do.		Do	Changanasseri.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Annamanada.
Do.		Do.	Madhupalli.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Kuhakanakkara.
Do.		Do.	Pedamkunnam.	Do.	Do.	Do	Chennamad.
Do	2. Kottayam	Kottayam.	Thavarpra.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Athirampuzha.
Do	Do.	Do.	Kottayam.	Do.	Do	Do	Mazhuvannur.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Nallikara.	Do.	Do.	Do	Kunnathad.
Do.	Do.	Do	Panachikad.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Vazhakulam.
Do.	Do	Do.	Vijayapuram	Do.	Do.	Do.	Vengola
Do.	Do.	Do.	Pallavil.	Do.	Do	Do.	Perumpaveor.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Arpookra.	Do	Do.	Do.	Vengoor
Do	Do.	Do	Kumaranam	Do.	Do.	Do	Chennallur.
Do	Do.	Do	Kumaragom.	Do.	Do.	Do	Kayimanagalam.
Do.	Do.	Ettumanur.	Ettumanur.	Do.	Do.	Alangad.	Idappalli, North.
				Do.	Do.	Do.	Idappalli, South
Do.	Do.	Do.	Ollanthuruthi.	Do	Do.	Do.	Arikkakkara.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Perumtayyad.	Do	Do.	Do.	Alwaye.
Do.	Do.	Do	Kodimatlur.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Kuhikanangara.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Kaipuzha.	Do	Do.	Do	Chengamanad
Do.	Do.	Changanasseri	Padappalli	Do.	Do.	Do.	Kuthattukulam.
Do.	4 Meenachil	Meenachil	Puliyannur.	Do.	4. Meenachil	Meenachil-puzha.	Thirumandi.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Kumaranam.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Perur.
Do	Do.	Do.	Jalam.	Do.	Do.	Do	Ramamangalam
Do	Do.	Do	Elanjimattam	Do.	Do.	Do.	Arakkunna.
Do.	Do.	Do	Meenachil.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Moovattupuzha.
Do	Do	Do.	Kodur.	Do.	Do	Do	Mulayar.
Do.	Do.	Ettumanur	Kidangur.	Do.	Do	Do.	Eramallur.
Do.	Do.	Do	Kakkuri.	Do.	Do	Do.	Kothamangalam.
Do.	Do.	Muvattupuzha	Elakad.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Kuttamangalam
				Do.	Do.	Do.	Kunnathu
Do.	Do.	Do.	Valayar.	Do.	Do	Do	Vazhapalli.
				Do	Do.	Thodupuzha	Karimadi.

Names of District Courts and Sub-Courts.	Names of District Munsifs' Courts subordinate to each District Court.	Names of Talukas within the jurisdiction of each Court.	Names of Pirkaths comprising the jurisdiction of each Court.	Names of District Courts and Sub-Courts.	Names of District Munsifs' Courts subordinate to each District Court.	Names of Talukas within the jurisdiction of each Court.	Names of Pirkaths comprising the jurisdiction of each Court.
6. Parur—cont.	4. Mavelikara—cont.	Thodupuzha—cont.	Thodupuzha.	6. Parur—cont.	6. Devicolam—cont.	Devicolam—cont.	Kottakombu
Do.	Do.	Do.	Manakkad.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Vattavada.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Kunnumangalam	Do.	Do.	Do.	Kannan Devan Hills Concession.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Karimannur.				
Do.	Do.	Do.	Kanjiramattom.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Peerumedu.
Do.	5. Devicolam	Devicolam	Neriamangalam.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Udumbanchola.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Munnar.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Pallivasal Estate
Do.	Do.	Do.	Kilanthur.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Anakulam Estate West.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Kanthalur.				

High Court of Judicature at Madras,
8th February 1917.

C. G. MACKAY,
Registrar.

ADJOURNMENT OF COURTS.

It is hereby notified that the annual adjournment for 1917 of the District and Sessions Court and the Subordinate Judge's Court of Madura, will be for two months from Monday, the 23rd April 1917 to Saturday, the 23rd June 1917, both days inclusive. The adjournment of the District Munsifs' Courts of Madura (Principal), Madura (Additional), Melur, Tirumangalam, Periyakulam (Principal) and Periyakulam (Additional), will be for six weeks from Monday, the 23rd April to Saturday, the 2nd June 1917, both days inclusive, and that of the District Munsifs' Courts of Dindigul (Principal) and Dindigul (Additional), for six weeks from Monday, the 14th May to Saturday, the 23rd June 1917, both days inclusive.

2. No plaint, petition or other paper will be received during the adjournment.

3. Due provision will be made for granting copies of judgments, decrees and other papers and documents to which parties to suits or their pleaders or others are entitled, provided that applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment.

District Court, Madura,
14th February 1917.

F. A. COLERIDGE,
District Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the Courts of this district will be closed for the annual recess as follows:—

District and Sessions Court of South Malabar, Sub-Courts of Calicut, Palghat and Cochin and Temporary Sub-Court, Calicut.	For two months from Monday, the 23rd April 1917 to Saturday, the 23rd June 1917 (both days inclusive).
District Munsif's Court, Vayittri ..	For two months from Monday, the 2nd April 1917 to Saturday, the 2nd June 1917 (both days inclusive).

All the other District Munsifs' Courts of this district for six weeks from Monday, the 23rd April 1917 to Sunday, the 3rd June 1917 (both days inclusive).

During the adjournment plaints, petitions and other papers will not be received. Arrangements will, however, be made for granting copies of decrees and judgments and other papers, provided that applications for such copies have been made before the recess.

District and Sessions Court, South Malabar,
14th February 1917

G. H. B. JACKSON,
District and Sessions Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the Courts in the district will be closed for the annual recess as follows —

The District and Sessions Court of Bellary ..	For two months from Monday, the 23rd April to Friday, the 22nd June 1917, both days inclusive,
The Court of the District Munsif of Bellary and Hospet.	For six weeks from Monday, the 23rd April to Saturday, the 2nd June 1917, both days inclusive,
The Court of the District Munsif of Penukonda..	For six weeks from Monday, the 14th May to Friday, the 22nd June 1917, both days inclusive.

2. During the adjournment no plaint, petition, or other paper will be received, nor copies of papers granted other than those for which applications have been presented before the adjournment.

3. Urgent applications for bail during the Sessions Judge's absence from the division during the recess should be made to the High Court, Madras.

District and Sessions Court, Bellary,
13th February 1917.

W. W. PHILLIPS,
District and Sessions Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the Courts in this district will be closed for the annual recess as follows :—

The District and Sessions Court, Coimbatore, and the Subordinate Judge's Court, Coimbatore, and the Subordinate Judge's Court, Ootacamund	Two months from Monday, the 30th April to Saturday, the 30th June 1917 (both days inclusive).
The Principal District Munsif's Court, Coimbatore, the 1st and 2nd Additional District Munsif's Courts, Coimbatore Principal District Munsif's and the Additional District Munsif's Courts, Erode, District Munsif's Court, Udamalpet, District Munsif's Court, Kollegal, and the Official Receiver's Court, Coimbatore.	Six weeks from Monday, the 30th April to Sunday, the 10th June 1917 (both days inclusive)
The District Munsif's Court, Tirupur ..	Six weeks from Sunday, the 20th May to Saturday, 30th June 1917 (both days inclusive).
The District Munsif's Court, Gudalur (the Nilgiris).	Two months from Monday, the 2nd April to Saturday, the 2nd June 1917 (both days inclusive).

During the adjournment plants, petitions, etc., will not be received nor copies of papers granted other than those for which applications have been presented before the adjournment and for the delivery of such copies arrangements will be made by each Court.

2. Urgent applications for bail during the Sessions Judge's absence from the division during the recess should be made to the High Court.

D. G. WALLER,
District and Sessions Judge.

District and Sessions Court, Coimbatore,
13th February 1917.

Notice is hereby given that the District and Sessions Court, Karnool, will be adjourned for the midsummer vacation for two months from Monday, the 23rd day of April to Saturday, the 23rd day of June 1917, both days inclusive, and the District Munsifs' Courts of Karnool, Nandyal and Markapur for six weeks from Monday, the 23rd day of April to Saturday, the 2nd day of June 1917, both days inclusive.

2. During the adjournment no plaint, petition or other paper will be received.

3. Arrangements will, however, be made—

(i) for granting copies of judgments, decrees, orders and other papers and documents to which parties to suits or their pleaders or others are entitled, provided that applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment;

(ii) for transmitting to the High Court the records in appeals, etc.;

(iii) for the due service and return to the High Court of the notices issued to respondents.

4. Urgent applications for bail, during the Sessions Judge's absence from the division during the recess, should be made to the High Court.

R. A. JENKINS,
District and Sessions Judge.

District and Sessions Court, Karnool,
14th February 1917.

Notice is hereby given that the Courts in the district will be closed for the annual recess as follows :—

District and Sessions Court at Vizagapatam and the Court of the Temporary Subordinate Judge of Vizagapatam.	For two months from Monday the 23rd April 1917 to Saturday the 23rd June 1917, both days inclusive
District Munsifs' Courts of Chodavaram, Vizianagram, Rajam and Parvatipur.	For six weeks from Monday the 23rd April 1917 to Saturday the 2nd June 1917.
District Munsifs' Courts of Yellamanchili, the Principal District Munsif's Court at Vizagapatam and the Additional District Munsif's Court at Vizagapatam.	For six weeks from Monday the 14th May 1917 to Saturday the 23rd June 1917.

No plaints, petitions or other papers will be received during the adjournment.

Arrangements will however be made—

(1) for granting copies of judgments, decrees, orders and other papers and documents, provided that applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment,

(2) for transmitting to the High Court the records in appeals, etc.,

(3) for the due service and return to the High Court of the notices issued to respondents, and

(4) for the receipt and despatch of all administrative correspondence during the adjournment.

A. T. FORBES,
District and Sessions Judge.

District and Sessions Court, Vizagapatam,
14th February 1917.

In modification of this Court's notification, dated 15th February 1917, the District Munsif's Court of Penukonda, will be closed for six weeks from Monday the 23rd April to Saturday the 2nd June 1917, both days inclusive, *instead of* for six weeks from Monday the 14th May to Friday the 22nd June 1917, both days inclusive.

W. W. PHILLIPS,
District and Sessions Judge.

District and Sessions Court, Bellary,
22nd February 1917.

Notice is hereby given that the District and Sessions Court, Ramnad, the Subordinate Judge's Court, Ramnad, and the Temporary Subordinate Judges' Courts of Ramnad and Sivaganga, will be closed for the annual recess, for two months, from Monday the 23rd April 1917 to Saturday the 23rd June 1917, both days inclusive; that the District Munsifs' Courts of Manamadura, Paramakudy,

Srivilliputtur (Principal) and Srivilliputtur (Additional) will be closed for the first six weeks from Monday the 23rd April 1917 to Saturday the 2nd June 1917, both days inclusive; and that the District Munsif's Court, Sattur, and the Principal and the Additional District Munsifs' Courts of Sivagangai will be closed for the last six weeks from Monday the 14th May 1917 to Saturday the 23rd June, both days inclusive.

2. No plaint, petition or other papers will be received during the adjournment.

3. Arrangements will, however, be made for granting copies of judgments, orders, and other papers and documents to which parties to suits or their pleaders or others are entitled, provided the applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment.

4. Urgent applications for bail during the Sessions Judge's absence from the division during the recess should be made to the High Court.

District and Sessions Court, Ramnad, at Madura,
22nd February 1917.

L. G. MOORE,
District and Sessions Judge.

It is hereby notified that the District and Sessions Court and the Subordinate Judge's Court of South Canara will be closed for the annual recess for two months from Monday, the 23rd April 1917, to Saturday, the 23rd June 1917, both days inclusive, and the District Munsifs' Courts of Mangalore, Kasaragod, Udipi, Coondapoor, Karkal and Puttur for six weeks from Monday, the 23rd April 1917, to Saturday, the 2nd June 1917, both days inclusive.

2. During the adjournment, no plaint, petition or other paper will be received nor will copies of documents, etc., granted other than those for which applications have been presented before the adjournment.

3. Urgent applications for bail during the Sessions Judge's absence from the division during the recess should be made to the High Court Madras.

District Court, South Canara, Mangalore,
23rd February 1917.

O. KRISHNASWAMI RAO,
District Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the District and Sessions Court of Cuddapah will be closed for the annual recess for two months from Monday, the 23rd April 1917, to Friday, the 22nd June 1917, both days inclusive, and the Courts of District Munsifs of Cuddapah, Proddatur, Nandalur and Gooty for six weeks from Monday, the 23rd April 1917, to Saturday the 2nd June 1917, both days inclusive.

2. During the adjournment, no plaints, petitions or other papers will be received. Arrangements will however be made for the grant of copies of judgments, decrees, etc., provided that applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment.

3. Urgent applications for bail during the Sessions Judge's absence from the division during the recess should be made to the High Court.

District and Sessions Court, Cuddapah,
28th February 1917.

J. W. HUGHES,
District and Sessions Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the Courts of this district will be closed for the annual recess as follows:—

(a) The District and Sessions Court, the Subordinate Judge's Court and the Special Small Cause Judge's Court of Trichinopoly for two months from Monday the 30th April to Saturday the 30th June 1917 (both days inclusive).

(b) The District Munsifs' Courts of Trichinopoly, Srirangam, Aryalur, Karur and Namakkal for six weeks from Monday the 30th April to Saturday the 9th June 1917 (both days inclusive).

(c) The District Munsifs' Courts of Kulittalai (Principal and Additional) for six weeks from Monday the 21st May to Saturday the 30th June 1917 (both days inclusive).

2. No plaints, petitions or other papers will be received during the above adjournment of the Courts.

3. Arrangements will however be made for granting copies of judgments, etc., provided that applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment.

District Court, Trichinopoly,
27th February 1917.

J. O. BURN,
District Judge.

INSOLVENCY PETITIONS.

No. 12 of 1916 in the Court of the District Judge, Tinnevelly.

In the matter of S. V. A. Arumachalam Pillai.

S. A. Nallamiram Pillai .. .. *Petitioner (Creditor).*
S. V. A. Arumachalam Pillai .. .. *Respondent (Debtor).*

Notice is hereby given under clause 7 of section 16 of Act III of 1907 that S. V. A. Arumachalam Pillai, son of Sivarama Pillai, residing at Great Cotton road, Palaiyamcottah, has by an order of this Court, dated 23rd February 1917, been adjudicated insolvent and his creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Tinnevelly, an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 2 of 1917 in the Court of the District Judge, Tinnevelly.

In the matter of Ghose Mahammad Hasan Taragan.

Andia Pillai .. .. *Petitioner (Creditor).*
Ghose Mahammad Hasan Taragan .. .. *Respondent (Debtor).*

Notice is hereby given under clause 7 of section 16 of Act III of 1907 that Ghose Muhammad Hasan Taragan, son of Ghose Ahammadha Taragan, residing at Athandy street, Melapalayam, Tinnevelly taluk, has, by an order of this Court, dated the 23rd day of February 1917, been adjudicated insolvent and the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Tinnevelly, an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

A. EDGINGTON,
District Judge.

District Court, Tinnevelly,
24th February 1917.

No. 1 of 1917 in the Court of the District Judge, Ganjam.

Georgechandrapatro and another .. .. *Petitioners.*
Daraga Arjuna Nayudu and three others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that the petitioners aforesaid have applied to this Court to be declared insolvents and that the 23rd day of March 1917 has been fixed for the hearing of the application. Any creditors wishing to oppose the same may appear on that date either in person or by vakil.

N. NARASIMHASWAMI,
Serishtadar.

District Court, Ganjam,
28th February 1917.

No. 3 of 1916 in the Court of the Temporary District Munsif, Razole.

Hakara Gangadu, son of Sanyasi, of Peda Mulapalli of Vendumoedi .. *Petitioner.*
Yerramilli Krishnamurti and six others .. .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 26, clause 7 of Act III of 1907, that the above-mentioned petitioner has been adjudged insolvent by an order of this Court, dated 8th February 1917, and that the creditors should prove their claims before the Official Receiver, Rajahmundry.

M. HASANALI ISPAHANI,
District Munsif.

Tempy. District Munsif's Court, Razole, at Amalapur,
27th February 1917

No. 7 of 1916 in the Court of the District Munsif, Manjeri.

Moodambra Unnimamad .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*
S. G. Subramanya Ayyar and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice under clause 7, section 16, of the Insolvency Act is hereby given that Moodambra Unnimamad of Arambada amsam and desam of Eraad taluk, the petitioner above named was adjudged an insolvent by this Court on the 15th day of February 1917.

G. R. VENKATESWARA AYYAR,
District Munsif.

District Munsif's Court, Manjeri,
3rd March 1917

No. 1 of 1917 in the Court of the District Munsif, Sompeta.

Sayini Jagannadhulu, son of Thammayya aged about 40 years, Palli caste, ryot, residing at Amalapadu in Tekkali taluk .. .. .. *Petitioner.*
Mogiliketti Venkatareddi Nayudu and four others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given under clause 2 of section 12 of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, that the above named petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted to 29th March 1917 for hearing the objections of the creditors, if any, in the matter.

D. CHITAMBARA RAO,
District Munsif.

District Munsif's Court, Sompeta,
27th February 1917.

No. 2 of 1917 in the Court of the Principal District Munsif, Tellicherry.

Srinivasa Shenoy, son of Narasimha Shenoy, of Tellicherry amsam and desam by Vakil Mr. G. Damodara Rao) .. .. .. *Petitioner.*
Pavathamkandy Kunnambi Abdulla and nine others .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Notice is hereby given that the above-named petitioner has applied to this Court for being adjudged an insolvent and that his petition is posted to 16th April 1917 for hearing.

T. G. RAMASWAMI AYYAR,
Principal District Munsif.

Principal District Munsif's Court, Tellicherry,
28th February 1917.

No. 1 of 1917 in the Court of the District Munsif, Tiruppattur.

(1) Narayana Chetti, (2) Maniswami Chetti, both residing at Perumbal, Tiruppattur taluk .. .. *Petitioners.*
Sivarama Chetti and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that the above-named petitioners have applied to this Court praying that they may be adjudged insolvents. The petition is posted to 27th March 1917.

T. A. SUBBIAH PILLAI,
Acting District Munsif.

District Munsif's Court, Tiruppattur,
1st March 1917.

No. 47 of 1916 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Chingleput.

Monta Venkatesam Chetti, son of Periya Venkatarayu Chetti, residing at Tiruvallur .. .. *Petitioner*
Oggu Muniswami Chetti and others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given that, under section 16 (2) of Act III of 1907, the above-named petitioner was adjudicated an insolvent on 25th February 1917. All his creditors are required to prove their claims as soon as possible by delivering by registered post to the Official Receiver, Chingleput, an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules.

No. 4 of 1917 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Chingleput.

Thandavarayan, son of Varadan, Bazaar Road, Saidapet .. .. *Petitioner.*
Santhanamal Sowcar and others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given that, under section 16 (2) of Act III of 1907, the above-named petitioner was adjudicated an insolvent on 21st February 1917. All his creditors are required to prove their claims as soon as possible by delivering by registered post to the Official Receiver, Chingleput, an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules.

No. 13 of 1917 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Chingleput.

Thonoo Pandaram, son of Appadurai Pandaram, residing at Thiruvallikkeni, Chingleput taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Kumaraswami Modali and others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given that, under section 16 (2) of Act III of 1907, the above-named petitioner has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted to 7th April 1917 for hearing.

Official Receiver's Court, Chingleput.
26th February 1917.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 99 of 1916 in the Court of the District Judge, Kistna.

Tolaty Parvatalu alias Nova .. .. *Petitioner*
Wappalapaty Appalarazu and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given under clause 7 of section 16 of Act III of 1907 that the above-named petitioner Tolaty Parvatalu alias Nova was adjudged insolvent by this Court on the 24th February 1917, and the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 133 of 1916 in the Court of the District Judge, Kistna.

Marunganty Peda Krishnamacharyulu .. .. *Petitioner.*
Gally Konayya and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given under clause 7 of section 16 of Act III of 1907 that the above-named petitioner Marunganty Peda Krishnamacharyulu was adjudged insolvent by this Court on the 24th February 1917; and the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1909.

No. 147 of 1916 in the Court of the District Judge, Kistna.

Gorintlarajulu Kutumba Rau .. .. *Petitioner.*
Kollipara Subbayya and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given under clause 7 of section 16 of Act III of 1907, that the above-named petitioner, Gorintlarajulu Kutumba Rau, was adjudged insolvent by this Court on the 24th February 1917; and the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1909.

Official Receiver's Court, Kistna, Masulipatam,
27th February 1917.

BH. SRIRAMULU PANTULU,
Official Receiver.

No. 6 of 1915 in the Court of the District Judge, Tanjore.

Suppanmal .. .. *Petitioner (Creditor).*
(1) Ramanujalu Chettiyar son of Krishnaswami Naydu, Palaya Arasanattiswaran street, Kumbakonam and (2) P. Kuppuswami Chettiyar, son of Perumal Chettiyar, Pidari South street, Sirkali. *Respondents (Insolvents).*

Notice is hereby given under section 39 (1) of Act III of 1907, that each of the creditors of the above-named insolvents who have not proved their claims should do so on or before 30th March 1917, failing which a final dividend will be distributed without regard to their claims.

No. 17 of 1915 in the Court of the District Munsif, Tanjore.

T. S. Rameswami Ayyar, Schoolmaster, son of Subbapattar, Rajarama Madam street, Kumbhakonam, Tanjore .. .. *Petitioner.*
Gurusawmi Ayyar, Agent of A. L. A. S. and others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given under section 38 (4) of Act III of 1907, that such of the creditors of the abovenamed insolvents who have not proved their claims should do so on or before 30th March 1917, failing which a final dividend will be distributed without regard to their claims.

No. 34 of 1916 (No. 2 of 1916 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Tiruvadi) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Tanjore.

Kasi Meoppanar, son of Murugaiya Meoppanar, Uppu Kachipettai, Tanjore taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Ayyathorai Pillai and others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given under section 16, clause 7 of Act III of 1907, that the petitioner abovenamed was adjudged insolvent by an order of this Court, dated 23rd February 1917. The case stands adjourned to 5th April 1917 for further proceedings.

The creditors of the abovenamed insolvent should prove their claims as soon as possible. A claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 116 of 1916 (No. 21 of 1916 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Tanjore) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Tanjore.

Narayanasami Sahai, son of Tyagaraja Gande Rao Saheb, next house to Sri Sankaranarayanaswami Koil West Main street, Tanjore Fort. *Petitioner.*
Veerappa Chetti and others .. .. *Respondents*

Notice is hereby given under section 39 (4) of Act III of 1907 that such of the creditors of the abovenamed insolvent who have not proved their claims should do so on or before 28th March 1917, failing which a final dividend will be distributed without regard to their claims.

No. 234 of 1916 (No. 5 of 1916 on the file of the Sub-Court, Negapatam) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Tanjore.

Panchapakesa Kurukkal, son of Mutha Kurukkal, Durusapattanam, Tiruturaippundi district manedi .. .. *Petitioner.*
Samiappa Mudaliyar and others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given under section 16, clause 7 of Act III of 1907 that the petitioner above named was adjudged insolvent by an order of this Court, dated 24th February 1917. The case stands adjourned to 19th April 1917 for further proceedings.

The creditors of the abovenamed insolvent should prove their claims as soon as possible. A claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 214 of 1916 (No. 18 of 1916 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Negapatam) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Tanjore.

Ghanasiriam Chettiyar, son of Maria Sanikkam Chettiyar, employed in Madura & Co., Ariya Nattu street, Negapatam town .. .. *Petitioner.*
Bunasami Chettiyar and others .. .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given under section 16, clause 7, of Act III of 1907 that the petitioner above named was adjudged insolvent by an order of this Court, dated 22nd February 1917. The case stands adjourned to 5th April 1917 for further proceedings.

The creditors of the abovenamed insolvent should prove their claims as soon as possible. A claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 223 of 1916 (No. 49 of 1916 on the file of the District Court, Tanjore) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Tanjore.

Perumal Nadar, son of Sivanayya Nadar, Ariya Pillai Kulam street, Thalaiyalnkoil, near Sirayali .. .. *Petitioner*
Ge. sp. Chidambaram Chettiar and others .. .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given under section 16, clause 7 of Act III of 1907, that the petitioner above-named was adjudged insolvent by an order of this Court, dated 14th February 1917. The case stands adjourned to 29th March 1917 for further proceedings.

The creditors of the abovenamed insolvent should prove their claims as soon as possible. A claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 6 of 1917 (No. 1 of 1917 on the file of the District Court, Tanjore) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Tanjore.

Ge. sp. Muhamad Kasim Sahib .. .. *Petitioner.*
Ge. sp. Sinna Sahib and others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that *Ge. sp.* Muhamad Kasim Sahib, son of Syed Usain Sahib, residing in Pathirasal street, Vijayapuram, Negapatam taluk

has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 27th March 1917. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

No. 7 of 1917 (No. 8 of 1917 on the file of the District Court, Tanjore) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Tanjore.

Doraiswami Odayar .. .. *Petitioner.*
Natesa Ayyar and others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that Doraiswami Odayar, son of Alagappa Odayar, residing in Sanjeeviperam, Pongasar village, Tanjore taluk, has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 29th March 1917. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

No. 12 of 1917 (No. 1 of 1917 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Valangiman) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Tanjore.

T. A. Ramayya Pillai .. .. *Petitioner,*
Gen. pr. Kadiresan Chettiyar and others .. .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907 that T. A. Ramayya Pillai, adopted son of Annu Pillai, residing in Kottaiyur, Papanasam taluk, has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 31st March 1917. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

No. 13 of 1917 (No. 1 of 1917 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Negapatam) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Tanjore.

Kuppuswami Chetti .. .. *Petitioner,*
R. G.F. Venugopala Chettiyar and others .. .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907 that Kuppuswami Chetti, son of Koothan Chetti, residing in Veerabhadraswami Koil street, Negapatam town, Negapatam taluk, has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 31st March 1917. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date

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No. 14 of 1917 (No. 2 of 1917 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Valangiman) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Tanjore.

Dhotha Ram Singh .. .. *Petitioner.*
Gen. Narayanaswami Chetti and others .. .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907 that Dhotha Ram Singh, son of Jagannath Singh, residing in Laya street, Valangiman, Kumbakonam taluk, has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 3rd April 1917. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

Official Receiver's Court, Tanjore,
26th February 1917.

O. S. RAMACHANDRA AYYAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 2 of 1917 in the Court of the District Munsif, Srirangam.

(1) Rajan Chettiyar, son of Vasrao Chetti, (2) Veerasami Chetti, son of Rajan Chetti, Kannanur, Trichinopoly taluk .. .. .. *Petitioners.*
Kathaperumal Pillai and others .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Whereas the abovenamed petitioners have applied to the District Munsif's Court of Srirangam to be adjudged insolvents and the said Court has transferred the said application to me for disposal, notice is hereby given that the said application will be heard by me on 16th March 1917.

No. 29 of 1916 in the Court of the Subordinate Judge, Trichinopoly.

(1) Punniamayya Kone, son of Pulmaiah Kone, (2) Ranga Kone, son of Thiromalai Kone, Kallupatti, Maruagapuri zamin, Kulittalai taluk .. .. *Petitioners.*
Raman Chetti and others .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioners were adjudged insolvents on 24th February 1917 and their further examination takes place on 22nd March 1917. All their creditors are required to prove their claims, as soon as possible, by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Trichinopoly, an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Official Receiver's Court, Trichinopoly,
27th February 1917.

T. S. PALANISWAMI PILLAI,
Acting Official Receiver.

FINANCIAL NOTIFICATION.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE BANK OF MADRAS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 3RD MARCH 1917.

Liabilities.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up				75,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				55,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office ..	60,58,221	0	0			
Public Deposits at Branches ..	62,07,726	3	1	1,22,65,947	3	7
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches.				9,81,58,186	2	11
Bank Post Bills, etc.				1,10,852	8	8
Sundries				10,37,326	5	5
Rupees ..				12,48,02,309	13	9

Assets	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,20,33,972	13	8
Other authorized Investments ..	4,83,442	4	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	3,47,16,589	4	1
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities ..	3,59,70,489	3	4
Bills discounted and purchased ..	1,11 68,962	8	8
Balances with other Banks	31,79,241	5	10
Bullion	13 929	6	4
Coin Stock	9,36 419	13	2
Stamps	27,357	15	6
Sundries	5,62,276	8	9
	9,24,78,786	11	0
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches.*	3,21 22,514	3	9
Rupees .	12,46,01,301	15	9

* Includes 15,3693 sovereigns at Rs 7,30,342-8-0

(By order of the Directors)

H. E. HOLMES,
Chief Accountant.

W. R. HUNTER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans—6 per cent.

Percentage of Cash to Liabilities payable on demand, 59·09.

Bank of Madras, Madras, 5th March 1917.

PUBLIC WORKS NOTIFICATIONS.

UNCLAIMED SUMS.

It is hereby notified that the following amounts are remaining unpaid in the accounts of this office and if the amounts are not claimed within three months from the date of this notification they will be credited to Government.

Temporary compensation for the earth taken for special repairs to Diva right flood bank in Diva taluk, Kistna district.

Name of person.	Residence.	Amount due. Rs.	A.	P.
Thangala Aukanna	Vekanur	0	7	5
Thangula Narasayya, Gangayya, Subbayya and Pitchayya ..	Thungulavaripalem ..	0	3	0
Kosuri Brahmanna Chari and Naga Chari	Avanigadda	0	4	6
Bhogi Reddi Venkata-sesha, Subbayya and Somanna	Thangalavaripalem ..	1	0	0
Bandreddi Punnayya	Kothapalem ..	2	2	0

Bezwada, 12th February 1917.

R. NARASIMHA AYYANGAR,
Executive Engineer, Kistna Central Division.

Notice is hereby given that a sum of Rs. 78-8-0 due to one piece-worker Nallamuthu Pillai of Uthumapolam for work done by him in connection with the annual repairs to Upparpatty anicut for 1916-17 has been outstanding in the accounts of this division since October 1916 and that this amount will be credited to Government if not claimed by the party within three months from the date of this notification.

Madura, 2nd March 1917.

M. O'BRIEN,
Executive Engineer, Madura Division.

REVENUE NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 6.—In virtue of the power delegated under clause V of Government Notification No. 485, dated 13th July 1896, and in supersession of Notification No. 3, dated 8th February 1916, published on pages 339-340 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 15th February 1916, Part II, the Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue, hereby prohibits, under section 9 of the Abkari Act I of 1886, the transport, except under a permit granted by an officer duly authorised in that behalf, of country spirits from and into the local areas respectively mentioned below.

Area from which transport is prohibited.	Area into which transport is prohibited.
The non-excess tracts of the Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godavari district.	The excess tracts of the Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godavari districts.
Pallondas agency and Gunupur agency of the Vizagapatam district, excluding the Konda and Savara hills but including the Gumma and Konda muttas of the Kurupam Zamindari and Mondemkallu and Konda muttas of the Merangi Zamindari and the excess portion of the Parvatipuram Agency.	The remaining portion of the Vizagapatam district.
The Vizagapatam district	The Godavari district.
The Menagada and Langagiri Zamindaris (Nellore)	The Guntur district and the remainder of the Kistna district.
The Cuddapah and Anantapur districts ..	The Chittoor and Nellore districts.
The Kurnool district	The Guntur and Nellore districts.
The Sriharipet taluk except the eleven villages named below *	The other parts of the Sriharipet taluk (Chingleput) and the Madras Town.
Portions † of the Tindivanam, Villupuram and Cuddalore talukas of the South Arcot district adjoining Pondicherry territory.	The remaining portion of the South Arcot district.
The Malabar district except the Wynaad taluk ..	The Coimbatore and the Nilgiri districts, and the Wynaad taluk (Malabar).
The Attapadi Valley	The remainder of the Malabar district and Coimbatore district.

Note.—This notification will come into force from 1st April 1917.

* Tirusulam, Satankadu, Ennarjari, Sirunellur, Chenur Sudharsanam, Ayangudam, Anilpakkam, Agaram (North), Mambakkam (South), Sriharipet and the Government Agricultural Farm.

†

Numbers.		Names of villages.	Numbers.		Names of villages.	Numbers.		Names of villages.
Consecutive No.	Survey No.		Consecutive No.	Survey No.		Consecutive No.	Survey No.	
Tiruvannamalai Taluk.								
1	444	Pathagattoo (Kil).	2	170	Mathur.			
Vellore Taluk.								
3	240	Kuppadigattam.	20	211	Pennampoondi.	53	230	Palli-Nerlakur.
4	259	Thiruvai	22	238	Ayyeli	54	262	Kothumpattam.
6	405	Pallikuppalam.	26	225	Elayandagattu.	56	301	Pattigadupattu
6	267	Akkamgattoo.	31	794	Indurupattam.	58	292	Mandagapattu.
7	258	Akkamgattoo.	32	215	Sithilampet.	57	287	Ahilyur.
8	261	Irumbai	33	274	Kodikkur	58	296	Mamanal Mandur.
9	262	Pommapalayam.	34	833	Mangalapatu.	59	280	Kandiamangalam.
10	263	Kottakuppam.	36	231	Mutter-Vilagaram	60	281	Kunnathangarakuppam.
11	264	Tiruchittambalam.	36	240	Nedumkuppam.	61	281	Arumanampoondi.
12	265	Tattanur.	37	239	Vadanur.	62	283	Kaspet-Nawanat.
13	266	Pathanai	38	276	Tirumangalam	63	282	Palli Thennal.
14	267	Perur-Sali.	39	223	Mottarampatteo.	64	293	Kuvidur
15	268	Kuthappethuppam.	40	272	Nerkunam.	65	294	Pashem.
16	269	Valudavur.	41	277	Kunnampalaiur.	66	296	Veeranam.
17	270	Pakkirpalayam.	42	280	Kaithampattoo.	67	297	Sirappur
18	271	Kalingarpalai	43	279	Patambakkam Adisan.	68	298	Chokarpattu.
19	251	Pudupakkam	44	275	Sekkangaram	69	299	Kangarpattoo.
20	864	Ottai.	45	222	Kumaham	70	182	Motchikallan.
21	253	Vanni.	46	247	Puthur-Vilagattam.	71	183	Sowar Andu.
22	250	Parangani.	47	241	Kadiamkuppam.	72	185	Arpakampalayam.
23	242	Collankoppam.	48	226	Mutarajanoopam.	73	292	Krishnakam
24	241	Kadayampatti.	49	228	Manoopam.	74	303	Kil Sirukkanur.
25	246	Sengundu.	50	168	Pakavanur.	75	304	Kilingakuppam.
26	238	Uravukkari	51	167	Gengarampalayam.	76	305	Krishnapuram
27	237	Kurukoni.	52	289	Pallikoni.			
Chingleput Taluk.								
77	162	Alaghiyatham.	93	173	Pulicondai.	108	191	Kundur (that portion of the village to the east of the road between the Perur and the Gudilam rivers).
78	156	Irumbuliyaravilrgam	94	174	Vallagaram-Kilagrihp.			
79	155	Kolayur.	95	175	Kilagrihappam.			
80	163	Tirupanambakam	96	176	Singarikadi.			
81	161	Kovilmedu.	97	177	Melalpatta	109	192	Vallipuramvadakam
82	152	Gilarpattu.	98	178	Kesalampattu	110	193	Vilvarayanallam except the narrow strip on the southern bank of the Gudilam.
83	153	Malimpattumalagaram	99	180	Nagappanai			
84	148	Pallipattu	100	179	Mallampattu.			
85	151	Thekkurampakam.	102	198	Chinnagangavarahoga-pattam.	111	191	Odaramanikkam
86	157	Thennambakkam.				112	190	Gundu Upadandy.
87	166	Mallichur.	102	205	Perlagaramnoopam.	113	200	Manjankuppam.
88	166	Melakuppam	103	197	Ootukondi.	114	201	Peravanallurkam.
89	170	Sellamchery.	104	199	Sebchappadavedi	115	202	Vannanpalayam.
90	169	Kannampattu	105	190	Mallingampet.			
91	171	Kosamangalam.	106	183	Maruthadi			
92	172	Odala, etc.	107	190	Nathagal.			

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Madras, 13th February 1917.

E. F. THOMAS,
Secretary.

In exercise of the powers delegated to it under sub-section (2) to section 17 of the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act, 1897, as amended by the Madras Decentralization Act, 1914, the Board of Revenue hereby directs the survey under section 17 (1) (*b*) of the said Act of 1897, of the Local Fund roads passing through the unsurveyed zamindari tracts in the Ganjam district and referred to in the schedule below :—

SCHEDULE.

Name of road.	Name of the unsurveyed zamindari tract.	Name of road.	Name of the unsurveyed zamindari tract.
Surada-Bodagada road ..	Bodagada estate.	Road from Kasibugga to Palasa.	Tarla estate.
Trunk road	Tarla ,,	Aska-Digapedi road ..	Chinnakimedi ,,
Do. ..	Mandasa ,,	Trunk road	Palaru ,,
Mahdasa Feeder road ..	Mandasa ,,	Chikati road	Chinnakimedi ,,
Chikati road	Peddakimedi estate.	Berhampur-Gavindapur road.	Peddakimedi ,,
Surada-Bodagada road ..	Bodagada ,,	Do.	Chinnakimedi ,,
Mandasa Goppili road ..	Mandasa ,,	Sarangi road	Sarangi ,,
Do. ..	Tarla ,,	Road from Berhampur to Rasoolkonda.	Aska and Doraabami
Kanchili-Baruva road ..	Mandasa ,,		
Kariam Baruva road ..	Mandasa ,,		

Board of Revenue (R.S., Sur., L. Rds. and Agri.),
Madras, 1st March 1917.

In exercise of the powers delegated under sub-section (2) to section 17 of the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act, 1897, as amended by the Madras Decentralization Act, 1914, the Board of Revenue hereby directs that a survey, under section 17 (1) (*a*) of the said Act of 1897, be made, by the Madras Survey Department of the village of Marudalam-Mattavadi in the Walaja taluk of the North Arcot district.

Board of Revenue (R.S., Sur., L. Rds. and Agri.),
Madras, 3rd March 1917.

T. RAGHAVIAH,
Secretary.

LIST SHOWING THE HIGHEST BIDS OBTAINED FOR THE ARRACK AND OPIUM SHOPS SOLD ON 8TH FEBRUARY 1917 IN THE TOWN OF MADRAS FOR THE YEAR 1917–1918.

Shop number.	Name of highest bidder.	Amount.	Shop number.	Name of highest bidder.	Amount.
	Arrack Shops.	Rs.		*Toddy*—contd.	Rs.
1	A. D. Narayana Sah	300	3	T. Ramanjulu Nayudu ..	2,300
2	K. Govindasami Pillai	1,150	4	A. Jeevaratna Mudaliyar ..	1,810
3	A. D. Narayana Sah	2,000	5	A. Singara Chettiyar	1,750
4	Do.	625	6	V. M. Purushothama Sah	1,700
5	A. Raja Chettiyar	2,500	7	P. Kulasekara Nayakar ..	840
6	A. D. Narayana Sah	4,401	8	V. M. Purushothama Sah	1,420
7	Do.	6,150	9	A. D. Narayana Sah	1,050
8	T. Velayuda Mudali	3,300	10	V. M. Pamphothama Sah	705
9	T. Muthuswami Mudali	1,700		*Ganja Shops.*	
10	A. D. Narayana Sah	1,300			
11	Do.	1,450			
12	C. Varadaraja Mudali	1,810	1	A. D. Narayana Sah	670
13	K. Kamon Sah	2,270	2	A. Raja Chettiyar	800
14	Do.	2,400	3	V. M. Purushothama Sah	770
15	T. Munuka Mudali	670	4	V. K. Ramaswami Chetti ..	770
16	K. Kamon Sah	1,290	5	P. Munuswami Nayudu	650
17	T. Kumarashapathi Mudali ..	2,600	6	A. D. Narayana Sah	670
18	C. Anthonavelu Nayudu	1,160	7	A. S. Annamalai Mudaliyar ..	330
19	I. Chingaleya Sah	1,420	8	A. Kisan Das Lala	1,100
20	T. Munusami Nayakar	360			
21	Do.	1,310		*Opium Shops.*	
	Toddy.		1	P. Ponnuswami Nayakar	840
1	P. Munuswami Mudaliyar	1,100	2	C. Varadaraja Mudaliyar	1,700
2	T. Ramanjulu Nayudu	1,510	3	P. Kannappa Chetti	760
			4	P. Tarkasara Lala	1,210

Madras Collector's Office,
27th February 1917.

M. YOUNG,
Collector.

MILITARY NOTIFICATION.

REPORT OF DESERTION.

No. 18153, Private, J. Johnstone, 2nd Leicesters, has absented himself from Alexandra War Hospital, Block 2, since 7-15 p.m. on 2nd March 1917. His particulars are as under—

Height, 5 feet 8 inches; complexion, fair and round face; moustache, fair, heavy; dress, uniform, khaki drill.

Bombay, 3rd March 1917.

R. W. STOCKS, Capt., R.A.M.C.,
Registrar, Alexandra War Hospital.

OFFICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUCTION FOR SUPPLY OF RATION ARTICLES.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Superintendent, District Jail, Tanjore, will hold a public auction at his office, in the District Jail, Tanjore, at 3 p.m. on Wednesday, the 28th March 1917, for the purchase of the following articles required for jail use, during 1917–18:—

Name of articles.	Probable quantity required.	Remarks.
Samba rice, 2nd quality.	100,000 lb.	To be delivered in quantities that may be ordered every quarter. No wastage will be allowed. The rice should be not less than six months old. It should be free from stones, etc.
Mysore ragi (clean and dry).	80,000 „	To be delivered in quantities, as may be ordered from time to time, every quarter. The grain must not be damaged, or mildewed, and the wastage in cleaning and grinding, etc., should not exceed 10 per cent.
Thovari dhall.. ..	35,000 „ ..	Should be clean and free from stones and husk. Wastage should not exceed 10 per cent.
Tamarind	4,000 „ ..	Half the quantity new and half one year old; should be free from stones and seeds. Wastage should not exceed 5 per cent.,
Chillies (dry)	800 „ ..	Should be new crop and free from weevil, damp, stones, etc.
Coriander	1,000 „ ..	Do. do.
Turmeric	100 „ ..	Do. do.
Onions	6,000 „ ..	To be delivered weekly, as required
Bread	Quantity cannot be stated.	To be delivered daily, as required.
Sago	Do.	To be delivered weekly, as required.
Sugar (white and brown)	150 lb ..	Do. do
Milk fresh drawn and milked, at the jail, daily, both morning and evening under supervision	150 pints a month.	Specific gravity 1030° to 1025°. Daily as required.
Firewood, dry ..	120 tons ..	To be supplied monthly as required in billets of not more than 3 feet length; dryage should not exceed 10 per cent. Jungle wood of superior quality or "casuarina" preferred. Fuel which takes long to dry and which is smoky such as mango-wood, cudayam, etc., will not be accepted.
Gingelly seeds ..	20,000 lb .	To be of good quality and clean; to be delivered quarterly as required; the wastage not to exceed 10 per cent and outturn should not be less than 40 per cent.
Cumbu grass, 3 feet and 4 feet length.	5,000 „ ..	To be of fine quality and white in colour.

2. Intending bidders should deposit Rs. 50 as earnest money which, in the case of unsuccessful bidders, will be returned immediately after the auction is over.

3. In the case of successful bidders, a bond should be executed by them, within seven days from the date of auction and a security deposit of 10 per cent on the total value of the annual supply should be deposited with the Superintendent simultaneously, failing which the tender deposits will be liable to confiscation. In case of failure to make the supply according to the terms of contract, after it is settled, the contractors will be liable to make good any loss which the Superintendent may incur by purchasing the articles locally or elsewhere.

4. Samples of the articles should be furnished for inspection at the time of auction and the supplies should be strictly in accordance with such samples. The value of the articles will be paid upon delivery at the jail, but no advance will be made on any account.

5. The contract should not be sublet and it is subject to confirmation by the Inspector-General of Prisons.

6. Such of the merchants as may not be able to attend the auction personally may submit sealed tenders with a deposit of Rs. 50 so as to reach the Superintendent before 12 noon, on the 28th March 1917. All tenders will be opened by the Superintendent at the time of the auction and the rates offered by tenderers who are unable to attend the auction, will be considered along with those offered by the bidders. The rates should be specified in the tenders, in words, as well as in figures; the rates offered should be in lb. per rupee.

7. The quantities given in the schedule are approximate and the Superintendent reserves to himself the right of ordering more or less than those quantities as may be required, and the contractor will be required to supply according to the written order of the Superintendent.

8. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all tenders and bids without assigning any reason for so doing.

District Jail, Tanjore,
13th February 1917.

A. J. NICHOLAS,
Superintendent.

11 7

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE AND REMOVAL OF WASTE PAPER AND CLEAN PRESS CUTTINGS.

Sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 11 a.m. on Thursday the 15th March 1917 for the purchase and removal of waste paper and clean press cuttings from the 1st April 1917 to 31st March 1918 from the Government offices in the Presidency town.

2. The rate for the purchase and removal of the waste paper should be for a rise of 3½ lb., and the rate for clean press cuttings should be for a ton.

3. The accepted tenderer will be required to execute a bond for the due performance of his contract within four days from the date of intimation of acceptance.

4. Form of bond required to be executed can be seen in the Stationery Office any day, except Sundays and Government holidays, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

5. Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees (200) two hundred and the deposit should be in Bank receipt. No money will be accepted.

6. The contractor will be required to deposit a sum of Rupees (200) two hundred for the performance of his contract.

7. Forms of tender can be obtained with all particulars at the Stationery Office.

8. The successful tenderer will take charge of the accumulated waste paper and press cuttings direct from the officers immediately on receipt of intimation from them.

9. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

Stationery Office, Madras,
23rd February 1917.

M. YOUNG,
Superintendent of Stationery.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF KEROSENE OIL AT OOTACAMUND.

Notice is hereby given that tenders will be received up to 2 p.m. on Friday the 23rd March 1917 by the Superintendent, Government Press, Mint Buildings, Madras, E., for the supply of 500 gallons of kerosene oil of 125° to be delivered to the Branch Press at Stonehouse Hill, Ootacamund, in such quantities and at such times as may be ordered. Each tender should include delivery charges and be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 10 which will be returned if the tender is not accepted.

Government Press, Mint Buildings, Madras,
25th February 1917.

T. FISHER,
Superintendent.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF WOOD, METALS, NAILS, OILS, BRUSHES, PETROL, KEROSENE OIL, SOAP, POTASH, ETC.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received up to 2 p.m. on Thursday the 22nd March 1917 by the Superintendent, Government Press, Mint Buildings, Madras, for the supply, for a period of one year, from 1st April 1917 of all or any of the articles mentioned in the following groups:—group I, wood, etc.; II, metals, tools, nails, etc.; III, oil, canvas, etc.; III A, date mats, ropes, etc.; IV, brushes; V, kerosene oil and petrol; VI, tin and cardboard boxes; VII, soap, country, etc.; and VIII, potash, country, etc. Tenders should be on printed forms, copies of which can be obtained free on application and must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 25 for each of the groups, which will be returned if the tender is not accepted. Ten per cent on the estimated annual value of the accepted tender should be deposited and the contractor must execute an agreement on stamped paper the cost of which is to be borne by him. This deposit will be forfeited in case of failure to supply the articles within the time stated or of the quality required. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting all or any of the tenders without assigning any reason for doing so. The articles should be weighed and delivered, as may be directed, at the Mint Buildings, Penitentiary Branch and Mount Road Branch at the cost of the suppliers.

Government Press, Mint Buildings, Madras,
5th February 1917.

T. FISHER,
Superintendent.

TENDERS FOR IMPROVEMENTS TO THE DISTRICT MUNSIF'S COURT AT POONAMALLEE.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received and opened by the Executive Engineer, or any agent deputed by him up to noon of the 15th March 1917 for the execution of the improvements to the District Munsif's Court at Poonamallee.

2. The amount of earnest money to be deposited with each tender is Rs. 300 failing which the tender will not be valued. The earnest money of those tenderers not accepted will be returned immediately.

3. Tenders should be sent in sealed covers superscribed "Tender for the work," the name of the work or works being given without fail as otherwise they are liable to be opened before or after the due date.

4. Any tender that received on the due date will not be considered.

5. Tenders should be written up in Public Works Department Form K 1 complete in every detail. The form may be obtained on application at the Division or Sub-divisional offices.

6. Plans and specifications may be seen on application at the Chingleput Division office on all working days between the hours 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

7. In the event of the tender being submitted by a firm, it must be signed by each member thereof or in the event of the absence of any partner it must be signed on his behalf by a person holding power-of-attorney authorising him to do so.

8. The address of each tenderer should be given in full in the tender form.

9. The successful tenderer will be asked to execute the necessary agreement on a date which will be fixed by the Executive Engineer and if the tenderer fails to do so within that date, his earnest money will be forfeited.

10. The work should not be sublet.

11. Date of commencement of the work—1st April 1917.

13. Date of completion of the work—30th June 1918.

15. The Executive Engineer reserves to himself the right to reject the lowest or any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

14. The form below is the schedule form printed in Public Works Department Form K-1 and gives the description in quantity of the several items of works to be done.

Number or quantity.	Description.	Unit of calculation.
1,350 c.ft. ..	Earth-work excavating foundations	1,000 c.ft.
4,310 „ ..	Earth-filling in foundations	1,000 „
720 „ ..	Sand-filling in foundations	1,000 „
1,180 „ ..	Concrete broken brick in lime mortar	1,000 „
2,200 „ ..	Grob in lime mortar in foundations and basement	100 c.ft.
2,238 „ ..	Do. superstructure	100 „
900 „ ..	Arch-work brick in lime mortar	100 „
5,450 s.ft. ..	Flooring with Cuddapah slabs over 6" sand and pointing with cement	100 s.ft.
323 „ ..	Paving with Cuddapah slabs over ½" mortar and pointing with cement	100 „
2,040 „ ..	Reroofing with new tile and pan tiles over teak rafters including chunam borders.	100 „
6,030 „ ..	Plastering two coats with surki mortar	100 „
237 c.ft. ..	Teakwood wrought and put up	C.ft.
108 s.ft. ..	Teakwood batten windows with frames, iron bars, including iron fittings, etc., complete	S.ft.
170 „ ..	Teakwood windows for record rooms with expanded metal, iron bars, etc., complete.	„
76 „ ..	Teakwood ventilators with wire-netting, etc., complete	„
6 c.ft. ..	Gratings work	C.ft.
32.07 „ ..	Old teakwood wrought and put up	„
8,400 s.ft. ..	Wood-oiling, two coats	100 s.ft.
1,160 „ ..	Painting, two coats green	100 „
1,800 s.ft. ..	Dismantling masonry	100 „
36 s.ft. ..	Providing wooden railings	100 s.ft.
Nos. 2 ..	Providing new lower bolts to each	R.ft.
Nos. 22 ..	Fixing windows in old wall	Each.
4,400 s.ft. ..	Removing old square brick flooring	„
113 lb. ..	Wrought iron work	100 s.ft.
316 s.ft. ..	Teakwood sare boards, 8" × ½" including painting and fixing	Lb.

* NOTE.—Two different rates to be quoted—(1) for supplying wood and fitting up. (2) for fitting up wood supplied departmentally.

Madras, 19th February 1917.

R. A. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR,
Executive Engineer, Chingleput Division.

TENDERS FOR RECONSTRUCTING SLUICES Nos. 2 & 3, THAIYUR TANK (IMPERIAL No. 36).

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received and opened by the Executive Engineer, or any agent deputed by him up to noon of the 15th March 1917 for reconstructing sluices Nos. 2 and 3, Thaiyur tank (Imperial No. 36).

2. The amount of earnest money to be deposited with each tender is Rs. 100 failing which the tender will not be valued. The earnest money of those tenders not accepted will be returned immediately.

3. Tenders should be sent in sealed covers superscribed "Tender for the work" the name of the work or works being given without fail as otherwise they are liable to be opened before or after the due date.

4. Any tender not received on the due date will not be considered.

5. Tenders should be written up in P.W.D. Form K-1 complete in every detail. The form may be obtained on application at the division or Sub-Divisional offices.

6. Plans and specifications may be seen on application at the Chingleput Division office on all working days between the hours 12 a.m. and 4 p.m.

7. In the event of the tender being submitted by a firm, it must be signed by each member thereof or in the event of the absence of any partner it must be signed on his behalf by a person holding power of attorney authorising him to do so.

8. The address of each tenderer should be given in full in the tender form.

9. The successful tenderer will be asked to execute the necessary agreement on a date which will be fixed by the Executive Engineer and if the tenderer fails to do so within that date, his earnest money will be forfeited.

10. The work should not be sub-let.

11. Date of commencement of the work—1st April 1917.

12. Date of completion of the work—31st January 1918.

13. The Executive Engineer reserves to himself the right to reject the lowest or any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

14. The form below is the schedule form printed in P.W.D. Form K-1 and gives the description and quantity of the several items of works to be done.

Number or quantity.	Description.	Unit for calculation.
2,270 c.ft. ..	Concrete broken stone in surki mortar	100 c.ft.
6,420 „ ..	Country brick in surki mortar	100 „
1,810 „ ..	Arch-work country brick in surki mortar	100 „
7,020 sq. ft. ..	Plastering two coats with surki mortar	100 sq. ft.
60 c.ft. ..	Cut-stone work (New)	C.ft.
600 „ ..	New rough stone work	100 c.ft.
170 „ ..	Gravel backing	100 „
21,000 „ ..	Bull-work excavating foundations and spoil bund	1,000 „
21,000 „ ..	Refilling earth and forming bund, etc.	1,000 „
4,130 „ ..	Dismantling masonry	100 „

Madras, 16th February 1917.

R. A. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR,
Executive Engineer, Chingleput Division.

II-8

TENDERS FOR IMPROVEMENTS, ETC., TO THE SUB-JAIL AT ST. THOMAS' MOUNT.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received and opened by the Executive Engineer, or any agent deputed by him, up to noon of the 15th March 1917 for improvements to the sub-jail at St. Thomas' Mount and demolishing portion of sub-jail and raising compound wall.

2. The amount of earnest money to be deposited with each tender is Rs. 100, failing which the tender will not be valued. The earnest money of those tenders not accepted will be returned immediately.

3. Tenders should be sent in sealed covers superscribed "Tender for the work", the name of the work or works being given without fail, as otherwise they are liable to be opened before or after the due date.

4. Any tender not received on the due date will not be considered.

5. Tenders should be written up in P.W.D. Form K-1 complete in every detail. The form may be obtained on application at the Division or sub-Divisional offices.

6. Plans and specifications may be seen on application at the Chingleput Division office on all working days between the hours 12 a.m. and 4 p.m.

7. In the event of the tender being submitted by a firm, it must be signed by each member thereof or in the event of the absence of any partner it must be signed on his behalf by a person holding power-of-attorney authorising him to do so.

8. The address of each tenderer should be given in full in the tender form.

9. The successful tenderer will be asked to execute the necessary agreement on a date which will be fixed by the Executive Engineer and if the tenderer fails to do so within that date, his earnest money will be forfeited.

10. The work should not be sub-let.

11. Date of commencement of the work—1st April 1917.

12. Date of completion of the work—31st January 1918.

13. The Executive Engineer reserves to himself the right to reject the lowest or any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

14. The form below is the schedule form printed in P.W.D. Form K-1 and gives the description and quantity of the several items of works to be done:—

Schedule.

Number or quantity.	Description.	Unit for calculation.
2,100 sq. ft. ..	Providing galvanized iron corrugated sheets (22 B.W.G.), including screws, washers, nails, scarcyance.	100 sq. ft.
1 No. ..	Removing the old rotten door in the kitchen and refixing another in its place.	Each.
2 Nos. ..	Making up new heathes in the kitchen.	"
12 " ..	Removing old doors and windows in jail cells	"
12 " ..	Refixing new doors with scantlings and in brick in mortar exclusive of carriage.	"
800 c.f. ..	Earthwork excavating foundations	1,000 c.ft.
336 " ..	Filling in basement with sand	"
50 " ..	Concrete broken stone in surki mortar	100 "
750 " ..	Cement brick jelly in mortar	100 "
615 " ..	Country brick in lime mortar	100 "
210 sq. ft. ..	Pasuring with cement ½" thick	100 "
2,2[illegible] " ..	Do, ¾" thick	100 sq. ft.
100 " ..	Flooring with Cuddapah slabs on 4" concrete including pointing with cement to the full depth of slabs.	100 "
800 " ..	Cuddapah slabs 2" thick including dressing and fixing and pointed with cement	100 "
24 " ..	Flooring with 1½" Cuddapah slabs	100 "
24 " ..	Cuddapah slabs 1½" thick	100 "
120 c.ft. ..	Broken stone ½" to 1½"	100 "
2,100 sq. ft. ..	Painting corrugated iron sheets, both sides	100 c.ft.
12,60 c.ft. ..	Earthwork masonry	100 sq.ft.
9,000 sq. ft. ..	Removing roof with flat and pan tiles	100 c.ft.
139 Nos. ..	Removing rafters	100 sq.ft.
61 " ..	Removing doors and windows	Each
1,[illegible]0 c.ft. ..	Country brick in lime mortar	"
2,100 sq.ft. ..	Plastering with lime mortar, two coats	100 c.ft.
		100 sq. ft.

Madras, 15th February 1917.

R. A. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR,
Executive Engineer, Chingleput Division.

TENDERS FOR CONSTRUCTING POLICE QUARTERS AT PILLAICHATRAM.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received and opened by the Executive Engineer or any agent deputed by him up to noon of the 15th March 1917 for constructing Police quarters at Pillaichatram.

2. The amount of earnest money to be deposited along with each tender is Rs. 300, failing which the tender will not be valued. The earnest money of those tenders not accepted will be returned immediately.

3. Tenders should be sent in sealed covers superscribed "Tender for the work," the name of the work or works being given without fail as otherwise they are liable to be opened before or after the due date.

4. Any tender not received on the due date will not be considered.

5. Tenders should be written up in P.W.D. Form K-1 complete in every detail. The form may be obtained on application at the Division or Sub-Divisional offices.

6. Plan and specification may be seen on application at the Chingleput Division Office on all working days between the hours of 12 noon and 4 p.m.

7. In the event of the tender being submitted by a firm, it must be signed separately by each member thereof or in the event of the absence of any partner it must be signed on his behalf by a person holding power-of-attorney authorising him to do so.

9. The address of each tenderer should be given in full in the tender form.

9. The successful tenderer will be asked to execute the necessary agreement on a date which will be fixed by the Executive Engineer and if the tenderer fails to do so within that date, his earnest money will be forfeited.

10. The work should not be sub-let.

11. Date of completion of work—30th June 1918.

12. The Executive Engineer reserves to himself the right to reject the lowest or any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

13. The form below is the schedule form printed in P.W.D. Form K-1 and gives the description and quantity of the several items of work to be done

14. Date of commencement—1st April 1917.

Schedule.

Number or quantity.	Description.	Unit for calculations.
5,500 c. ft.	Earthwork excavating foundations	1,000 c. ft.
3,119 "	Concrete broken brick in lime mortar	100 "
4,190 "	Country brick in mud: mortar in foundation and basement	100 "
2,310 "	Do. in superstructure	100 "
1,870 "	Country brick in clay in superstructure	100 "
223 "	Arch work country brick in surki mortar	100 "
813 "	Filling in basement with earth	100 "
1,067 sq. ft.	Roofing with Mangalore tiles over Bat tiles including teak rafters and galvanised iron sheet valleys, etc., complete.	100 sq. ft.
301 "	Teakwood battens and ledged doors with frames, wrought iron clamps, etc., complete (pudgeon pieces for small).	Sq. ft.
24 "	Teakwood iron barred venetian windows with frames, wrought iron clamps, etc.	"
136 "	Teakwood iron barred battens and ledged windows with frames, wrought iron clamps etc.	"
8 "	Glazed ventilators with frames, wrought iron clamps, etc.	"
468 "	Flooring with 1½" cement concrete, 3" concrete in lime mortar and the surface to be rubbed smooth.	100 sq. ft.
336 "	Gravelling 3" thick	100 "
4,718 "	Plastering with surki mortar, two coats	100 "
45 "	Paving with Cuddapah slabs	100 "
610 "	Painting, three coats of green paint	100 "
8-12 0. ft.	Cutcrete work	100 "
6-78 "	Teakwood, wrought and put up	S. ft.
477. "	Country wood wrought and put up (pillaroards) (planking and facing charges only).	C.ft. C.ft. C.ft.

11. Date of commencement of work—1st April 1917.

12. Date of completion of work—31st January 1918.

13. The Executive Engineer reserves to himself the right to reject the lowest or any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

14. The form below is the schedule form printed in P.W.D. Form K-1 and gives the description and quantity of the several items of work to be done

Schedule.

Quantity.	Description of work.	Per
2,381 c. ft. ..	Earthwork excavating foundations	1,000 c. ft.
869 „ ..	Concrete in lime brick in mortar	100 c. ft.
1,272 „ ..	Country brick in mortar in foundation and basement	Do.
1,149 „ ..	Sand filling in basement	Do.
2,543 „ ..	Country brick in mortar in superstructure	Do.
24 „ ..	Arch with country brick in mortar	Do.
28 „ ..	Cut-stone work	C. ft. *
98 „ ..	Teakwood wrought and put up	Do.
40·5 Sq. ft. ..	Teakwood batten door with frames W.I. clamps, etc., complete ..	Sq. ft.
12 sq. ft. ..	Do. windows with frames, iron fittings, W.I. clamps, etc., complete	Do.
18 „ ..	Teakwood batten windows with iron bars frames, iron fittings, W.I. Clamps etc., complete	Do.
1,700 „ ..	Roofing with tat and pan tiles including teak rafters, chunam borders, etc., complete	100 sq. ft.
191 „ ..	Flooring with 6" Portland cement concrete plastered over ½" cement ..	100 „
500 „ ..	Flooring with Cuddapah slabs (over sand filled) and pointing with cement.	100 „
27·1 ft. ..	Portal cornice over exterior openings	R.ft.
3,148 sq. ft. ..	Plastering one coat (interior and exterior walls and whitewashing, 2 coats	100 sq.ft.
2,000 „ ..	Wood oiling 1 coat	100 „
200 „ ..	Painting, 3 coats	100 „
Nos. 2 ..	Galvanized iron pipe 1" diameter and 2½' long	Each.
40 c.ft. ..	Drain in rear of the building	R.ft.

* Note.—Two different rates to be quoted—(1) for supplying wood and fitting up; and (2) for fitting up wood supplied by departments.

R. A. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR,
Executive Engineer, Chingleput Division.

Madras, 19th February 1917.

TENDERS FOR CONSTRUCTING A SCHOOL-ROOM FOR THE VACANCY RESERVE AT MOUNT.

NOTICE is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received and opened by the Executive Engineer, or any agent deputed by him up to noon of the 15th March 1917 for constructing a school-room for the Vacancy Reserve at Mount.

2. The amount of earnest-money to be deposited with each tender is Rs 100, failing which the tender will not be valued. The earnest-money of those tenders not accepted will be returned immediately.

3. Tenders should be sent in sealed covers superscribed "Tender for the work", the name of the work or works being given without fail as otherwise they are liable to be opened before or after the due date

4. Any tender not received on the due date will not be considered.

5. Tenders should be written up in P.W.D. Form K-1 complete in every detail. The form may be obtained on applicat on at the Division or Sub-Divisional offices.

6. Plans and specifications may be seen on application at the Chingleput Division office on all working days between the hours 12 noon and 4 p.m.

7. In the event of the tender being submitted by a firm, it must be signed by each member thereof or in the event of the absence of any partner it must be signed on his behalf by a person holding power-of-attorney authorising him to do so.

8. The address of each tenderer should be given in full in the tender form.

9. The successful tenderer will be asked to execute the necessary agreement on a date which will be fixed by the Executive Engineer and if the tenderer fails to do so within that date, his earnest money will be forfeited

10. The work should not be sub-let.

11. Date of commencement of the work—1st April 1917.

12. Date of completion of the work—31st January 1918

13. The Executive Engineer reserves to himself the right to reject the lowest or any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

14. The form below is the schedule form printed in P.W.D. Form K-1 and gives the description and quantity of the several items of works to be done :—

Schedule.

Quantity.	Description of work.	Per
146 c. ft. ..	Concrete (lime jelly in mortar	100 c. ft.
6·5 „ ..	Country brick in chunam—Foundation and basement	100 „
1,5 8 „ ..	Country brick in chunam—superstructure	100 „
81 „ ..	Stone work—country brick in chunam	100 „
3,978 sq. ft. ..	Plastering with chunam, two coats	100 sq. ft.
84 „ ..	Teakwood batten doors with frames, iron works, etc., complete ..	Sq. ft.
160 sq. ft. ..	Teakwood batten windows with frames, iron works, etc., complete ..	Sq. ft.
113·5 ft.* ..	Teakwood wrought and put up	C. ft.*
70 sq. ft. ..	Roofing 3" Portland cement over 6" ordinary concrete	100 sq. ft.
63 „ ..	Cement flooring 1 inch	100 „
1·5 c.ft. ..	Cornice work	C.ft.
616 sq. ft. ..	Painting one oiling, two coats	100 sq. ft.
1,200 „ ..	Whitewash, two coats	100 „
1,041 „ ..	Roofing with Mangalore tiles on teak rafters including teak rafters, 2" × 1"	100 „
1044 c.ft. ..	Excavating foundations	1,000 c.ft.
1,044 „ ..	Filling in basement	1,000 „

* Note.—Two different rates to be quoted—(1) for supplying wood and fitting up, and (2) for fitting up wood supplied by departments.

R. A. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR,
Executive Engineer, Chingleput Division.

Madras, 19th February 1917.

AUCTION FOR SUPPLY OF ARTICLES OF DIET AND MANUFACTURES.

NOTICE is hereby given that an auction will be held at the District Jail, Madura, on 22nd March 1917 at 3 p.m. for the supply of the following articles required for the year 1917–18 :—

Articles.		Probable quantity more or less.	Remarks.
Rice, boiled mamba, dry, cleaned and white—wastage not to exceed 4 per cent.	lb.	100,000	To be delivered as required.
Ragi, Mysore, clean and dry—wastage not to exceed 10 per cent in cleaning and grinding.	"	90,000	Do.
Dholl, clean and free from husk, stones and mud—wastage not to exceed 5 per cent.	"	60,000	Do.
Tamarind, clean and new and dry and free from seeds and stone.	"	5,000	Do.
Coriander, clean from weevil and dust ..	"	1,400	Do.
Fire wood, well dried and in billets of 2 to 3 feet.	"	20,000 per month	Do.
Chillies	"	1,600	Do.
Turmeric, clean and free from weevil ..	"	100	Do.
Gingelly seeds, good quality and clean, cutters should not be less than 40 per cent. The wastage and dirt ages should not exceed 10 per cent.	"	30,000	Do.
Cocoanut mattays, big size cutters not less than 10 per cent fibre.	No.	10,000	Do
Jaggery, palmyra	lb.	1,500	Do.
Onions, country, dry	"	3,000	Do.
Kerosine oil	"	5,000	Do.

2. Intending bidders should deposit Rs. 50 as earnest money. The deposits of the successful bidders will be retained by the Superintendent, District Jail, Madura, until the supplies are made and those of unsuccessful bidders will be returned immediately after the auction is over. Bidders are at liberty to bid for whatever article they may wish to supply up to the quantity required.

3. In the case of larger supplies, the successful bidders will be required to execute a bond within seven days of the date of the auction and also shall deposit a cash security of 10 per cent on the probable value of the supply to be made failing which their deposits will be confiscated. In case of failure to undertake the supply, the bidders will also be liable to pay the difference between the price accepted and that ultimately obtained.

4 Samples of articles should be furnished for inspection at the time of auction and bidders by tender should not fail to send in their samples in time. The date of supply will be intimated by the Superintendent in person. The cost of the articles will be paid upon delivery; but no advance will be made on any account.

5. In the case of those merchants who may be unable to attend the auction, sealed tenders will be considered, provided they reach the Superintendent at or before 3 p.m. of the 22nd March 1917 and are accompanied by the deposits of Rs. 50. The tenders will be opened only at the time of the auction and the rates offered will be considered with the auction bids. Tenders should specify in words as well as in figures the rates offered which should be in the per rupee delivered at the Madura District Jail.

6. The Superintendent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any bid or tender.

7. Wastage exceeding 10 per cent in the case of ragi, and gingelli seeds and cocoanut mattays, 5 per cent in the case of dholl, and 4 per cent in the case of rice will have to be made good by the contractor.

8. The contract in each case is subject to the approval of the Inspector-General of Prisons.

District Jail, Madura,
14th February 1917.

O. G. RAE, Major, I.M.S.,
Acting Superintendent.

AUCTION FOR THE SUPPLY OF ARTICLES OF DIET TO THE BELLARY CENTRAL JAIL.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Superintendent, Central Jail, Bellary, will hold a public auction at the Central Jail Office, Bellary, on Wednesday the 21st March 1917 at 3 p.m. for the supply of the undermentioned articles required for the Jail during 1917–18.

2. Intending bidders should deposit Rs. 50 as earnest money. The deposits of unsuccessful bidders will be returned immediately after the auction is over and those of successful bidders will be returned by the Superintendent, Central Jail, Bellary, until the supplies are made.

3. The successful bidders will be required to deposit 10 per cent of the value of the articles contracted for as security for the due performance of the contract, and to execute a bond within thirty days of the date of auction failing which the deposits will be liable to confiscation. In the case of failure to undertake the supply, the bidders will also be liable to pay the difference between the price accepted and that ultimately obtained.

4. Samples of articles should be furnished for inspection at the time of auction and supplies must be in accordance with approved samples. The value of the articles supplied will be paid upon delivery but no advance will be made on any account.

5. The contract will be subject to confirmation by the Inspector-General of Prisons.

6. In the case of merchants who may be unable to attend the auction sealed tenders will be considered provided they reach the Superintendent on or before the 21st March 1917 and are accompanied by

samples and deposits. These tenders will be opened only at the time of auction and the rates offered will be considered with the auction bids. Tenders should specify in words as well as in figures the rates offered which should be in pounds per rupee delivered at the Central Jail, Bellary (or F.O.R. Bellary Railway Station in the case of cultivation contractors). The covers should be addressed to the Superintendent, Central Jail, Bellary, superscribed "Tender for the supply of articles to the Jail during 1917–18."

7. The Superintendent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any bid or tender.

8. Excess wastage will be made good by the contractor.

9. No contractor will be permitted to sublet his contract to any one on any account.

Articles		Probable quantity more or less.	Remarks.
Rice, white samba, boiled, not less than six months old	lb.	180,000	To be delivered free from weevil and damp in four equal instalments in April, July, October and January.
Cholam, white	,,	240 000	To be delivered free from admixture of other grains and from husk stones and dirt—in four instalments, in April, July, October and January. Wastage on cleaning and grinding not to exceed 6 per cent
Tamarind, raw	,,	6,000	To be delivered free from seed skins and stones in two instalments in April and October.
Chillies, raw and well dried	,,	3,000	To be delivered in two instalments in April and October.
Turmeric	,,	750	To be delivered free from weevil and mud in two instalments in April and October.
Coriander	,,	2 800	Do. do.
Onions	,,	6,100	To be delivered monthly, about 700 lb at a time (clean and of good quality).
Dhall	,,	60,000	To be delivered clean and free from stones, husk and mud in two equal instalments, April and October. Wastage not to exceed 5 per cent
Gingelly seeds, good quality, brown ..	,,	32,000	Wastage not to exceed 1d per cent., outturn of oil to be not less than 40 per cent to be delivered in four instalments free from weevil and dirt.
Firewood, well dried	tons.	250	To be delivered in billets of not more than 3 feet length and not to exceed 20 tons per month. Khair and resin will be rejected. Diyega not to exceed 10 per cent.
Vegetables	lb	12,000	To be supplied once or twice weekly as required.
Cow's milk	pints	10,000	To be drawn at the Jail at stated times, specific gravity to be not less than 1028.
Kerosene oil	tins.	192	Best quality 1126° proof).
Sugar white	lb.	1,800	Good quality. To be delivered monthly as ordered.
Sago	,,	400	Do do.
Ghee	,,	250	Do. do.
Bread, white	,,	5,400	Good quality. To be supplied daily as required.
Mutton	,,	2,500	Do. do.

Central Jail, Bellary,
17th February 1917.

S. DAVIS,
Superintendent.

AUCTION FOR SUPPLY OF ARTICLES OF DIET, ETC.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Superintendent of the Central Jail, Salem, will hold a public auction at the Central Jail, Salem, at 2 p.m., on Tuesday the 27th March 1917, for the supply of the following articles required for the use of the Salem Central Jail during 1917–1918.

Maintenance Department.

1. Mysore ragi, 200,000 lbs (more or less)—to be delivered in four quarterly instalments free of husk, sand and rotten grain; one half of the quantity to be old and not new grain. Wastage above 10 per cent to be made good by the contractor.

2. Samba paddy, dry, free from dust, chaff; rice must be white. 120,000 lbs. (more or less)—to be delivered in four quarterly instalments; outturn of rice should not be less than 67 per cent.

3. Samba rice, white, dry, clean and free from grit, weevil, etc., 30,000 lbs. (more or less)—in four lots as required.

4. Thuvarai dhall, new, 90,000 lbs. (more or less), clean and free from husk, dust, stones and grit, not weevil eaten; must boil well—to be delivered in four quarterly instalments.

5. New tamarind, 6,000 lbs (more or less), free from stones, fibre, etc.—to be delivered in one lot.

6. New coriander, dry, 2,500 lbs. (more or less), to be free from weevil—to be delivered in one lot.

7. Chillies, new and dry, 2,500 lbs. (more or less)—to be delivered in one lot.

8. Turmeric, new and dry, 750 lbs.—to be delivered in one lot.

9. Onions, fresh and large, 700 lbs. (more or less), monthly.

10. Kerosene oil, tank, 480 lbs. (more or less), monthly.

10(a). Kerosene oil, monkey brand, 13 tins (more or less), monthly.

11. Firewood, dry, in billets of not more than 3 feet, 20 tons (more or less), monthly.

Manufactory Department.

12. Gingelly seed, 32,000 lbs. yearly (more or less); to be of good quality, seeds should be bulky and brown—to be delivered in such quantities as may be required from time to time. Wastage more than 10 per cent and deficit in outturn of oil, i.e., less than 40 per cent to be made good by the contractor.

13. Churnam, gray wool, 10,000 lbs. yearly—to be supplied as required. Wastage more than 30 per cent to be made good by the contractor.

14. Korah grass, 4 feet long, 6,000 lbs. yearly (more or less)—to be supplied as required. Quality should be fine and dry. Wastage not to exceed 20 per cent. Any excess to be made good by the contractor.

15. Wood charcoal, 4,506 lbs. yearly—to be supplied when ordered.

16. Leather, 936 lbs. (more or less)—to be supplied as required. It must be of good quality without brand marks and should weigh, from 7 to 8 lbs. and form about 36 strips, $20\frac{1}{2}'' \times 3\frac{1}{2}''$ each. Tenders may also be made for supply of cut strips $20\frac{1}{2}'' \times 3\frac{1}{2}''$

17. Aloe fibre, 600 lbs.

18. Bees wax, 10 lbs.—to be supplied in the beginning of the official year.

19. Cocoanut mattays (green), 5,000 (more or less)—to be supplied monthly.

20. Cotton reels, No. 72.

21. Purwa wood, 240 lbs.

22. Rattan, 400 lbs.

23. Rags, 600 lbs.—excess wastage should be made good by the contractor.

24. Raw rice, 150 lbs.

25. Lamp oil, 80 lbs; cocoanut oil, 30 lbs.

26. Country soap, 40 lbs.

27. Jute fibre, 25 lbs.

28. Red tape, 12 rolls

29. Cocoanut matteys, 100,000.

30. Black tin sheets { 3' × 2½'—50. / 20" × 16"—100.

31. Empty dealwood boxes—15, monthly.

32. Jaggery, 50 maunds, good and dry, and palmyra—to be supplied 10 maunds every two months.

33. M.S. iron, flat, $1\frac{1}{2}'' \times \frac{1}{4}''$; 6 tons (more or less)—to be supplied when ordered.

34. M.S. iron, flat, $2'' \times \frac{1}{4}''$, 2 tons (more or less)—to be supplied when ordered.

35. M.S. round iron, $\frac{1}{2}''$, $\frac{3}{8}''$ and $\frac{1}{4}''$, 2 tons (more or less)—to be supplied when ordered.

36. M.S. angle iron, $1\frac{1}{2}'' \times \frac{1}{4}''$, $1'' \times \frac{1}{4}''$, 1 ton (more or less)—to be supplied when ordered.

37. M.S. square iron, $1\frac{1}{4}''$, 1 ton (more or less)—to be supplied when ordered.

38. M.S. iron sheet, $\frac{1}{8}''$ and $\frac{1}{16}''$ thickness, 2 tons (more or less)—to be supplied when ordered.

39. Iron rivets, $1\frac{1}{2}'' \times \frac{1}{4}''$; $1'' \times \frac{1}{4}''$, ½ ton (more or less)—to be supplied when ordered.

40. Coke—without dust, 24 tons (more or less)—to be supplied monthly when ordered.

41. Coal, 24 tons (more or less)—to be supplied when required.

42. White yarn, 10s 30 bales of 320 lbs. each (more or less)—to be supplied when ordered.

43. White yarn, 20s 10 bales of 320 lbs. each (more or less)—to be supplied when ordered.

44. Dark blue yarn, 10s 20 bales of 320 lbs. each (more or less)—to be supplied when ordered.

45. Intending bidders should deposit Rs. 50 as earnest-money. The deposit of the successful bidders will be retained by the Superintendent of the Central Jail, Salem, until the supplies are made, and those of unsuccessful bidders will be returned immediately after the auction is over. Bidders are at liberty to bid for whatever quantity they may wish to supply up to quantity required.

46. Successful bidders will be required to deposit at once a sum equal to 10 per cent of the value of the articles bid or tendered for, and to execute a bond within seven days of the date of the auction, failing which their deposits will be confiscated. In case of failure to undertake the supply, the bidders will also be liable to pay the difference between the price accepted and that ultimately obtained.

47. Samples of articles of diet can be seen at the time of auction. The date of supply will be intimated by the Superintendent in person.

48. No advance of cash will be made for supplies ordered.

49. The Superintendent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any bid or tender.

50. Sealed tenders will also be received by the Superintendent Central Jail, Salem, up to 2 p.m. on Tuesday the 27th March 1917 from those that are unable to attend the auction. Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for the supply of rations and miscellaneous articles to the Central Jail, Salem." No tender will be considered unless accompanied by Rs. 50, earnest-money. Tenders will be opened at the time of auction.

Central Jail, Salem,
20th February 1917.

A. J. IYATTS,
Superintendent.

AUCTION FOR SUPPLY OF RATION ARTICLES.

NOTICE is hereby given that an auction will be held at the Central Jail, Rajahmundry, at 3 p.m. on Saturday the 17th March 1917, for the supply of ration articles as detailed below.

2. The successful bidders will be required to deposit as security for the due performance of his contract a sum equivalent to 10 per cent of the value of articles contracted for, and to execute a bond.

3. Articles contracted for must be delivered as ordered by the Superintendent.

4. Contract will be subject to the confirmation of the Inspector-General of Prisons.

5. The Superintendent reserves himself the right of rejecting any or all bids without assigning any reason for so doing.

6. Samples of articles proposed to be supplied should be produced at the time of auction and the supplies should be strictly in accordance with the approved sample.

7. Merchants who are unable to be present may send in their tenders in writing together with their samples and Rs. 50 (fifty only) earnest money which will be returned to the unsuccessful tenders. The tenders should reach the Superintendent not later than 15th March 1917.

8. Any further information can be obtained from the Superintendent.

9. The quantities given in the schedule are approximate and Superintendent reserves the right of ordering more or less than those quantities as may be required and the contractor will be required to supply according to the written orders of the Superintendent. No verbal orders should be attended to.

10. Merchants who are willing to bid in the auction are required to deposit a sum of Rs. 25 (twenty-five) as earnest money, which will be returned to the unsuccessful bidders at once.

		lb.
Rice, white, samba (not less than six months old)	.. ..	300,000
Cholam, white do. do.	.. ..	100,000
Ragi, maximum wastage 10 per cent. ..	.. ..	300,000
Cholam, dry do. ..	.. ..	5,000
Coriander, dry do. ..	.. ..	1,000
Wheat, (bodda) maximum wastage 10 per cent	.. ..	12,000
Dhall (red gram) do. do.	.. ..	250,000
Old tamarind, well cleaned do. do.	.. ..	6,000
New tamarind, well cleaned do. do.	.. ..	6,000
Gingelly seed, black best, maximum wastage 10 per cent, outturn of oil 40 per cent.		35,000
Turmeric, maximum wastage 10 per cent.	.. ..	500
Onions do	.. ..	2,000
Sago do.	.. ..	300
Sugar do	.. ..	300
Firewood, dry, in small billets (jungle wood), mango wood will not be accepted	..	300
Cow's milk (cow's milked at jail, specific gravity 1030)	.. ..	240 pints of 20 oz each more or less monthly.

Central Jail, Rajahmundry,
26th February 1917.

R. W. CHESTER,
Superintendent

SALE OF SERVANT'S TENT.

Notice is hereby given that one servant's tent No. 2022/22 of this division will be sold in public auction on Monday the 9th April 1917 at 4 p.m. at the Public Works Department Office, Coimbatore.

V. HART,
Coimbatore, 21st February 1917. *Executive Engineer, Coimbatore Division.*

AUCTION OF A STEEL BARGE.

Notice is hereby given that a steel barge measuring 90 feet × 14 feet × 4½ feet which has been stranded on the seashore at Palmarpeta near Pentakota, Narsapuram taluk, Vizagapatam district, will be sold by public auction at the spot on the 4th April 1917, sale commencing from 3-30 p.m.

Intending bidders will have to deposit a sum of Rs. 100 before the sale is commenced and the successful bidder will be required to pay one fourth the sale amount as soon as the sale is knocked down and the balance within eight days from the date of intimation of the approval of the sale.

If he fails to pay the balance within eight days from the date of receipt of approval the barge will be put up to re-auction at the bidder's risk.

The earnest amount paid by the unsuccessful bidders will be returned on the close of the sale. The Executive Engineer, Godavari Headworks division, reserves the right to accept the final bid or to reject it.

N. PARAMESWARAM PILLAI,
Dowlaishwaram, 2nd March 1917. *Executive Engineer, Godavari Headworks Division.*

AUCTION FOR SUPPLY OF GRAINS, ETC.

Notice is hereby given that an auction will be held at the Penitentiary, Madras, at 11 a.m., on 15th March 1917 for the supply of grains, etc., detailed below.

2. The contract will be subject to the confirmation of the Inspector-General of Prisons.

3. Any further information can be obtained from the Superintendent of Prisons, Madras.

4. In the case of successful bidders a bond should be executed and a deposit of 10 per cent paid in addition to the earnest-money, failing which their earnest-money will be confiscated.

Description of articles.	Earnest money to be deposited before bidding. Rs. A. P.
Rice—325,000 lb. Old, thin and of white colour called samba, to be delivered in lots of about 30,000 lb. at a time, not to be damped	500 0 0
Ragi—300,000 lb. Bangalore, in three lots free of husk and not to be damped ..	500 0 0
Dhall—Calcutta or country, 150,000 lb. Clean and free of stones; in four lots .	500 0 0
Tamarind—15,000 lb. Free of stones, first half quantity to be old and not be damped; to be supplied as required	50 0 0
Coriander—4,000 lb. Free from weevil and mud; to be supplied as required ..	50 0 0
Chillies—4,000 lb. Dry, not to contain much seed; the supply to be made as required	100 0 0
Turmeric—1,000 lb. Free from insects; the supply to be made as required ..	10 0 0
Onions—10,000 lb. To be delivered four times a month in small quantities as required	25 0 0
Mutton—Without bones, as much quantity as is required daily	25 0 0
Beef—Without bones, three times a week; 30 lb. more or less required	
Bread—Brown and white, good quality, 450 lb. monthly more or less as required ..	25 0 0
Vegetables—Country, of different varieties except greens and radishes; about 10,000 lb. monthly more or less as required	25 0 0
Milk—Fresh, cow drawn, to be supplied as required both morning and evening ..	50 0 0
Cucumber—As required	25 0 0
Firewood—400,000 lb.	100 0 0
Grass—15,000 lb.	50 0 0
Chaff—As much quantity as is required weekly	50 0 0
Gingelly seed—About 80,000 lb. (wastage not to exceed 5 per cent) and outturn of oil more than 40 lb. per 100 lb. of seed	200 0 0
Fish—As much as is required daily	25 0 0
Leather cuttings about 5 cwt. monthly to be purchased from the Jail	5 0 0

The Penitentiary, Madras,
23rd February 1917.

G. W. DEANE,
Acting Superintendent of Prisons.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES FOR THE PENITENTIARY, MADRAS.

SEALED tenders for the supply of the undermentioned articles required during the period 1st April 1917 to 31st March 1918 will be received by the Superintendent of Prisons, Madras, up to 12 noon on 19th March 1917.

Description of articles		Probable requirements.
Group I.		
Pears' soap	No.	58
Miller's padlocks	"	100
Eggs, hen, fresh, 1½ oz. in weight each.	"	450
Chicken, 10 oz. each in weight when dressed	"	28
Koppers, white fresh 2 oz. each	"	400
Essence of chicken	Tins	10
Sago	Lb.	3
Arrowroot	Tins	10
Barley, 1st sort	Lb.	25
Corn flour	Tins.	4
Lime-pickle	Lb.	1
Milk tins	No.	24
Butter	Lb.	16
Ice	"	200
Brandy	Bottles.	3
Linseed	Lb.	8
Cocoanut oil	"	32
Olive oil	Bottles.	2
Semolina	Lb.	4
Safety-matches	Dozen.	12
Limes, fresh, 1st size	No.	100
Dry ginger	Lb.	2
Onions	"	6
Medlord (Europe), ½ lb. (Coleman's)	Bottles.	3
Candy's Gum	Tins.	6
Medicine glasses	Dozen.	1
Empty glass bottles, large	No.	76
Carbolic soap	Cakes.	73
Sunlight soap	"	29
Bar soap, Reeches	No.	73
Lux	Pkts.	4
Flannel	Yds.	20
Long cloth	"	25
Water-proof cloth	"	6
Arrack (country or Colombo)	"	50
Silk thread	Balls	100
Reel do.	"	40
Brass padlocks	No.	2
Do. almirah locks	"	1
Kerosene oil	Tins	100
Group II		
Slates	No.	100
Winnows	"	50
Baskets, large	"	300
Ladles	"	125
Leaf umbrellas	"	42
Large palmyra leaf fans	"	4 400
Shallays and pots	"	400
Tribal earthen pots	"	35
Earthen bowls	"	12
Do. shallow pans	"	85
Do pots, small	"	80
Do. gogiets	"	20
Big water pots	"	30
Gorah mats	"	12
Date mats	"	400
Soft brooms	"	1,250
Cocoanut brooms	"	100
Charam brushes	"	10
Safety pins	Dozens.	
Group III.		
Galvanized buckets	No.	12
Enamel iron pans	"	6
Do basins	"	1
Do tumblers	"	2
Do. chamber pots	"	8
Do. tumblers	"	2
Glass tumblers	"	4
Lamp globes, large	"	6
Bamboo ladders, large and small	"	100
Cocoanut shells	"	10,000
Muslin cloth	Yds.	25
Rice sand	Parahs.	2,000
Charcoal	Lb.	500
Fuller's earth	Cwt.	120
Husk bags	Parahs.	6,000 each
Soaproots	Lb.	315
Washing nuts	"	12
Naphthaline	"	2
Enamel paints	"	2
Gum powder	Tins.	2
Spectacles	Lb.	15
Cocoanut for females	Pairs.	18
Nor Hay	No.	50
Shoe black	Pkts.	4
Do. brushes	Tins.	66
Blanco	No.	8
Country bricks	Tins.	35
Brass polish	No.	14,000
Metal polish	Tins	50
Tamarind, 1st and 2nd sorts	Barrels.	25
French polish	Bottles.	24
Buckets, English, large and small	No.	45
Chunaya, ordinary	"	170
Wicks, lamp	Yds.	45
Burnt coir	No	10
Candles, industrial	Lb.	4
Socks	Pairs.	50
Group IV.		
Rolong	Lb.	500
Coffee	"	210
Tea	"	125
Potatoes	"	2,050
Pepper	"	30
Brown sugar	"	1 440
Garlic	"	170
Sago	"	310
Flour, Bombay wheat, good quality	"	12 000
Soda water splits	"	100

General conditions.

1. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for the supply of miscellaneous articles for the Penitentiary, Madras."

2. Tenders will only be received on printed forms which can be obtained, free of cost on application.

3. Tenders should specify in words as well as in figures the rate at which each description of article will be supplied, and the total value of each article should also be entered in the appropriate column.

4. No tenders will be received unless accompanied by a deposit of 2 per cent on the total value of articles tendered for.

5. Tenders not complying with the above conditions will be rejected.

6. Tenders may be for one or more groups but must be for ALL articles in groups I, II and III except the IV Group.

7. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

8. The successful tenderer will be required to pay a security of 10 per cent on the value of his tender together with the necessary stamp duty and to sign a contract bond within fifteen days from the date of his being informed of the acceptance of the tender. In case of failure his deposit of 2 per cent delivered with the tender will be forfeited and credited to Government.

9. No advance of cash will be made to the contractor; payment for the articles supplied will be made by the Superintendent of Prisons, Madras, as soon as the articles are received.

10. The contract must not be sublet.

11. A fine not exceeding Rs. 5 will be levied at the discretion of the Superintendent for any infringement of stipulations of the contract or for the supply of inferior articles, or if frequently repeated, the contract may be annulled and security confiscated to Government.

12. The decision of the Inspector-General of Prisons will be final in all questions of infringement of contract.

13. The contract is subject to the confirmation of the Inspector-General of Prisons.

14. In case the contractor after taking the contract is not willing to carry out his agreement, he shall give at least one month's notice and shall forfeit the security money to Government; the contractor will also be bound to make good to Government any loss which may arise from his failure or by Government having to purchase the articles specified in the contract in the local market at higher rate than those secured for.

15. Any further information can be obtained from the Superintendent of Prisons, Madras, on application on any office day between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

16. Government promissory notes lodged as security deposit (for a period of twelve months or less) will not be endorsed over to the Superintendent of Prisons, Madras, but will remain in the name of the depositor. Government will appropriate or cancel the notes as per G.O. No. 2358, dated 1st March 1890, authority to that effect being duly entered in the contract executed by the depositor.

The Penitentiary, Madras,
23rd February 1917.

G. W. DEANE,
Acting Superintendent of Prisons.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF ARTICLES OF RATIONS AND RAW MATERIALS TO THE DISTRICT JAIL, CUDDALORE.

The auction of ration articles, etc., for the District Jail, Cuddalore, fixed for the 30th March 1917 has been changed to Wednesday, the 4th April 1917.

District Jail, Cuddalore,
5th March 1917.

Notice is hereby given that an auction will be held at the District Jail, Cuddalore, at 2 p.m. on Wednesday the 4th April 1917 for the supply of articles of rations and raw materials required for the year 1917–18 as detailed below.

2. Intending bidders for rice, ragi and dal should deposit Rs. 100 as earnest money and Rs. 50 for the other articles which, in the case of unsuccessful bidders, will be returned immediately after the auction is over.

3. In the case of successful bidders, a bond should be executed at a deposit of 10 per cent paid in addition to the earnest money, failing which, their earnest money will be confiscated. In the case of failure to undertake the supply, they will also be liable to pay the difference between the price and that ultimately obtained.

4. In the case of merchants who may be unable to attend the auction, sealed tenders will be considered, provided they reach the undersigned on or before the hour fixed for the auction and accompanied by the required earnest money. These tenders will be opened only at the time of auction.

5. Samples of articles proposed to be supplied should be produced at the time of auction and the supplies should be strictly in accordance with the samples.

6. The contract will be subject to the confirmation of the Inspector-General of Prisons.

SCHEDULE.

Names of articles.	Probable requirements for the year 1917–18	Remarks.
1. White kambu rice not less than six months old.	90,000 lb.	Wastage should not exceed 4 per cent.
2. Ragi (Mysore) not less than six months old.	40,000 „	Rs. 10 do.
3. Ragi (Mysore), new	180,000 „	
4. Dry chillies (dry and red)	1,200 „	Rs. 3 do.
5. Coriander, new, free from sand and stone	1,000 „	Do. 3 do.
6. Turmeric, new	300 „	Do. 2 do.
7. Dal, country (thuvarai), new, free from husk.	12,000 „	Do. 6 do.
8. Sago	50 „	
9. Brown sugar	120 „	
10. Oil tallowed	2,000 „	Should be free from sand, dirt and seeds.
11. New tamarind	3,000 „	
12. Firewood	100 tons	If dry, drynge should not exceed 10 per cent of green as per cent.
13. Cow's milk (draw at the jail)	as required.	
14. Fresh bread, best	Rs.	
15. Peppers, 24 weigh 2 oz. each	Rs.	
16. Onions	Rs.	
17. Ghee	Rs.	
18. Kempu-nel, monkey bread	50 tins.	
19. Cocoanut pattern	10,000 Nos.	
20. Jaggery, palmyra, second sort	600 lb.	To be supplied as required.
21. Straw	30,000 „	Do.
22. Ghee gallon	10,000 „	Wastage should not exceed 10 per cent and the content of oil not less than 10 per cent.
23. Mutton coffee	as required.	
24. Tower	15,000 lb.	
25. Cotton	6,000 „	
26. Milk—300 pints more or less monthly	as required.	
27. Sugar	2,000 lb. as required.	

NOTE.—(1) Paddy, ragi, dal and gingelly seeds—to be supplied in four instalments commencing with 30th April 1917; (2) Rates to be quoted in pounds per rupee delivered at the jail.

District Jail, Cuddalore,
24th February 1917.

L. E. M. UPSHON,
Acting Superintendent.

MADRAS STATIONERY DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF CLOTHING.

SEALED tenders for the supply of the articles of clothing and for tailoring charges referred to in the list below will be received by the Superintendent of Stationery up to 12 noon on Thursday the 15th March 1917.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

1. Tender should be superscribed "Tenders for clothing." They should specify the rates at which the tenderer undertakes to supply or to stitch per unit. They should be accompanied by a deposit of 5 per cent on the value of the tender. This deposit should be remitted to the Bank of Madras and the Bank's receipt attached to the tender. No cash will be accepted.

2. Tenderers are at liberty to tender under any one or more parts of the notification and that completely for any one or more parts.

3. Samples of the cloth and other articles proposed to be supplied should invariably accompany the tender. The samples should be distinctly described and marked with the name of the tenderer on labels attached to them.

4. The successful tenderer will be required to deposit as security 10 per cent on the value of his tender, together with the necessary Stamp duty, and to sign a contract bond (the form of which can be seen at this office) within fifteen days from the date of his being informed of the acceptance of his tender. In case of failure or in case of his withdrawal of his tender after publication, his deposit of 5 per cent delivered with the tender will be liable to forfeiture, and his tender will be cancelled.

5. The numbers of suits and other articles mentioned below are approximate; the actual quantities required will be intimated to the contractor from time to time and should be delivered at the cost and risk of the contractor at the Stationery Office, Madras, punctually on the dates fixed in the orders issued, failing which the terms of the contract bond will be strictly enforced.

6. The Superintendent of Stationery reserves to himself the right to reject any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

7. Forms of tender and any further information can be obtained on application at the Stationery Office on any office day between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

8. Clothing should be supplied according to specified measurements or in the case of public officers in the Presidency-town, according to measurements to be taken at the office by the tenderer.

9. The contract will be for a period of one year from the 1st April 1917.

LIST SHOWING THE PROBABLE REQUIREMENTS OF ARTICLES OF CLOTHING, ETC., FOR THE YEAR 1917–1918.

PART I.

Clothing required for the Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination, Chief or Divisional, Sanitary Inspectors and qualified Sanitary Inspectors.

			Probable quantities required.
1.	Coats (cotton) with badges	No.	30
2.	Do. without badges	"	30
3.	Coats (woollen with lining)	"	30
4.	Do without badges	"	10
5.	Trousers (cotton)	"	10
6.	Do (woollen with lining)	Pairs	30
7.	Cotton puggree (with gold lace at one end)	No.	10
8.	Brass buttons (with device) with rings	"	30
9.	Canvas gaiters	"	250
10.	Knickerbockers (cotton)	Pairs	30
11.	Do. (woollen)	"	20
12.	Riding trousers (cotton)	"	10
13.	Do. (woollen)	"	20
14.	Stockings	"	10
15.	Silk puggree (with gold lace at one end)	"	30
16.	Topee (solar pith)	No.	30

Clothing required for qualified Assistant Sanitary Inspectors and for Vaccinators.

1.	Coats (cotton) with badges	No.	30
2.	Do. without badges	"	30
3.	Coats (woollen) with badges	"	10
4.	Do without badges	"	10
5.	Trousers (cotton)	"	10
6.	Do. (woollen)	Pairs	30
7.	Cotton puggree	No.	10
8.	Brass buttons (with device) with rings	"	30
9.	Canvas gaiters	"	250
10.	Knickerbockers (cotton)	Pairs	30
11.	Do (woollen)	"	20
12.	Riding trousers (cotton)	"	20
13.	Do. (woollen)	"	20
14.	Stockings	"	10
15.	Topee (solar pith)	No.	5

Specification of the above clothing—

Cloth.—Cellular cloth, Basel Mission, pattern No. 1103. In the case of men employed on the hills, woollen cloth which will be supplied by this office should be used and the tender for woollen clothing should provide for other charges only.

Coat.—The coat will be a Norfolk jacket with two pleats, two breast, and two side patch pockets. The collar will be of turn down pattern, fastened by hooks and eyes. The collar will bear gold braid ¾ inch broad and ¾ inches long in three rows for Chief Sanitary Inspectors and First class Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination, two rows for Divisional Inspectors and Second-class Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination and one row for Third-class Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination and for qualified Sanitary Inspectors serving under a Divisional or Chief Sanitary Inspector. The gold braid will be affixed by means of loopers so that it shall be removable when the coat is washed. In the case of the Assistant Sanitary Inspectors and Vaccinators, the coats should have shoulder straps on which will be fastened a brass badge of the same device as that stamped on the last upon the letter S for Assistant Sanitary Inspectors and V for Vaccinators.

Six brass gilt buttons will be used for the front of the coat and two will be employed for the belt. They will bear the device of a winged rod and two serpents surrounded by the motto "Health is Wealth."

Trousers will be of the same material as the coat and of ordinary cut.

The pugree will be of cotton maroon (Indian tie) colour, and 15 feet length with gold embroidery of special pattern. The pugrees for the Assistant Sanitary Inspectors and Vaccinators should be without lace.

The gaiter will be of dark brown canvas, lined with thin leather and fastened with leather straps and leather-covered buckles. The gaiter will have a foot piece so as to cover the boot opening and protect entrance of dust. Europeans and Eurasians will wear solar pith "topees" of the undress pattern sanctioned for European soldiers covered with Basel Mission cloth No. 1103. The pugree will be worn on the helmet of the same pattern as above stated but will be 10 feet in length.

Knickerbockers and riding trousers should be of the same material as prescribed for the coat. Stockings should be of plain heather mixture without an ornamental border.

PART II.

Tailoring charges for making up the following articles of woollen clothing required for Government departments.

		Probable quantities required.
Charges for making up the following articles are required.—		
Dark blue serge—		
1. Long coats (lined) and trousers (with waist-cords)	Suits	600
2. Do (lined)	No	50
3. Do (lined) (with polish oilcloth pockets)	"	23
4. Do. (lined) frock pattern, with lace piping at the edges ..	"	5
5. Short coats (lined) with piping at the edges	"	5
6. Do (lined)	"	50
7. Do. (without lining)	"	20
8. Trousers (with waist cords and lining)	Pairs.	50
9. Do. (lined), Scotch pattern, with buttons	"	10
10. Do do. (with piping at the edges)	"	10
11. Suits for boatmen	No.	20
12. Short coats (lined) bridled at the edges with the word "Customs" worked in coloured thread across the breast	"	10
13. Cross belts (with borders)	"	25
14. Do (without borders)	"	25
15. Waist belts (with borders	"	25
16. Great coats (without lining)	"	50
17. Tape double row	"	50
18. Woollen caps with red tape border (for boatmen) with "P H C." worsted in woollen thread	"	20
19. (a) Woollen caps with red tape border (for boatmen) with "Customs" worked in gold thread	"	10
19. (b) Woollen caps with red tape border (for boatmen) ordinary ..	"	10
20. Cummerbands braided with gold lace stripes	"	10
20. Do braided with yellow tape (woollen stripes)	"	5
21. Sirbands bordered with gold lace	"	50
22. Do bordered with yellow tape (woollen)	"	5
Red serge—		
23. Red coats (lined) with blue facings with a chevron (for Trivandrum Residency)	"	50
24. Red coats (lined, plain (for Trivandrum Residency)	"	20
25. Coats (lined, trimmed with gold lace and piped	"	10
26. Coats (lined) panelled (not trimmed with gold lace)	"	20
27. (a) Panels for the above containing the words "Madras Government" surrounding the Tudor crown, all embroidered in gold lace	"	100
(b) Panels for the above containing the words "Madras Government" surrounding the Tudor crown, all embroidered in yellow thread	"	5
(c) Panels for the above containing the words "Madras Government" surrounding the Tudor crown with departmental details, all embroidered in gold lace	"	30
(d) Panels for the above containing the words "Madras Government" surrounding the Tudor crown with departmental details, all embroidered in yellow thread	"	10
(e) Panels for the above containing the Tudor crown and departmental details, all embroidered in gold lace	"	50
	"	5

		Probable quantities required.
(f) Panels for the above containing the Under-secretary and departmental initials, all embroidered in yellow thread	No.	20
28. Cummerbands bordered with gold lace	"	10
29. Do. braided with gold lace stripes	"	10
30. Do. braided with yellow tape (woollen stripes)	"	100
31. Sirabands bordered with gold lace	"	10
32. Do. bordered with yellow tape (woollen)	"	100
33. Cross belts bordered with gold lace (single row)	"	10
34. Do. do. (double row)	"	10
35. Flannel bandans	"	10
36. Kaki arrangements (without lining) for head warders	"	10
37. Do. do. for other grade warders	"	5
38. Do. with lining for fishery watchers	"	20

N.B.—Serge, lining cloth, buttons, waist-cords, gold lace, yellow braiding and canvas cloth for belts will be supplied by the undersigned and all that the contractor will have to provide is needles, thread and labour.

PART III.

Charges for making up the following articles are required.

Description of clothing	Probable quantity to be stitched.	Width of cloth to be issued.	Description of sizes.	Maximum length of sizes.	Estimate of cloth for each unit.
		INCHES.			Rs. A. P.
1. Shirt suits (drill) special, for General Hospitals.	350	27	I II III	34 32 30	3 9 6 3 1 6 3 0 6
2. Do. (drill), ordinary, for other hospitals.	250	27	I II III	34 32 30	3 1 6 3 0 6 2 9 6
3. Trousers (drill) for all hospitals	300 pairs.	27	I II III	45 42 38	2 3 3 2 1 6 2 1 6
4. Long coats (drill)	50	27	I II III	48 44 40	4 1 6 4 0 6 4 0 6
5. Long coats (kaki drill)	8	28	I II III	48 44 40	4 1 6 4 0 6 4 0 6
6. Short coats (do.)	5	28	I II III	36 33 30	3 1 6 3 0 6 3 0 3
7. Overalls of white drill	10	36	I II III	51 51 48	6 1 6 6 0 6 6 0 6
8. Kaki (drill) suits, ordinary pattern	50	28	I	Coat 31 Trouser 42 Coat 33 Trouser 41	4 1 6 3 2 3 3 0 6 3 2 6
			II	Coat 33 Trouser 44	3 0 6 3 1 6
			III	Coat 30 Trouser 38	2 14 6 2 15 6
9. Kaki (drill) suits of fashionable cut (trousers to be in English pattern).	150	28	I	Coat 34 Trouser 45	4 2 6 3 3 3
			II	Coat 33 Trouser 42	3 1 6 2 3 3
			III	Coat 30 Trouser 38	3 0 6 3 1 9
10. Kaki (drill) suits, cavalry pattern	50	28	(same as item 8 for all three sizes.)		
11. Kaki (drill) suits for cycle peons	50	28	Do.		do.
12. Blue drill suits with departmental words worked in red thread	50	28	Do.		do.
13. Blue drill suits without departmental words	20	28	Do.		do.
14. Blue drill suits with white braiding	20	28	Do.		do.
15. White gowns, longcloth	400	36	I II III	56 50 46	7 0 0 6 1 6 5 0 6
16. White long coats, longcloth	100	36	I II III	48 44 40	5 1 6 5 0 6 5 0 6
17. White trousers, longcloth (with waist-band)	400	36	I II III	45 42 38	5 2 3 5 1 6 5 1 6
18. White drill suits for European attendants (neatly cut).	20	36	..	..	7 0 0
19. Red turbans with yellow border (3 yards)	300	30	..	..	0 8 0

N.B.—Materials will be issued for these items by the Stationery Office. Necessary cloth will be supplied at the estimate furnished according as the individual measurements fall in any of the three sizes. Unbleached drill shall have to be drenched before the clothing is made; half a yard of cloth for every piece of 30 yards will on this account be allowed in excess of the estimate given above and no extra charges will be allowed for drenching. Needles, thread and labour will have to be provided by the contractors themselves.

PART IV.

Indirial.

(a) Courts.

		Probable quantities required
1. White coats (longcloth)	Nos.	20
2. White long coats (longcloth) reaching to the knee	"	200
3. Do. (do.) half-way between the ankle and the knee	"	60
4. Trousers (drill) with waist-cord	Pairs	300
5. White gowns (longcloth)	Nos.	50
6. Fess buttons (white)	"	300
7. White drill suits (as per specification below) with crowns and monograms	"	5
8. White drill suits (as per specification below) without crowns and monograms	"	20

Each suit consists of a white drill tunic and trousers, the tunic to be made with shoulder straps and rolled collar and to be faced with white braid and if necessary ornamented with white metal crowns at the points of the collar and monogram G.R.I. or the Royal Arms on the shoulder straps;—

		Probable quantities required
9. Peaked caps (after the pattern worn by Army Warrant Officers with a crown in front)	Nos.	5
10. White sun helmets like those worn by Police Inspectors	"	5
11. Puggrees, red cloth, for chobdars	"	30
12 Waist bands (longcloth)	"	50
13. Silver-laced turbans	"	10

(b) Commissioner of Police, Madras.

1. White short coats (drill)	No.	6
2. White drill trousers with waist-cords	Pairs.	10
3. Turbans (made up for horse-keepers)	No.	5
4. Do (made up for drivers) with lace	"	12
5. Fez cap	"	1

PART V.

Materials required for embroidery work.

1. Gold lace, 1½" wide	Yds.	5
2. Do. 1" "	"	50
3 Do. ¾" "	"	50
4. Do. ½" "	"	75
5 Do ¾" "	"	20
6 Gold cord	"	150
7. Red cord, woollen	"	25
8. White cord, woollen	"	25
9. White cord, cotton	"	70
10. Gold fringe	"	10
11 Yellow fringe	"	60
12. Black braid, ¼" wide	"	60
13. Black tape, ¼"	"	150
14. White braid, ¼"	"	50
15. Black wool	Skeins	40
16. Gold (gilt buttons)	No.	400

PART VI.

Miscellaneous articles.

1. Dhaties, rose coloured (9 ft. × 4 ft. wide)	No.	200
2. Country sarees for (ayahs and sweeper women) 7 yds × 42" wide	"	120
3. Waterproof capes made of oil cloth (big size)	"	5
4. Do. do. (small size)	"	5
5. Do. rubber coated material with turban covers	Sets.	10
6. Turbans, red laced, first sort	No.	20
7. Do. second sort	"	50
8. Waterproof umbrellas (12 ribs), stag mark	"	60
9 Do. (8 ribs) do.	"	5
10. Straw caps with two white covers with a black band containing the word "Customs" stamped in gold	"	10
11. Brass buttons with rings (with the initials "G.H." and Crown)	"	100
12. Do. (with initials "G.M.H." or "G.O.H.")	"	50
13. Brass buttons, plain with rings	"	170
14. Do. aluminium, plain with rings	"	30
15. Felt caps	"	2
16. Helmets	"	10
17. Forage caps	"	10
18. Cotton thread buttons (large and small)	"	100
19 Jerseys	"	400

Stationery Office, Madras,
22nd February 1917.

M. YOUNG,
Superintendent.

TENDERS FOR CONSTRUCTING AN OUT-POST BUILDING AND HUTS FOR ONE HEAD-CONSTABLE AND FOUR CONSTABLES NEAR THE ELPHINSTON BRIDGE ON THE ADYAR IN URUR VILLAGE, SAIDAPET TALUK.

NOTICE is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received and opened by the Executive Engineer, or any agent deputed by him, up to noon of the 16th March 1917 for constructing an out-post building and huts for one head and four constables near Elphinston Bridge on Adyar in Urur village, Saidapet taluk.

2. The amount of earnest-money to be deposited with each tender is Rs 100 failing which the tender will not be valued. The earnest-money of those tenders not accepted will be returned immediately.

3. Tenders should be sent in sealed covers superscribed "Tender for the work" the name of the work or works being given without fail as otherwise they are liable to be opened before or after the due date.

4. Any tender not received on the due date will not be considered.

5. Tenders should be written up in P.W.D. Form K-1 complete in every detail. The form may be obtained on application at the Division or Sub-Divisional offices.

6. Plans and specifications may be seen on application at the Chingleput Division office on all working days between the hours 12 noon and 4 p.m.

7. In the event of the tender being submitted by a firm, it must be signed by each member thereof or in the event of the absence of any partner it must be signed on his behalf by a person holding power-of-attorney authorising him to do so.

8. The address of each tenderer should be given in full in the tender form.

9. The successful tenderer will be asked to execute the necessary agreement on a date which will be fixed by the Executive Engineer and if the tenderer fails to do so within that date, his earnest money will be forfeited.

10. The work should not be sub-let.

11. Date of commencement of the work, 1st April 1917.

12. Date of completion of the work, 31st January 1918.

13. The Executive Engineer reserves to himself the right to reject the lowest or any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

14. The form below is the schedule form printed in P.W.D. Form K-1 and gives the description and quantity of the several items of works to be done :—

Schedule.

Number or quantity	Description.	Unit for calculation.
57 850 c. ft.	Excavating foundations and filling in	1,000 c. ft.
6,100 "	Filling in with sand in foundations	1,000 "
1,500 sq. ft.	Earth filling in basement and forming floor with a coat of cording	100 "
16 75-0 ft.	Concrete broken brick in lime mortar	100 "
12 25 "	Country brick in lime mortar in foundation and basement	100 "
8 90 "	Country brick in lime mortar superstructure	100 "
28 00 "	Country brick in clay superstructure	100 "
821 "	Country brick in foundation and basement	100 "
83 "	Flat arch work country brick in lime mortar	100 "
25 "	Segmental arch work country brick in lime mortar	100 "
6 Nos.	Cutstone work under verandah posts	100 "
12 c. ft	Cutstone work	Each
197 85 "	Country wood wrought and put up (planing and fixing charges only)	C.ft.
63 "	Teakwood wrought and put up (planing and fixing charges only)	Cft Wood will be supplied by depart-ment.
9 Nos.	Country wood verandah posts	Do.
2&5	Teakwood batten door with frames, iron fittings, etc., complete	Each.
34 sq. ft.	Teakwood batten windows with fast bars, frames and iron fittings, etc., complete.	Sq. ft. Do.
24 "	Teakwood batten windows with frames, iron fittings, etc., complete	Do.
2,000 "	Roofing with flat and pan tiles including teak rafters, etc., complete	Do.
6,553 "	Skin plastering of brick walls and white washing, two coats	100 sq. ft.
710 "	Painting, chocolate, two coats	100 "
1,000 "	Wood oiling two coats	100 "
75 "	Honey comb work with pot tiles	100 "
2 Nos.	Forming fire places	Each.
9 "	Providing shelves	Do.
700 sq. ft.	Roofing with flat and pan tiles over bamboo rafters, etc., complete	100 sq. ft.
200 "	Flooring with 8" square bricks and pointing with cement	100 "
1,750 "	Plastering with lime mortar one coat, and white washing, two coats	100 "
11 20 "	Painting with tar, two coats	100 "
5 Nos.	Providing shelves and roof ventilators	Each.

E. A. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR,
Executive Engineer, Chingleput Division.

Madras, 19th February 1917.

AUCTION SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the hull of No. 2 Bucket Dredger will be sold by public auction at the Dry Dock at Dowlaiswaram on the 19th of March 1917 commencing at 4-30 p.m.

No person will be allowed to bid unless he pays a deposit of Rs. 500. The successful bidder will be required to pay one-fourth of the bid amount as soon as the sale is knocked down and the balance of the bid amount within a week from the date of receipt of the intimation approving the sale otherwise the article will be resold at the risk of the successful bidder.

It is left to the option of the Executive Engineer, Godavari Head Works division, to accept the final bid amount or reject it.

N. PARAMESWARAM PILLAI,
Executive Engineer, Godavari Headworks Division.

Dowlaiswaram, 14th February 1917.

TENDERS FOR CONSTRUCTING DEPUTY TAHSILDAR'S OFFICE AT TIRUVALUR.

SEALED tenders will be received and opened by the undersigned or an agent deputed by him up to noon of the 12th March 1917 (Monday) for constructing Deputy Tahsildar's office at Tiruvalur.

2. Amount of earnest money to be deposited in currency notes—Rs. 600.

3. Tenders should be sent in sealed covers superscribed "Tenders for the work" (the name of the work or works being given without fail as otherwise they are liable to be opened before or after the due date).

4. Full address of the tenderer should be given at the foot of each tender.

5. Tenders should be written up in Public Works Department form No. K-1 complete in every detail. The form may be obtained on application from the office of the undersigned.

6. The form below is the schedule form printed in Public Works Department form No. K-1 and gives the description and quantity of the several items of work to be done.

7. Plans and specification can be seen at the office of the undersigned.

8. Date for completion of work—31st December 1918.

9. The work is not to be sublet.

10. The Executive Engineer reserves to himself the right to reject the lowest or any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

11. No tender offered "at estimate rates," "at so much less than estimate rates" will be accepted.

Schedule.

Quantity.		Description of work	Per
24,818 c.ft.	..	Excavating foundations	1,000 c.ft.
8,182	..	Filling in basement with earth	"
1,636	..	" sand	100 c.ft.
13 250	..	Concrete broken brick an ordinary mortar	"
18,382	..	Ground moulded brick work in ordinary mortar in foundations and basement.	"
13,648	..	Platform moulded brick work in ordinary mortar superstructure ..	"
473	..	Segmental arch work in ordinary mortar	"
82	..	Semi-circular "	"
1,401	s.ft.	Cornice work with Cuddapah slabs, 2" thick	R. ft.
136	"	Brick cornice mard	"
82	"	Brick dentil cornice work	"
414	c.ft.	Cotsome work	C.ft.
681	"	Teakwood wrought and put up	"
24.72	"	Country wood work hariwarada	"
2d v.ft.	"	Teakwood framed rails, 2' 9" depth, with adlitar including painting ..	R.ft.
272	sq. ft.	Teak doors panel ed with frames, locks, etc., complete	Sq.ft.
190	"	Teak windows panelled with frames, hinges, etc., complete	"
300	"	Teak windows hall venetian with frames doors, hinges, mirconcting and glass shutters, etc., complete.	"
114	"	Glazed ventilators moveable on side pivots including frames ..	"
18	"	Country wood ballon windows with frames Poovarasam or Vembu and adustas mango planks including fastenings	"
24	"	Country wood windows with frames Poovarasam or Vembu and shutters mango planks including fastenings.	"
2-61 tons	..	Hoisting and setting rolled steel girders	1 ton.
3,900	sq. ft.	Paving with 9" duck's bills over ½" mortar and pointed with cement ..	100 sq.ft.
160	"	Paving with 6" country tiles over ½" mortar and pointed with cement ..	"
1,875	"	Paving with Cuddapah slab, 2" thick over ½" mortar and pointed with cement to full depth of slabs	"
104	"	Flooring with Cuddapah slabs, 1½" thick and pointed with cement to full depth of slabs.	"
1,650		Flooring with ½" cement over a bed of 6" cement concrete	"
1,600	..	Plastering two coats ordinary mortar	"
1,447	..	Plastering one coat ordinary mortar and white washing 2 coats	"
500	sq. ft. ..	Plastering with cement ½" thick 1:3 (labour only)	"
110	" ..	Plastering with cement ½" thick 1:3 (labour only)	"
28,608	..	Painting with prepared mortar	"
111 00	..	Best wood oiling, 2 coats (labour only)	"
4,179	sq. ft. ..	Painting two coats (labour only)	"
681	..	Do. with lead paint (labour only)	"
6,225	"	Roofing with Mangalore tiles imbedded in mortar over flat tiles including tank reapers, etc., complete	"
1,310	"	Terrace roofing with brick on edge 8" concrete 6 centres at 5:1 tiles with top and bottom plastered	"
2,115	"	Semi-circular arch roofing	"
944	"	Mangalore pipe sun shades with the necessary frames, complete and painting	"
47	sq.ft. ..	Do. do. over record room windows	Sq.ft.
70	" ..	Sunshades of reinforced concrete with expanded metal supported on cantilever brackets	"
76	" ..	Teakwood barge board at gables	"
90	" ..	Teakwood shelves 1" 6" made supported on horizontal pieces, 2' 6" × 2" × 2"	"
Lump Sum	..	Turning, two coats (labour only)	"
16	c.ft. ..	Teakwood pankahs with Holland frills, red tape, ropes, etc., complete ..	100 sq. ft.
			R.ft.

Note.—Cement, Cuddapah slabs, Mangalore floor and roofing tiles, paints, wood oil and tar will be supplied departmentally and the cost will be recovered from the contractor's bill. No extra rates will be paid for scaffolding and watering, etc. The tenderers are informed that payments will be made for the work in not more than 10 bills.

Tanjore, 17th February 1917.

V. GOPALAYYA,
Executive Engineer, Tanjore Division.

AUCTION FOR SUPPLY OF ARTICLES OF RATIONS, ETC.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned will hold an auction at the Central Jail, Vizagapatam, at 3 p.m. on the 27th March 1917 for the supply of the following articles of rations, etc., for use

during the year 1917-1918. Intending bidders are requested to attend in person or by agent punctually on the day mentioned.

2. In the case of suppliers who may be unable to attend the auction, sealed tenders will be received, provided they reach the undersigned on or before the day and hour already mentioned and are accompanied by the specified earnest money. Tenders will be opened at the time of auction and the rates offered will be considered along with the bids. Tenders should quote the rate offered per lb. and or, per rupee for delivery at the Central Jail, Vizagapatam, and specify the same in words as well as in figures. No cash will be advanced to suppliers when giving orders, but the cost of all supplies delivered at the Jail on order will be paid, after they have been inspected and passed by the Medical Officer and the Superintendent.

3. The successful bidder or tenderer will be required to enter into a stamped agreement with the jail within seven days of the receipt of intimation by him that his rate has been accepted. In addition, he should, before signing such agreement, deposit as security 10 per cent. of the total value of the supply undertaken. Failing compliance within the time specified his earnest money will be confiscated. In the event of withdrawal, he will also be liable to pay any differences between the price accepted and that ultimately obtained by the jail. The earnest money received from unsuccessful bidders or tenderers will be returned at the close of the auction.

4. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any other bid or tender.

5. The contract for the supply must not be sublet and the contract entered into will be subject to confirmation by the Inspector-General of Prisons.

SCHEDULE.

Name of article.	Approximate quantity required.	Earnest money payable.	Conditions.
		Rs.	
Rice	184,800 lb.	25	Should be not less than six months old and of white colour. Wastage in cleaning not to exceed 3 per cent.
Ragi	160,000 ,,	20	Wastage in all processes of cleaning not to exceed 10 per cent.
Dhall	80,000 ,,	20	Wastage in cleaning not to exceed 3 per cent.
Tamarind	16,800 ,,	5	Should be free of fibre, rind and seed. Not to be damped.
Coriander	2,000 ,,	6	Wastage in cleaning not to exceed 7 per cent. No waseril.
Chillies	2,800 ,,	6	Wastage in cleaning not to exceed 6 per cent. Not to be damped.
Turmeric	400 ,,	6	Wastage not to exceed 8 per cent. To be free of insects and mud.
Onions	19,250 ,,	6	To be clean and of good quality. No dry skin.
Karuvepaki	5,750 ,,	6	Of good quality, not empty. Each nut not to weigh less than 3½ lb.
Gingelly seed	56,000 ,,	18	Brown quality. Not damped. Wastage in cleaning not to exceed 18 per cent and outturn of oil to be not less than 40 per cent.
Grey, wool, 1st sort ..	6,000 ,,	10	Not to be damped. Wastage in flowing and spinning not to exceed 30 and 8 per cent respectively.
Straw	66,000 ,,	16	Good quality, not damped.
Milk	1,200 pints	5	The milk should be drawn at the Jail under supervision.
Sago	700 lb.	6	To be of good quality.
Sugar, white	400 ,,		
Jaggery, 2nd sort ..	1,000 ,,	5	
Tobacco, 1st sort	25,000 ,,	12	
Horsegram	10,000 ,,	15	

NOTE.—Samples can be seen at the jail.

Central Jail, Vizagapatam,
14th February 1917.

W. S. SNOW,
Acting Superintendent.

FOR SALE IN THE OFFICE OF THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF EXPLOSIVES WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

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RULES FOR THE TRANSMIT AND IMPORTATION OF EXPLOSIVES AT THE PORT OF MADRAS, As. 4, per copy.

RECOVERY OF WRECKS.

NOTICE is hereby given that, under section 7th of Act VII of 1860, the undermentioned properties have been salved within the limits of the port of Pamban and all claims thereto must be prepared and proved within (6) six months from the date of this notification before the Port Officer, Pamban.—

Description.	Date of recovery.	Place of recovery.
One teakwood log measuring 17 feet 1 inch long × 1 foot 4 inches broad × 1 foot 2 inches deep.	6th December 1916.	Off Tondi.
One teakwood log measuring 27 feet 6 inches long × 1 foot 8 inches broad × 1 foot 2 inches deep.	14th December 1916.	Off Devils Point.
One teakwood log measuring 19 feet 2 inches long × 1 foot broad × 1 foot 1 inch deep.	17th December 1916.	Off Sulayam near Thangachimadam.

17 தடி 1 தகரம் நீளம், 1 தடி 3 தக்குவம் தடை, 1 தடி 2 தகுவை பருமனை நடு தேவைகள்...	1816-ம் ஆண்டு சட்டம் 6வ..	தேவைப்படுகிறவர்
27 தடி 5 தகரம் நீளம், 1 தடி 3 தக்குவம் உடை, 1 தடி 2 தகுவை பருமனை நடு தேவைகள்...	1816-ம் ஆண்டு சட்டம் 15வ..	பொலிஸ் முன்னிலை.
19 தடி 2 தகுவை நீளம், 1 தடி தடை, 1 தடி 1 தகுவை பருமனை நடு தேவை மாவட்டம்...	1816-ம் ஆண்டு சட்டம் 17வ..	தக்கபடியே ஆகவை செய்யவும்.

W. J. SWAN,
Port Officer.

Pamban, 28th January 1917.

Notice is hereby given, under section 18 of Act VII of 1850 that the undermentioned property has been salvaged within the limits of the port of Madras, and claimants should submit their claim within a week's time from the date of the circular and remove the articles claimed within the close of the month on payment of the salvage charge. Should they fail, the articles will be sold in the following month by the order of the Engineer, Port Trust, Madras.

Description of articles	Mark.	Date of recovery	Place of recovery
Teakwood beam sheets 4"X4" weighing lb. 320 ..	NB	27th February 1917 ..	Madras Harbour.
One wooden sleeper, 5½'	K	28th	
One teakwood scantling	.. ..	28th	
One junglewood scantling	.. ..	28th	
Five fish plates	.. ..	28th	
One steel sleeper 6½'	.. ..	28th	
One flat iron bar	.. ..	1st March 1917 ..	
Two rail joints	.. ..	1st	
One jarg wood scantling bundle	.. ..	1st	
One jarg wood, square	.. ..	1st	
One wooden sleeper 6'	.. ..	1st	
Six teakwood scantling	.. ..	1st	
One coal lamp	.. ..	2nd	
One teakwood mortar pestle	.. ..	2nd	
One cast iron tank cover	.. ..	2nd	
One G. I. pipe piece 2 feet	.. ..	2nd	
Five teakwood scantlings	.. ..	2nd	
Two wooden teakwood scantlings	.. ..	2nd	
Three wooden teakwood planks	.. ..	2nd	
One teakwood, square	.. ..	3rd	
Three teakwood scantlings	.. ..	3rd	

தமது 1850-ஆம் ஆண்டு 7-வது சட்டம் 18-வது பிரிவையடுத்து கீழ்வரும் பண்டங்கள், மதராஸ் துறைமுக எல்லைக்குட்பட்ட கடற்கரையில் கண்டெடுக்கப்பட்டு இந்த வட்டில் வைக்கப் பொறுப்பை பற்றி வருகின்றன. இவற்றை உரிமை கோருகிறவர்கள் இந்த வட்டிலை தேதியிலிருந்து ஒரு வாரத்திற்குள் அவற்றை எடுத்துக் கொண்டு அதற்கு மேல் ஒரு மாதத்திற்குள் அவற்றுக்குரிய கூலியைக் கொடுத்து அவற்றை எடுத்துக் கொண்டு போகவேண்டும். அப்படி கொடுக்காதபோது மாதம் முடிந்த பிறகு அவற்றை பொது ஏலத்தில் விற்றுவிடப்படும்.

எடுக்கப்பட்ட விபரம்.	குறி.	எடுக்கப்பட்ட தேதி.	எடுக்கப்பட்ட இடம்.
18 தேக்கு தகரம், 4" × 4", 320 lb ..	நபி	1917-ம் ஆண்டு பிப்ரவரி 27வ..	மதராஸ் துறைமுக எல்லை.
1 படி சேர், 5½'	ஒன்று	ஒன்று 28வ..	
1 ஜங்கிள் மரம்	ஒன்று	ஒன்று 28வ..	
1 எட்டுக்கு தகரம்	ஒன்று	ஒன்று 28வ..	
5 மீன் பிளேட்கள்	ஒன்று	ஒன்று 28வ..	
1 எஃகு சேர், 6½'	ஒன்று	ஒன்று 28வ..	
1 தட்டை இரும்பு கம்பி	ஒன்று	மார்ச் 1வ..	
2 ரயில் ஜாயிண்ட்கள்	ஒன்று	ஒன்று 1வ..	
1 கட்டு சாமான் மரங்கள்	ஒன்று	ஒன்று 1வ..	
1 ஜங்கிள் மரம், சதுரம்	ஒன்று	ஒன்று 1வ..	
1 மர சேர், 6'	ஒன்று	ஒன்று 1வ..	
6 தேக்கு மர சாமான்கள்	ஒன்று	ஒன்று 1வ..	
1 சாந்து கட்டை	ஒன்று	ஒன்று 1வ..	
1 சாலி தேங்காய் மூடி	ஒன்று	ஒன்று 2வ..	
1 சாலி தேங்காய் தொட்டி மூடி ..	ஒன்று	ஒன்று 2வ..	
1 தேக்கு மரம், சதுரம்	ஒன்று	ஒன்று 2வ..	
5 தேக்கு மர சாமான்கள்	ஒன்று	ஒன்று 2வ..	
2 சோடா தேக்கு மர சாமான்கள் ..	ஒன்று	ஒன்று 2வ..	
3 சோடா தேக்கு மரங்கள்	ஒன்று	ஒன்று 2வ..	
1 தேக்கு மரம்	ஒன்று	ஒன்று 2வ..	
3 தேக்கு சாமான்கள்	ஒன்று	ஒன்று 3வ..	

Harbour Office, Madras,
5th March 1917.

A. S. BALFOUR, Commander, R.I.M.,
Deputy Conservator of the Port,
for Engineer of Works for the Port of Madras.

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VACANCIES.

APPLICATIONS are invited from passed candidates with Typewriting Test—Intermediate Grade—for appointment as typist in the Office of the Deputy Director of Agriculture, VI Circle, Madura. The vacancy is a permanent one. Preference will be given to non-Brahmans who have passed the Shorthand Test and whose vernacular is Tamil.

R. THOMAS,
Dy. Director of Agriculture, VI Circle.

Salem, 13th February 1917.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates who have passed the Short-hand writing Test for a Clerk's post on Rs. 20, which has permanently fallen vacant in this Court.

(1) Name and family name of the applicant—
His caste or religion.
His residence.
His age.
(2) Applicant's relatives in the public service.
(3) Whether applicant holds any landed property, if so, to what amount of annual value and in what taluk.
(4) Applicant's past and present occupations and length of service in each, if a public situation.
(5) Examinations passed by the applicant with reference to the Gazette page.
(6) Testimonials of qualifications and character held by the applicant.

S. NARASINGA RAO,
District Munsif.

District Munsif's Court, Nandyal,
13th February 1917.

APPLICATIONS from graduates, who have passed the Tamil Translation Test, Lower Grade, are invited for the post of first clerk on Rs. 60—5—75 in the Tamil section of the Government Translators' Department, with prospects of promotion up to Rs. 150—5—200. The applications, which should contain the following particulars, should be accompanied by copies of testimonials and literary works, produced by the applicant, if any, and reach the undersigned before the 31st March 1917:

Name in full, father's name; examinations passed; caste; age; present profession or appointment, if any; district in which born; college in which educated; literary work, if any, produced; relatives in Government service.

V. RAGHAVA ACHARLU,
Senior Translator to Government.

Whannel's Road, Egmore, Madras,
15th February 1917.

APPLICATIONS are invited from duly qualified men for the post of a clerk-typist on Rs. 20 per mensem in the office of the undersigned. The post is permanent and pensionable. Preference will be given to candidates already in public service. Selected applicant should be able to join duty on 1st April 1917.

P. F. MATHIAS,
Acting District Medical and Sanitary Officer.

Salem, 19th February 1917.

WANTED Sub-Overseer for the Taluk Board, Salem, salary Rs. 30 with a fixed travelling allowance Rs. 10 per mensem. Candidates must have passed the Sub-Overseer's test. Men with experience will be preferred.

T. SUBRAHMANYA AYYAR,
President.

Salem Taluk Board's Office,
22nd February 1917.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of an Overseer on Rs. 60-2½-100 and three Sub-Overseers on Rs. 30-1-40 in the Minor Irrigation establishment in Ganjam district. The increments are annual. None but those who are fully qualified under the Public Service Notification need apply. Examinations passed should be specified in the application. Preference will be given to those who know Uriya.

N. MACMICHAEL,
Collector.

Ganjam Collector's Office,
24th February 1917.

WANTED a qualified typist for the post of a clerk on Rs. 20 in this Court. The vacancy is at present a sub. *pro tem.* one, but likely to become permanent. The applicant must, for the present, provide himself with his own machine. A knowledge of Telugu is essential.

M. VENKATARAMAYYA,
District Munsif.

District Munsif's Court, Proddatur,
26th February 1917.

APPLICATIONS are invited up to the 15th March 1917 from candidates for the post of Minor Irrigation Clerk-Draftsman of this office on Rs. 25—1—35 likely to fall vacant temporarily for two months from or after the 20th March 1917. The candidate selected will get the minimum pay of the post. The applicants should state their general and technical qualifications.

J. F. BRYANT,
Collector.

Chingleput Collector's Office,
26th February 1917.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of temporary store-keeper for the Divi Pumping station and Sub-divisional stores on a monthly salary of Rs. 25.

2. Candidates should be qualified under the examination rules and be conversant with the nomenclature and accounting of general engineering stores, tools and plant; one possessing previous departmental experience and a knowledge of engine house stores and tools would be preferred.

3. The appointee will be required to also carry out the duties of a time and cost-keeper for the pumping station and repair shop work, and to attend to the general clerical duties of the pumping station.

He will be required to live on the pumping station premises at Puligadda, Divi Island. Unfurnished quarters will be provided free.

4. A cash security of Rs. 100 is required for the charge of stores.

5. Applications should reach the undersigned before 15th March 1917.

Bezwada, 1st March 1917.

J. B. LUTMAN,
Superintending Engineer, II Circle.

APPLICATIONS are invited from duly qualified candidates who have experience in drawing and estimating water-supply, drainage and other sanitary works for appointments as temporary Draftsmen on Rs. 35 and Rs. 40 per mensem in the office of the Deputy Sanitary Engineer, Northern and Central Circles. Applications with testimonials should reach this office on or before the 20th instant.

2nd March 1917.

V. S. GNANAPRAKASAM,
Dy. Sanitary Engineer, Northern and Central Circles.

APPLICATIONS are invited for temporary Draftsmen's places on Rs. 40 and Rs. 35 per mensem in the office of the Deputy Sanitary Engineer, Southern and Western Circles, Chepauk, Madras, from candidates possessing qualifications prescribed by the Government in article I of the Public Service Notification.

Applications with copies of testimonials, if any, should reach the office of the undersigned not later than 21st March 1917.

Madras, 2nd March 1917.

J. R. THUBAISINGHAM,
Dy. Sanitary Engineer, Southern and Western Circles.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Probationary Revenue Inspector's place in the Ramnad district. They should reach my office before 1st April 1917.

Ramnad Collector's Office, Madura,
2nd March 1917.

A. R. LOFTUS-TOTTENHAM,
Collector.

PRIVATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

ON or about 16th March 1917, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.

Vepery (Madras), 8th February 1917.

S. BALASINGAM SATYA NADAR.

ON or after 20th March 1917, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.

Madras, 14th March 1917.

N. NARAYANAN.

I, P. SAMUEL SHANMUGAM, intend changing my name into P. SAMUEL.

Madras, 17th February 1917.

P. SAMUEL SHANMUGAM

ESTATE OF MRS. MARY BROWN (DECEASED).

THE Administrator-General of Madras hereby gives notice that he is administering from 12th June 1916 the estate of Mrs. Mary Brown, an inmate of the Friend-in-Need Society at Bellary, who died on the 6th January 1916 at Bellary under the provisions of section 32 of the Administrator-General's Act, 1913, without any grant of Administration and that all persons having claims against the said estate as creditors, next-of-kin, legatees or in any other manner whatsoever should prefer their claims to the said Administrator-General on or before the 20th March 1917 after which date he will proceed to make a distribution of the assets of the said estate and will recognize in such distribution only such claims as shall have previously been established to his satisfaction.

Madras, 8th February 1917.

C. E. ODGERS,
Administrator-General.

ESTATE OF MRS. ANNE HAWKSWORTH (DECEASED).

THE Administrator-General of Madras hereby gives notice that he is administering from the 27th February 1917 the estate of Mrs. Anne Hawksworth deceased, late of Coonoor under Letters of Administration granted to him on the 21th January 1917 by the High Court of Judicature at Madras and that all persons having claims against the said estate as creditors, next of kin, legatees, or in any other manner whatsoever should prefer their claims to the said Administrator-General on or before the 10th May 1917 after which date he will proceed to make a distribution of the assets of the said estate and will recognise in such distribution only such claims as shall have previously been established to his satisfaction.

Madras, 28th February 1917.

C. E. ODGERS,
Administrator-General.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority

No. 10.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 6, 1917. [Price, 1 a. 6 p.

Part I-A.—Local and Municipal.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

(Local and Municipal.)

APPOINTMENTS.

Fort St. George, March 6, 1917.

No. 255.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Saiyid Ali Sahib Bahadur as a member of the Koraput District Board.

No. 256.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. Ramaswami Mahadeva Ayyar Avargal as a member of the Nellore District Board.

No. 257.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Allapichai Sharbh Dawood Marakkayar Sahib Bahadur as a member of the Tanjore District Board.

No. 258.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 16 and 15 (3) of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to reappoint M.R.Ry. H. Lakshmana Rao Garu as a member and President of the Bellary Taluk Board in the Bellary district.

No. 259.—Under sub-section (1) of section 5 of the Madras City Municipal Act, 1904, M.R.Ry. Tolupakyam Elanja Mudaliyar Avargal has been duly elected as a Commissioner of the Corporation of Madras for the 11th division.

No. 260.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to reappoint the Rev. Hebron Young Corey to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Bimlipatam.

No. 261.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to reappoint the Rev. Edward Alfred Livingstone Moore to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Palamcottah.

No. 262.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Charles Harold Hill to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Negapatam.

No. 263.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Ghulam Abd-ul-habib Sahib Bahadur to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Trichinopoly.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 264.—Under sections 4 and 12 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that the village of Yerragondapalem (excluding the hamlets Kottapalli and Pandravadipalli) in the Markapur taluk of the Kurnool district, shall be constituted into a union for the purposes of the Act and to direct that the provisions regarding panchayats shall come into force in the union from 1st April 1917 and that the maximum number of members to be appointed for the panchayat shall, for the time being, be ten.

No. 265.—Under section 48 (1) of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby withdraws from the acquisition of land measuring 0·02 of an acre in garden S. No. 141-23-D in the village of Karkal in the Karkal taluk of the South Canara district and specified in the schedule to notification No. 715 on pages 401 and 402 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 18th July 1916, as required for the construction of a road in Karkal.

No. 266.—Under sub-section (1) of section 106 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that vaccination shall be compulsory in the undermentioned villages in the Godavari district from and after the 1st April 1917.

Peddapuram taluk.

(1) Ragampeta (Government).
(2) Vaclamuru.
(3) Gollala.
(4) Kothapeta.
(5) Samalda.
(6) Gudivada.
(7) Velutimmaperam.
(8) Rayabhupalapatnam.

Rajahmundry taluk.

(1) Tatamilli.
(2) Tenpalli.
(3) Valla.
(4) Chodavaram.
(5) Narasapurapupeta.
(6) Ambikapalli.
(7) Kadarapada.
(8) Chelluru.
(9) Venturu.
(10) Madhuvaram.

No. 267.—With the approval of the Governor in Council, the District Board of Coimbatore hereby notifies under section 88 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, that from 1st April 1917 the existing Komaralingam-Madathukolam toll gate at Vellakuttai and its sub-gate at Malayandikavandanur on the Udumalpet-Palni road will be abolished.

No. 268.—Whereas it is found desirable to revise the boundaries of the Sirukaval union in the Ramnad district, the Governor in Council, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, and in modification of Notification No. 31, dated 27th January 1886, published on page 63 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 10th February 1886, hereby declares that the Sirukaval union shall from 1st April 1917 comprise the area in the village of Sirukaval lying within the boundaries described below :—

Northern boundary.—Starting from the point where the eastern bund of the feeder channel to Periyakulam tank of Sirukaval village joins the southern bund at the feeder channel to the Sirukulam tank of the said village the boundary line runs along the last-mentioned bund and the bund of the said Sirukulam tank to a point due west of the theodolite station at the north-western corner of survey No. 629 of Sirukaval village.

Eastern boundary.—Thence the line runs in a straight line to the stone on the boundary of the villages of Kilathirutthangal and Sirukaval immediately north-west of Ambalavana Madam and Nondavanam, and thence east, south and west along the boundary of Sirukaval village to the point where the said boundary meets the southern boundary of the road to Sattur.

Southern boundary.—Thence the line runs along the boundary of Sirukaval and Viswanatham villages to the theodolite station at the north-eastern corner of survey No. 542 of Sirukaval village; and thence it runs straight to the theodolite station No. 21 at the north-west corner of survey No. 343 on the bund of the Periyakulam tank.

Western boundary.—Thence the line runs north along the bund of the said tank to the point at which it meets the southern boundary of the road to Srivilliputtur; and thence straight to the starting point.

No. 269.—Under sub-section (1) of section 256 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, the Governor in Council directs the publication of the following modification in rule 1 of the rules for regulating the appointment, fining, suspension and dismissal of municipal servants framed under clause (*c*) of sub-section (1) of section 250 of the said Act, issued with G.O. No. 461 M., dated 11th March 1912, and amended by G.O. No. 55 M., dated 12th January 1916 :—

Substitute the following *for* the opening sentence of this rule :—

"All appointments of medical subordinates shall be made on the recommendation of the Surgeon-General."

Any objection or suggestion which may be made in respect of the above modification by any person interested will be considered on or after the 1st April 1917.

No. 270.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished :—

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

JUDICIAL.

Delhi, the 23rd February 1917.

No. 281.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 23 of the Cantonments Act, 1910 (XV of 1910), and in modification of the notification of the Government of India in the Army Department, No. 152, dated the 1st March 1912, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that after section 26 of the Cantonments Code, 1912, the following section, being an adaptation of section 43 (2) (*c*) of the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911 (Punjab Act III of 1911), shall be inserted, namely —

"26-A. The Cantonment authority may, subject to such conditions as the Governor General in Council may prescribe, establish and maintain a provident fund and compel any servant of the Cantonment Authority to contribute thereto."

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

No. 271.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 5,314 square feet, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for widening the road near Mattaikulam within the limits of the Mayavaram municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Mayavaram, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Mayavaram, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puramah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Tanjore district, Mayavaram taluk, Pattamangalam village.			
Inam, T.S. No. 6 ..	Sri Mayuranathaswami ..	North, No. 6-A; east, No. 4; south, No. 1-77½; west, Nos. 472 and 473.	sq. yd. 5,314

No. 272.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 0·71½ of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for opening a new road at Karkal, and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Coondapoor, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Coondapoor, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puramah number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
South Canara district, Karkal taluk Karkal Centre village.			
Garden, S. No. 133 6-B.	Pandalthu Santhappa ..	North, S. No. 133-41 and 66; east, S. No. 133-9; south, S. No. 133-8 B; west, S. No. 133-41.	acre. 0·03
Do. No. 133 9-B.	Do ..	North, S. No. 133-40; east, S. No. 133-1, south, S. No. 133-9 A; west, S. No. 133-8 B.	0·04
Wet 313, S. No. 131 1-A	Perseverance Shetta Alulgeni Guni	North, S. No. 129 2; east, S. No. 127-6 & 131-1 B, south, S. No. 131-2 A; west, S. No. 141-28.	0·5180
		Total ..	0·7150

No. 273.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 0·48 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a Board Elementary School at Ammanapalli, and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Madanapalle, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Madanapalle, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puramah number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up
Chittoor district, Madanapalle taluk, Ammanapalli village.			
Inam wet, No. 468-B.	Singaraja Papaiya and Sapparam Venkatappayya ..	North, S. No. 1117-466; east, S. No. 454; south, S. No. 469-2; west, S. No. 1134.	acre. 0·12
Do. No. 469-2.	R. Naga Reddi, Reddivari Rami Reddi and Reddivari Perumi Reddi ..	North, S. No. 468-3; east, S. No. 469-4; south, S. No. 469-3; west, S. No. 1137.	0·07
Do. No. 469-3.	Akkireddigari Ramayya ..	North, S. No. 469-2; east, S. No. 453-1; south, S. No. 469-4; west, S. No. 1142.	0·12
Do. No. 469-4.	Chinnaparti Chinnappa ..	North, S. No. 469-3; east and south, S. No. 469-1; west, S. No. 1133.	0·08
		Total ..	0·48

No. 274.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1·77 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the Kurichipalla road; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Tahsildar of Uppinangadi taluk is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Uppinangadi taluk, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or puramboke, with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
			acs.
South Canara district, Uppinangadi taluk, Kanyana village.			
Eyotwari, dry, S. No. 79-1 B.	Abbanna and Doyi	North, No. 79-1 A; east, Nos. 79-1 C and 182; south, No. 80-7 B; west, No. 80-7 A.	0·28
Do. No. 80-1 A.	Panje Ahan Bhatta	North, No. 101; east, No. 80-7 A; south, No. 80-2 B; west, Nos. 80-2 A and 101.	0·09
Do. No. 80-2 A.	Do.	North, Nos. 80-1 A and 101; east, No. 80-1 B and 1 E; south, Nos. 80-3 B 2 and 80-18; west Nos. 101 and 80-3 C.	0·41
Eyotwari, wet, S. No. 80-3 B-1.	Do.	North, No. 80-2 A; east, No. 80-18; south, No. 80-3 A-2; west, No. 80-6 B-1.	0·03
Do. No. 80-3 A-2.	Ramaya Subbanna Bhatta ..	North, No. 80-3 B-2; east, Nos. 80-18 and 80-17; south, No. 80-4 B; west, No. 80-3 A-1.	0·26
Do. No. 80-4 B.	Mahabala Ganapati Bhatta ..	North No. 80-3 A-2; east No. 80-18; south, No. 80-18 A; west, No. 80-4 A.	0·02
Do. No. 80-7 A.	Panjaje Sham Bhatta	North, No. 79-1 A and 1 B; east, No. 80-7 B; south, No. 80-1 B; west, No. 80 1 A.	0·08
Eyotwari, dry, S. No. 80-12 A.	Ramaya Putta Bhatta ..	North, No. 80-13 A; east, No. 80-12 B; south, Nos. 80-4 and 101; west, No. 101.	0·08
Do. No. 80-14 A.	Mahabala Ganapati Bhatta (Ayarpadi Subbanna Bhatta).	North, No. 80-6 B; east, No. 80-12 B; south, No. 80-12 A; west, No. 101.	0·06
		Total ..	1·77

No. 275.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 775 square feet, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for opening a lane from Gnanarkottai lane to Ramanatha Bhat lane in the Tanjore municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tanjore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tanjore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or puramboke, with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
			sq. ft.
Tanjore district, Tanjore taluk, Tanjore Fort, Pallipurakoram Vattam village.			
Dry, T.S. No. 678 ..	Gopala Rao s/o Krishnaji Mahata Nagaswami Jatha.	North, T.S. No. 675; east and south, T.S. No. 677, west, T.S. No. 676.	120
Do. No. 679 ..	Kasi ubi Ammal	North, T.S. No. 673; east, T.S. No. 678, south and west, T.S. No. 673.	280
Do. No. 673 .	Srinivasa Rao and Kasiyan Pantlya.	North, T.S. No. 675; east, Ramanatha Bhat lane and T.S. No. 673, south, Ramanatha Bhat lane; west, T.S. No. 679.	168 192
		Total ..	775

No. 276.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 0·25 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a burning ground; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chingleput, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chingleput, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or porambokke, with survey or patmash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Chingleput district, Chingleput taluk, No. 18, Courtray village.			
Dry, No. 61-1 ..	Munisamal Nayak	North, No. 61-1 A; east, sea; south and west, No 61-1 A.	acres 5-25

No. 277.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 0·025 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the Alur Gajjadi road; and, under sections 5 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Coondapoor, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Coondapoor, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or porambokke, with survey or patmash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
South Canara district, Coondapoor taluk, No. 39, Hosal village.			
Wet, 213, No. 44-6 C.	Venkata Rao	North, Nos. 44-6 C and 44-4 D, east, No. 44-6 C, south, Nos 44-6 C and 44-2 C, west, No. 44-5 B.	acres 0·025

No. 278.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 5·77 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a local fund metal quarry; and, under sections 5 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Guntur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Guntur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or porambokke with survey or patmash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up
Guntur district, Sattenapalli taluk, Gollapudi village			
Dry, inam S, No. 176 2.	Chaturvedula Sivaramadikshulu, son of Viswayya of Brahmanakoduru, Chaturvedula China Subbayya, son of Sivarama Dikshulu of Vipparipalli Agraharam, Madgunda Narasamma-yya, Bontachintala, Chaturvedula Narasimhayya, Ivoori, Chaturvedula Mutyanjaneyulu Ivoori, Chaturvedula Narayana, son of Viswayya, Brahmanakoduru, Chaturvedula Lakshmanaramulu, son of China Venkayya, Vipparipalli Agraharam, Chaturvedula Ramabhadrayya of Brahmanakoduru and Chaturvedula Kotayya son of China Venkayya, Vipparipalli Agraharam.	North, S. No. 176 A east, S. No. 176-1, south S. No 176 A, west, S. No. 176 A.	acs. 5·77

No. 279.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 0·12 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a well in Wandiwash, North Arcot, and, under sections 5 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chayyar, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chayyar, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or porambokke with survey or patmash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
North Arcot district, Wandiwash taluk, Wandiwash village			
Wet, S. No. 514 ..	Gurindarajulu Nayudu ..	North, S. No. 538, east, S. No. 517, south, S No 515; west, S. No. 513.	acres 0·12

R. A. GRAHAM,
Acting Secretary to Government.

(Medical.)

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, March 3, 1917.

No. 14.—Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred Miller, I.M.S., privilege leave for one month from the 14th May 1917 under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Fort St. George, March 6, 1917.

No. 15.—Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Donovan, I.M.S., privilege leave for two months from the 1st May 1917, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations.

APPOINTMENTS.

Fort St. George, February 28, 1917.

No. 16.—The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M R Ry Timiri Subbaraya Mudaliyar Avargal, Civil Assistant Surgeon at Chittapur, to act as Civil Surgeon at Tuticorin from or after 1st March 1917.

Fort St. George, March 1, 1917.

No. 17.—The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Major Henry Kirkpatrick, I.M.S., as Member of the Board of Examiners, Medical College, Madras, vice Major A. Chalmers, I.M.S., granted leave.

R. A. GRAHAM,
Acting Secretary to Government.

(Plague.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, March 8, 1917.

No. 82-*P.*—In modification of notification No. 77-P., published on pages 153-157 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 27th February 1917, the following revised lists of plague-infected areas and of notification stations are published :—

A.—PLAGUE-INFECTED AREAS.

I.—In the Madras Presidency.

District.	Taluk.	Village (including hamlets) or town.	District.	Taluk.	Village (including hamlets) or town.
Anantapur.	Hindupur ..	Chonlura.	Arcot, North—cont.	Walajapet—cont.	Ranipettai town.
		Hindupur.			Visharam town.
		Kodiganahalli.		Bellary ..	Bellary.
		Mode.			Vimpur
	Madakasira ..	Kallumarri		Hadagalli ..	The whole taluk.
		Aitampattu.	Bellary.	Harpanahalli.	The whole taluk.
		Alimukkapam.		Hospet ..	Chittavadgi.
		Chinna Damalacheruvu.			Dhapadahalli.
		Chivvi.		Kudligi ..	Hariahi.
		Gudiyattam.			Kottura town.
		Kilpath.	Chittoor ..	Chittoor ..	Grasmapet.
		Labbaimankuppam.			Chikkadasampalaiyam.
		Mailpatti		Avanashi ..	Pachchapalaiyam.
		Neriyambattu.			Rakkiyapalaiyam.
	Gudiyattam.	Nattori.		Bhavani ..	Bhavani town.
		Rajakkal.			Jambai.
		Ramalai.			Chinnavadagam.
		Sannankuppam.	Coimbatore.		Coimbatore.
		Sevur.			Devarayapuram.
		Tandalam-Krishnapuram.			Ettimadai.
		Tattippattu.			Ganapati.
Arcot, North.		Yerkatti.			Ikkarai Boluvampatti.
	Polur ..	Polur			Kalappatti.
	Tirupattur	Pallippattu.		Coimbatore.	Kalikkanayakkanpalaiyam.
		Vaniyambadi.			Kallipalaiyam.
		Ambur town.			Kuniyamuttur.
	Vellore ..	Minnur.			Kurichchi.
		Samankkapam.			Mettupalaiyam.
		Vellore.			Nanjundapuram.
	Walajapet.	Arcot town.			Narasipuram.
		Ayilam			Okkilipalaiyam.
		Dasapuram.			
		Melvisharam.			

I.—In the Madras Presidency—cont.

District.	Taluk.	Village (including hamlets) or town.	District.	Taluk.	Village (including hamlets) or town.
Coimbatore—*cont.*	Coimbatore—*cont.*	Ottakkalmandapam. Paanthadai. Paluvappatti. Saravipalayam. Settipalayam. Sirunavadampatti. Sirupalayam. Semmipalayam. Srivavampatti Sundakamuttur. Tondamuttur. Uppilipalayam. Vadavalli. Vellandipatti Valukkuppam. Vedapatti. Velankurichi. Vellakkinar. Vellimalaipattanam. Virakeralam.	Coimbatore—*cont.*	Udamalpet—*cont.*	Jallipatti Kanakkampalaiyam. Kurichchikkottai. Parpankulam. Periyavalavadi. Palankinar. Sinakkampalaiyam. Udamalpet. Venkatapuram.
			Madura ..	Palni ..	Ayakudi. Kariikkudaru. Pulur.
			Malabar ..	Palghat ..	Palghat.
	Dharapuram.	Dharapuram. Kolattupalaiyam.	Nilgiris, The.	Coonoor ..	Coonoor. Hosatti (Jakatala village) Old Aravankadu (Ukatalai village). Wellington Cantonment.
	Erode ..	Brahmana Periya Agraharam. Erode.			
	Kollegal ..	Bandalli. Kongarahalli. Kowdalli. Kunguli. Mollur. Settegalam. Sottolli Tagarapuram.		Attur ..	Ariyampalaiyam. Dalavaipatti. Oddapatti. Peddanayakkampalaiyam. Sokkanadapuram. Tondavarayapuram.
Coimbatore—*cont.*	Palladam ..	Appanayakkanpatti Arasur. Ichchipatti. Kadambadi. Kallapalayam. Karadivavi. Kattanur. Kodangipalaiyam. Mallakavandanpalaiyam. Nallur Narnapuram. Nilambur. Paravay. Puliyampatti. Punalur. Rasipalaiyam. Samalapuram. Sankkarichchal. Semmipalaiyam. Sukkampalaiyam. Sulur. Tekkalur. Tiruppur Velampalaiyam.]		Dharmapuri	Koonguliali. Madamangalam. Palakodu. Pulikkallu. Reddihalli.
			Salem ..	Hosur ..	Achchuttapalli. Arluri. Bagepalli. Bolagondapalli. Daravantiram. Hosapuram. Hosur town. Jakkeri. Kakkadasam. Kalugondapalli. Kelamangalam. Kotagarahy. Kottur Kuppatti. Marudanapalli Mavagondapalli. Muttugiri Mookatur. Muttuganapalli. Nagondapalli. Nandimangalam. Parchakshiparam. Pathakotta. Pithamathagondapalli. Punapalli.
	Pollachi ..	Gomangalam. Panappatti. Sokkanur. Solavampalaiyam.			
	Udamalpet..	Andiyur. Bodipatti. Uali.			

I.—In the Madras Presidency—contd.

District.	Taluk.	Village (including hamlets) or town.	District.	Taluk.	Village (including hamlets) or town.
Salem—contd.	Hosur—contd.	Salagiri. Tali. Talikottanur. Tumasandiram. Tavarandrapalam. Uddanapalli.	Salem—contd.	Salem—contd.	Pattanam. Periyakavundapuram. Pillanallur. Rasipuram. Salem. Singa'anapuram. Varapandi.
	Omalur ..	Omalur.		Tirachengodu	Chinnamanali. Mallasamudram. Pallipalayam.
	Salem ..	Alagapuram. Kakaveri. Kondalampatti. Panagarpettai. Oduvankaruhobli. Pallappatti. Panamarathappetti.	South Canara	Mangalore ..	Mangalore.
			Tanjore ..	Papanasam ..	Ayyampettai.
			Trichinopoly	Namakkal ..	Mimmampalli.

II.—Outside the Madras Presidency

Presidency or Province	Selected localities.	Presidency or Province	Selected localities.
	Districts and states, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.		Districts and states, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.
I. Mysore ..	The whole province.	II. Bombay—contd.	5. *Political Charges*—contd.
II. Bombay.	1. *Northern Division*— (a) Districts— Kaira. Surat. Thana. (b) Towns and ports— Ahmedabad Bhavnda. Bombay. Surat. Thana.		States and Agencies—contd. Bijapur Agency. Kathiawar Agency. Kolhapur and Southern Maratta Country. Mangrol Port. Satara Agency. Savanur State. Surat Agency.
	2. *Central Division*— (a) Districts— Ahmednagar. East Khandesh Nasik. Poona. Satara. Sholapur. West Khandesh. (b) Towns— Poona Sholapur.	III. Bihar and Orissa.	(a) Districts— Bhagalpur. Champaran. Darbhanga. Gaya. Monghyr. Muzaffarpur. Patna. Saran. Shahabad. (b) Towns— Bhagalpur. Patna.
	3. *Southern Division*— (a) Districts— Belgaum. Bijapur Dharwar. Kanara. Kolaba. Ratnagiri. (b) Towns and ports— Bankot. Harnbwar. Hubli. Panvel. Pen.	IV. The Punjab.	(a) Districts— Ambala. Amritsar. Gujranwala. Gujrat. Gurdaspur. Hoshiarpur. Jhelum. Jullundur. Karnal. Ludhiana. Rawalpindi. Sialkot. (b) States— Jind. Patiala.
	4. *Sind*— Towns and ports— Hyderabad Karachi.	V. Burma ..	(a) Districts— Amherst. Bassein. Bhamo Hanthawaddy. Henzada. Insein. Katha. Kyaukse. Magwe. Meiktila. Minbu.
	5. *Political Charges*— States and Agencies— Amalkot State. Lunjda State. Rhor State.		

II.—Outside the Madras Presidency—cont.

Presidency or Province.	Infected localities. Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Presidency or Province.	Infected localities. Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.
V. Burma—cont.	(a) Districts—*cont.* Mingyan. Myaungmya. Pakokku. Pegu. Prome. Pyapon. Tharrawaddy. Tounges. Yamethin. (b) Towns and ports— Bassein. Mandalay. Moulmein. Rangoon. (c) States— Northern Shan States.	VII. The Central Provinces.	(a) Districts— Akola. Amraoti. Balaghat. Bandara. Betaspur. Buldana. Chanda. Hoshangabad. Jubbulpore Mandla. Nagpur Narsingbpur. Nimar. Raipur. Saugor. Seoni. Wardha. Yeotmal. (b) Towns— Chindwara. Jubbulpore. Nagpur.
VI. The United Provinces.	(a) Districts— Allahabad. Azamgarh. Bahraich. Ballia. Bara Banki. Basti Benares. Bijnor. Cawnpore. Etawah. Farrukhabad. Fatehpur. Fyzabad. Ghazipur Gonda. Gorakhpur. Hardoi. Jaunpur. Mainpuri. Mirzapur. Moradabad Muzaffarnagar. Partabgarh. Pilibhit. Rai Bareli. Saharanpur. Sitapur. Sultanpur. Unao. (b) Towns— Allahabad. Benares. Cawnpore. Farrukhabad. Lucknow.	VIII. Hyderabad State.	The whole province.
		IX. Central India.	(a) Towns— Indore. Indore Residency Bazaar Mhow Cantonment. Neemuch Cantonment. (b) States— Bagli. Barwani. Dewas (Senior Branch). Dhar. Gwalior. Indore State Manpur. Rutlam.
		X. Rajputana.	(a) District— Ajmer. (b) States— Kishangarh. Marwar (Jodhpur).
		XI. Bengal ...	24 Parganas.
		XII. Coorg	Coorg.
		XIII. Kashmir	Jamma Province.

S.—NOTIFICATION STATIONS.

South Indian Railway.

Mangalore.	Chavadipalaiyam.	Tediyalur.	Katpadi.
Hosur.	Ariyanur.	Madukarai.	Ayyampet.
Kuhipalaiyam	Salem.	Palghat.	Pasupatikoyil.
Tiruppur.	Thunnapatti.	Olavakkot.	Karaimadai.
Vanjipalaiyam.	Singanallur.	Kulamangalam.	Mettupalaiyam.
Erode.	Podanur.	Vellore Cantonment.	Pollur.
Tottiyapalaiyam.	Coimbatore.	Vellore town.	

Nilgiri Railway.

Ketari Road.	Coonoor.	Wellington.	Aravankadu.

Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.

Mailpatti.	Hagaribommanahalli.	Koppam.*
Ambur.	Halaveri.	Patchur.*
Vinnamangalam.	Harpanahalli.	Bellary.
Valathoor.	Harpanahalli Road.	Bellary Cantonment.
Godiyattam.	Kottur.	Kudligi.
Katpadi.	Walajah Road.	Kudligi Road.
Katpadi Junction.	Chitteor.	Vinukonda.
Hospet.	Kanipet.	Vinukonda Junction.
Manjanavahalli.	Tanjavambadi.	Vinukonda Road.
Hanpapatnam.	Kottandapatti.	Vinukonda Junction.

* N.B.—Southern papers should be issued at these two stations only to passengers from the Mysore State who obtain them.

C.—Road Frontier Notification Stations.

Sivasamudram.	Hosur.	Toppakkade.

D.—Railway Frontier Inspection Stations.

Hosur.	Perandu.	Jalarpet.
Pambar.	Hindaur.	

Fort St. George, February 27, 1917.

No. 85-*P.*—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Nettadahalli in the Dharmapuri taluk of the Salem district, if persons from the infected portions of the Salem, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Malabar districts and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the ensuing Kaliamman jatra:

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival from the 1st to 15th May 1917, inclusive, of persons from the said parts.

All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

No. 94-*P.*—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Adamanakottai in the Dharmapuri taluk of the Salem district, if persons from the infected portions of the Salem, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Malabar districts and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the ensuing Kaliamman jatra:

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival from the 1st to 15th April 1917, inclusive, of persons from the said parts.

All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

Fort St. George, March 8, 1917.

No. 55-*P.*—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Kumbakonam in the Kumbakonam taluk of the Tanjore district, if persons from the infected portions of the same district and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the ensuing Makkam festival of Sri Kumbheswaraswami:

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival from the 6th to 8th March 1917, inclusive, of persons from the said parts and further directs that between the said dates no tickets to travel by railway shall be sold at the stations of Pamparkoyil, Ayyampet, Pandaravadai and Papanasam on the South Indian Railway, for the stations of Sundrapperumalkoil, Darasuram, Kumbakonam and Tirunageswaram on the same railway, to any person intending or believed to be intending to be present at the said festival.

All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

Fort St. George, March 5, 1917.

No. 86-*P.*—The following notification of the Mysore Darbar, No. 3073—Sec. 42-16-23, General, dated 6th February 1917, is published:—

It is hereby notified for general information that the attendance of persons from infected areas at the festival noted below is prohibited by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore in exercise of the powers vested in them by the Epidemic Diseases Regulation II of 1897:—

Thoppendraswami jatra at Nankabhavi, Chellakere taluk, Chitaldrug district, from 12th to 29th March 1917 (both days inclusive).

Fort St. George, February 27, 1917.

No. 87-*P.*—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Tiruvadi in the Tanjore taluk of the Tanjore district, if persons from the infected portions of the Coimbatore, Madura and Salem districts and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the ensuing Saptasthanam festival:

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival from the 23rd April to 7th May 1917, inclusive, of persons from the said parts.

All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

R. A. GRAHAM,
Acting Secretary to Government.

The following notifications of the Cochin Durbar, dated 7th February 1917, are published:—

Whereas plague is reported to prevail in Coimbatore and other places and whereas there is danger of its being imported into Cochin if people from this and other plague infected areas are allowed to attend the Pooram festival at Arattupuzha, Arattupuzha village, Trichur taluk, Cochin State, on 22nd Meenom 1092 corresponding to 4th April 1917, it is hereby notified in exercise of the powers conferred on the Diwan by section 2 of the Epidemic Disease Regulation 1 of 1072, that the attendance of people from plague-infected areas at the ensuing Pooram festival at Arattupuzha is prohibited.

2. All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

3. Intending visitors are warned of the danger they may be exposed to by proceeding to the above festival.

Whereas plague is reported to prevail in Coimbatore and other adjacent places and whereas there is danger of its being imported into Cochin if people from these and other plague-infected areas are allowed to attend the Vela festival and fair at Vallanghy in the Chittur taluk in Cochin on Monday the 20th Meenom 1092 corresponding to 2nd April 1917, it is hereby notified in exercise of the powers conferred on the Diwan by section 2 of the Epidemic Diseases Regulation 1 of 1072 that the attendance of people from plague-infected areas at the ensuing Vela festival and fair at Vallanghy is prohibited.

2. All persons proceeding to the festival or fair in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

3. Intending visitors are warned of the danger they may be exposed to by proceeding to the above festival and fair.

Whereas plague is reported to prevail in Coimbatore and other places and whereas there is danger of its being imported into Cochin if people from these and other plague-infected areas are allowed to attend the Bharani festival and fair at Cranganore in the Cochin State on Monday the 13th Meenom 1092 corresponding to 26th March 1917 it is hereby notified in exercise of the powers conferred on the Diwan by section 2 of the Epidemic Disease Regulation 1 of 1072 that the attendance of people from plague-infected areas at the ensuing Bharani festival and fair at Cranganore is prohibited.

2. All persons proceeding to the said festival or fair in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

3. Intending visitors are warned of the danger they may be exposed to by proceeding to the above festival and fair.

NOTIFICATIONS BY COLLECTORS AND PRESIDENTS OF DISTRICT BOARDS.

It is hereby notified that M.R Ry. Mallangi Karibasappa Garu has been duly elected as a municipal councillor, Bellary.

Bellary Collector's Office,
28th February 1917.

J. M TURING.
Collector.

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1884, M R Ry. Velampalayam Appaji Chetti Muthukumaran Chettiyar Avargal has been duly elected as a member of the Pollachi Taluk Board in the district of Coimbatore.

Coimbatore Collector's Office,
17th February 1917.

G. R. F. TOTTENHAM
Acting Collector.

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Board's Act, V of 1884, M.R.Ry T. V. Kondalarao Pantulu Garu of Asua has been duly elected as a member of the Goomsur Taluk Board for circle No. 6 in the district of Ganjam.

Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, IV of 1884, M.R.Ry. Vyyaraju Narayyaraju Garu has been duly elected a municipal councillor for the sixth ward of the municipality of Berhampur in the district of Ganjam.

Ganjam Collector's Office,
1st March 1917.

N. MACMICHAEL,
Collector.

Under section 10 of the District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, H. M. D. Mir Namathulla Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur and M.R.Ry. Pulladi N. Kuppusami Ayyar Ramasami Ayyar Avargal have been duly elected as councillors of the Madura municipality

Madura Collector's Office,
25th February 1917.

Under section 10 of the District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, M.R Ry. Tirukonda Ramayyar Sundara Rao Avargal has been duly elected as a councillor of the Madura municipality.

Under section 10 of the District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, Seeni Kadir Sahib Rawuttar Abdul Kadir Rawuttar Sahib Bahadur has been duly elected as a councillor of the Dindigul municipality.

Madura Collector's Office,
1st March 1917

G. F. PADDISON,
Collector.

Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act 17 of 1884, M.R.Ry. V. Ramaswami Ayyar Avargal has been duly elected as a councillor of the Chidambaram municipality in the district of South Arcot.

M. AZIZ-UD-DIN,
Collector.

South Arcot Collector's Office,
23th February 1917.

Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Palamcottah Vannamuthu Pillai Kuttalalingam Pillai Avargal has been duly elected a member of the Tuticorin Municipal Council.

A. GALLETTI,
Collector.

Tinnevelly Collector's Office,
24th February 1917.

The President, District Board, Bellary, in exercise of the powers delegated to him by His Excellency the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby reappoints M.R.Ry Begar Bhima Rao Garu, Tahsildar of Adoni to be a member of the Adoni Taluk Board.

J. M. TURING,
President.

Bellary District Board's Office,
2nd March 1917.

The President, District Board, Coimbatore, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council, under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby reappoints M.R.Ry. G. Alagiriswami Reddiyar Avargal to be a member of the Erode Taluk Board.

G. E. F. TOTTENHAM,
President.

Coimbatore District Board's Office,
1st March 1917.

The President, District Board, Guntur, in exercise of the powers delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby appoints M.R.Rs. S. Krishnamachari Garu, the Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Ongole range, as member of the Ongole Taluk Board in the district of Guntur.

E. A. DAVIS,
President.

Guntur District Board's Office,
24th February 1917.

Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. O V Subbaraya Ayyar Avargal and S A Sama Muhammad Rawuther Sahib Bahadur have been appointed by election as members of the Ramnad District Board by the Ramnad Taluk Board.

Ramnad District Board's Office,
27th February 1917.

Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R Ry. T. N. Ghockalingam Modaliyar Avargal, B.A., has been appointed by election as a member of the Ramnad District Board by the Sivakasi Taluk Board.

A. R. LOFTUS-TOTTENHAM,
President.

Ramnad District Board's Office,
2nd March 1917.

In exercise of the powers delegated to him by His Excellency the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1884, the President hereby appoints M.R.Ry. K. Sundara Goundar Avargal to be a member of the Sankari Taluk Board.

Salem District Board's Office,
21st February 1917.

In exercise of the powers delegated to him by His Excellency the Governor in Council, under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1884, the President hereby appoints M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur Tattakudi Subrahmanya Ayyar Avargal, High Court Vakil, Salem, to be a member of the Salem Taluk Board.

Salem District Board's Office,
27th February 1917.

Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R Ry. C. Sinappachari Avargal has been appointed, by election, as a member of the Salem District Board by the Hosur Taluk Board.

Salem District Board's Office,
28th February 1917.

In exercise of the powers delegated to him by His Excellency the Governor in Council, under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1884, the President hereby appoints M.R.Ry. B. K. Devappa Gouda Avargal to be a member of the Hosur Taluk Board.

E. W. LEGH,
President.

Salem District Board's Office,
3rd March 1917.

The President, District Board, South Arcot, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby re-appoints M.R.Ry. T. Ramakrishnayya Garu to be a member of the Tindivanam Taluk Board.

M. AZIZ-UD-DIN,
President.

South Arcot District Board's Office,
28th February 1917.

Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, M.R.Ry. Yenathimangalam Ganapathiya Pillai Nataraja Pillai Avargal has been duly elected as a member of the Tanjore District Board by the Mayaveram Taluk Board.

J. R. HUGGINS,
President.

Tanjore District Board's Office,
27th February 1917.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 10.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 6, 1917. [Price, 8 pies

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS

FROM THE MADRAS OBSERVATORY REGISTER.

1917.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Thermometer: Corrected Daily Means Dry	Thermometer: Corrected Daily Means Wet	Thermometer: Observed Extremes Max	Thermometer: Observed Extremes Min	Solar Heat in Vacuo Maximum	Humidity.	Wind Prevailing direction	Wind Daily velocity.	Depth of rain	Cloudy sky.	Bright sunshine.	General weather.
February.	Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Cts.		Miles	Inches	Cts.	Hrs.	
26th Mon.	29·886	78·7	72·4	90·4	68·2	153·6	72	S.W. by S.	139	..	10	10·1	Fine.
27th Tues. ..	·783	80·2	74·2	87·3	72·5	151·8	73	E.S.E.	134	..	23	8·6	Do.
28th Wed.	·886	79·9	77·0	88·0	73·9	154·1	76	W.S.W. by S.	191	..	85	10·3	Fine with passing clouds.
March.													
1st Thurs. ..	·950	79·6	77·6	88·1	72·9	152·8	81	N.E. by E.	102	..	30	9·6	Do.
2nd Fri	·860	78·3	75·1	87·0	68·9	147·6	81	N.E.	178	..	20	8·2	Fine.
3rd Sat.	·832	76·1	69·6	86·4	64·6	152·8	58	E.N.E.	93	..	10	9·8	Do.
4th Sun.	·923	78·7	70·2	86·4	67·3	146·8	71	E.S.E.	85	.	26	8·1	Fine with passing clouds

The Standard Barometer and Thermometers are read at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 4 p.m. and 8 p.m., and the daily means are obtained by the application of hourly corrections, deduced from twenty years' observations. The cistern of the Barometer is twenty-two feet above the level of the sea, and the receiver of the Rain Gauge is two feet from the ground. The wind, rain and general weather registered are for the current Civil Day—from midnight to midnight.

The total quantity of rain collected since January 1st is 0·46 inch, the average due for the same period being 1·20 inches.

ABSTRACT of the MEAN METEOROLOGICAL CONDITION of MADRAS in February 1917 compared with the average of past years.

Mean values of	1917.	Difference from	Average.
Reduced atmospheric pressure	29·655	0·032 below	29·687
Temperature of air	77·4	0·7 above	76·7
Do. of evaporation	71·2	0·4 „	70·8
Percentage of humidity	72	1 below	73
Greatest solar heat in vacuo	151·6	11·9 above	139·7
Maximum in shade	85·8	0·8 below	86·6
Minimum in shade	69·5	1·5 above	68·0
Do. on grass	66·7	2·9 „	63·8
Rainfall in inches on two days	0·06	0·22 below	0·28
Do. since January 1st on three days ..	0·44	0·73 „	1·17
General direction of wind	East	Same as	East
Daily velocity in miles	128	8 above	120
Percentage of cloudy sky	29	5 „	24
Do. of bright sunshine	73·2	4·0 below	77·2

DURATION and QUANTITY of the WIND from different points.

From	Hours	Miles.	From	Hours.	Miles.	From	Hours	Miles.	From	Hours.	Miles.
North.	4	36	East.	21	124	South.	..	..	West.	..	..
N. by E.	20	118	E. by S.	33	193	S. by W.	..	..	W. by N.	..	..
N.N.E.	6	21	E.S.E.	76	279	S.S.W.	1	6	W.N.W.	..	..
N.E. by N.	40	261	S.E. by E.	83	926	S.W. by S.	1	6	N.W. by W.	..	..
N.E.	49	432	S.E.	76	548	S.W.	1	8	N.W.	..	..
N.E. by E.	48	365	S.E. by S.	63	152	S.W. by W.	4	9	N.W. by N.	..	..
E.N.E.	49	332	S.S.E.	16	127	W.S.W.	..	..	N.N.W.	..	..
E. by N.	63	267	S. by E.	2	15	W. by S.	..	..	N. by W.	..	..

There were thirty-three calm hours during the month. The resultant corresponding to the above numbers is represented by a east wind, blowing with a uniform daily velocity of 65 miles.

Madras Observatory, 5th March 1917.

E. LL. JONES,
Deputy Director

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 10.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 6, 1917. [Price, 6 pice.

ABSTRACT OF SEASON REPORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 3RD MARCH 1917.

DISTRICT REPORTS.

GANJAM

Water-supply sufficient. Rasoolkonda reservoir 7·0 feet and Surada 2[illegible] feet respectively. Transplantation of paddy commencing and of ragi proceeding. Sowings of gingelly concluding. Standing crops fair. Harvested greengram and paddy; cutturn fair; sugarcane, redgram and horsegram poor to fair. Pasture generally sufficient but scarce in two taluks. Fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

VIZAGAPATAM.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Sowing of gingelly commencing or concluding; of paddy proceeding. Transplantation of ragi proceeding or concluding in parts. Standing crops thriving. Harvested ragi, chillies, greengram, horsegram, tobacco, sugarcane and paddy; cutturo generally fair. Pasture generally sufficient. Fodder generally available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair

GODAVARI

Water-supply sufficient. Godavari 2·1 feet over anaikat. Ploughing; transplantation of paddy and sowing, weeding of gingelly and planting sugarcane proceeding in parts. Standing crops good. Harvested ragi, coriander, mustard, yam and cholam, cutturn fair; tobacco, pulses, chillies, sugarcane, gingelly and paddy, fair to normal. Pasture and fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

KISTNA

Water-supply sufficient. Kistna 1·6 feet above anaikat. Transplantation of paddy proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair Harvested cholam, redgram, tobacco, horsegram and castors; cutturn fair. Pasture scarce in parts. Fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but foot-and-mouth disease prevail in one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

GUNTUR.

Water supply sufficient. Preparing lands for dry crops and transplantation of ragi proceeding in parts. Standing crops generally good. Harvested paddy, bengalgram and tobacco, cutturn fair to normal; castors, redgram and greengram, fair; groundnut, poor; chillies, varigu and cotton, poor to fair. Pasture generally sufficient. Fodder generally available. Condition of cattle generally good, but rinderpest prevails in parts of five taluks. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

KURNOOL.

Water-supply sufficient. Tungabhadra 1·76 feet below anaikat. Sowing of paddy concluded. Standing crops fair. Harvested indigo, cholam, horsegram and bengalgram, cutturn fair. Pasture scanty. Fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but disease (not specified) prevails in parts of two taluks. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

BANGANAPALLE

Water-supply sufficient. Standing crops good. Harvested indigo and cholam; cutturn fair; Pasture scanty. Fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

BELLARY.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of three taluks. Sowing of paddy and weeding in wet lands and planting sugarcane proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair to good, but bengalgram, cotton and cholam are not in good condition in one taluk. Harvested sugarcane, pulses, castors and cotton, cuttura generally fair. Pasture generally sufficient, but scarce in five taluks. Fodder available. Condition of cattle good but rinderpest, anthrax and foot-and-mouth disease prevail in four villages. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

SANDUR.

Water-supply sufficient. Weeding in betel proceeding. Standing crops good. Sufficiency of pasture not reported. Fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

ANANTAPUR.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. Sowing of paddy and korra proceeding in parts. Transplantation of paddy proceeding. Weeding of paddy proceeding or concluding and planting of sugarcane commencing in parts. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested sugarcane, castors, cotton, wheat, groundnut and pulses; cuttura not reported. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

CUDDAPAH.

Water-supply insufficient in parts of one taluk. Ploughing; sowing of paddy, ragi, cholam, korra, gingelly and indigo, transplantation of paddy and ragi and weeding of paddy, ragi and tobacco proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, ragi, groundnut and coriander; cuttura fair to normal; cholam, horsegram, cotton, bengalgram, blackgram, turmeric and common seeds, poor to normal. Pasture scanty in parts; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good but foot-and-mouth disease prevails in three taluks and in parts of one division. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

NELLORE.

Water-supply generally sufficient. No flow over the Nellore and Sangam anaikats but supply at the two anaikats and in the Kanupri reservoir is adequate. Ploughing; sowing of paddy and indigo and transplantation of paddy and ragi proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested paddy; cuttura fair to bumper; cholam, ragi, indigo and groundnut, normal; castors and cotton, fair to normal; cumbu, bad to normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but foot and mouth disease, anthrax and malignant sorethroat prevail in five talaks. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

CHINGLEPUT.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing; sowing, transplantation and weeding of paddy proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy and horsegram; cuttura fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but anthrax, rinderpest, epizootic aphthæ and malignant sorethroat prevail in parts of four talaks. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

MADRAS.

Grain-stocks sufficient. Employment available.

SOUTH ARCOT.

Water-supply insufficient in three taluks and in parts of another. Ploughing; sowing of paddy, cholam, indigo and gingelly and transplantation and weeding of paddy and ragi proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair except betel and sugarcane in one taluk which were affected by the cyclone. Paddy affected by pests in another taluk. Harvested paddy, groundnut, sugarcane, ragi and varagu; cuttura fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available but scanty in one taluk. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

CHITTOOR.

Water-supply generally sufficient except in parts. Ploughing; sowing of paddy proceeding or concluding; of chillies proceeding; of cholam, concluding; planting of sugarcane commencing. Transplantation of paddy, ragi and cholam concluding; of chillies and paddy proceeding. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy, ragi, cholam, groundnut, arika, sugarcane, redgram and horsegram, cuttura fair to normal. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder generally available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

NORTH ARCOT.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of one taluk. Ploughing, sowing of paddy, ragi and cholam and transplantation of tobacco and transplantation and weeding of paddy and ragi, proceeding. Standing crops generally good. Harvested paddy, sugarcane, oil-seeds, horsegram, varagu, ragi, redgram, groundnut and cholam; cuttura fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

SALEM.

Water-supply sufficient. Sowing of paddy proceeding or concluding; of cholam, gingelly and ragi and planting of sugarcane, proceeding. Transplantation of paddy proceeding, of ragi, commencing, proceeding or concluding. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested paddy, sugarcane and horsegram; cuttura fair to normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

COIMBATORE.

Water-supply sufficient. Five feet of water in the Cauvery at Erode. Sowing of paddy and cholam proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy and sugarcane, cuttura fair to normal, cholam and cotton, fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

TRICHINOPOLY.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of four taluks. No flow over the Grand anaikat, but supply in channels adequate. Sowing of cholam and transplantation of paddy proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, ragi, cholam, cumbu and sugarcane; outturn fair to normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

TANJORE.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. Height of water over the crest of the northern and southern branches of the lower anaikat 3 8 feet and 2 feet respectively. Cultivation of tobacco, ragi, maize and gingelly proceeding in parts. Standing crops generally fair; want of rain felt in parts of one taluk. Harvested paddy; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good; anthrax prevails in one village. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

PUDUKKOTTAI.

Water-supply insufficient. Sowing of cholam proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy; outturn poor to normal. Pasture insufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

MADURA.

Water-supply insufficient except in parts. Average discharge from the Periyar main canal 314 cusecs. Ploughing, sowing of paddy, cholam and dry crops and transplantation of paddy proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair except in one taluk, where paddy is withering for want of water; paddy has become shari in another taluk. Harvested paddy and cholam; outturn poor to fair. Pasture generally sufficient except in one taluk where it is scanty; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good; anthrax prevails in one taluk and epizootic aphthæ and rinderpest in another taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects fair.

RAMNAD.

Water-supply insufficient except in one taluk and parts of two others. Ploughing; sowing proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair to good; but paddy, ragi and varagu withering in parts. Harvested paddy and varagu, outturn poor to fair; ragi, cholam, sugarcane, pulses and ground-nut, poor. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient except in one taluk. Prospects generally fair.

TINNEVELLY.

Water-supply sufficient except in rain-fed areas. No flow over the Srivaikuntam anicut, but discharge adequate. Ploughing; sowing of gingelly, cholam and cumbu proceeding in parts. Standing crops good, but paddy withered in parts of one taluk. Harvested paddy; outturn poor to fair. Pasture scanty; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good; blackquarter prevails in one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair. Rain needed in parts.

MALABAR.

Water-supply sufficient. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

SOUTH CANARA.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing; sowing of paddy proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy; outturn fair to normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good but rinderpest prevails in one village. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

TRAVANCORE.

Water-supply and pasturage sufficient. Harvest over. Condition of cattle good.

COCHIN.

Water-supply sufficient. Paddy harvest over; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good.

THE NILGIRIS.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing; sowing and pruning of main crops concluding. Standing crops fair. Harvested tea and coffee; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle fair. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

SEASON TELEGRAM TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, DELHI.

Week ending 3rd March 1917.—Rainfall light to fair Circars, Ramnad, Tinnevelly and Travancore; *nil* elsewhere. Standing crops fair to good generally except in parts of two districts where they have been affected by cyclone or unseasonable rain or damaged by insects and in parts South where they are withering or withered or require rain urgently. Harvest of paddy, sugarcane and dry crops proceeding normally; outturn fair to normal generally. Sowings of paddy, sugarcane and dry crops proceeding normally. Condition of cattle generally good. Water-supply insufficient in parts of Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah, South Arcot, Chittoor, North Arcot, Trichinopoly and the South; sufficient elsewhere. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder generally available. Prices steady.

DEPT. OF REV. SETT., SUR., LAND REDS. & AGRI.,
BOARD OF REVENUE, MADRAS,
6th March 1917.

T. RAGHAVIAH,
Secretary.

RAINFALL AND PRICES OF THE STAPLE FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 3rd MARCH 1917.

Districts.		Rainfall in inches.				Prices of Rice (or its value) per Rupee.											
		In the week.		Up to the end of the week from 1st April		Rice			Ragi.			Cholam.			Cumbu.		
		This week.	Average of 25 years ending 1916.	1917.	Average of 25 years ending 1916.	Average for March.	Last week.	This week.	Average for March.	Last week.	This week.	Average for March.	Last week.	This week.	Average for March.	Last week.	This week.
Circars	Ganjam	0·6	0·1	53·2	46·9	9·6	8·7	8·5	18·0	18·0	16·1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Vizagapatam (A.)	0·1	0·1	58·6	58·8	9·0	7·7	7·9	17·6	16·2	16·1	..	16·9	15·9	17·7	16·8	16·7
	Vizagapatam (L.)	0·0	0·1	44·4	39·2												
	Godavary	0·2	..	51·2	40·7	10·3	8·2	8·2	17·8	16·6	16·6	16·4	14·6	14·0	..	18·3	18·9
	Kistna	0·3	0·1	58·6	39·1	6·8	7·7	7·7	17·8	13·6	13·6	19·1	11·9	22·0	..	13·2	13·2
	Guntur	0·1	..	51·6	31·4	10·7	7·5	7·6	..	14·4	14·2	16·6	11·3	11·3	17·1	11·1	10·8
	Kurnool	..	..	46·6	23·6	9·2	7·3	7·6	..	12·9	12·9	19·7	13·8	13·8	15·5	13·9	12·8
	Bargampalle	..	..	60·6	† 34·4	..	8·0	8·0	..	..	..	..	11·6	11·6	..	11·0	12·2
Deccan	Bellary	..	..	38·1	22·5	6·2	7·4	7·5	..	17·3	17·7	17·1	17·2	18·6	..	..	..
	Sandur	..	..	68·2	† 38·0	..	7·0	7·0	..	..	..	..	19·6	19·6	..	..	..
	Anantapur	..	..	35·4	21·7	4·3	8·4	8·4	18·8	15·1	16·0	17·7	13·8	13·8	16·0	16·1	16·1
	Cuddapah	..	..	41·7	20·0	9·6	7·0	7·7	17·6	12·8	12·6	15·5	12·5	12·5	16·8	12·6	12·9
Carnatic	Nellore	..	..	37·0	33·6	10·4	7·6	7·6	17·0	12·9	12·9	15·4	11·0	11·4	16·2	10·9	10·7
	Chingleput	..	0·1	46·4	45·3	9·8	8·0	8·7	13·6	13·7	13·7	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Madras	..	..	48·7	48·7	7·9	6·6	6·8	14·8	12·2	12·2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	South Arcot	..	0·2	11·2	45·2	9·5	8·2	8·3	14·6	12·6	12·6	..	..	..	18·4	11·7	11·7
	Chittoor	..	..	37·6	32·6	10·0	8·6	8·7	17·1	14·3	14·1	..	..	..	16·2	15·5	15·3
	North Arcot	..	0·1	43·7	39·8	9·9	8·5	8·6	17·6	13·6	13·9	..	..	..	14·6	15·0	13·3
Central	Salem	..	0·1	45·6	34·7	6·6	8·0	8·0	16·2	15·6	16·0	14·4	12·9	12·6	15·6	12·7	12·7
	Coimbatore	..	0·1	31·2	25·7	8·9	7·3	7·3	16·8	14·5	14·1	16·3	12·3	12·1	14·4	13·1	13·0
	Trichinopoly	..	0·1	23·7	21·6	9·3	7·5	7·5	16·6	14·9	14·9	16·0	14·2	14·2	15·7	11·7	11·7
	Tanjore	..	0·2	37·7	42·7	9·4	7·6	7·9	16·0	15·1	14·9	..	..	..	..	14·7	14·8
South	Pudukkottai	..	..	29·1	31·9	..	7·1	7·2	..	16·1	15·6	..	13·1	13·5	..	14·7	15·4
	Madura	..	0·2	32·0	29·7	9·7	7·3	7·4	2·67	13·1	16·0	14·7	12·8	13·2	10·7	10·9	10·7
	Tinnevelli	0·3	0·2	28·9	29·7	9·4	6·6	7·0	15·9	16·9	19·0	14·0	12·4	12·8	13·5	11·6	11·9
	Travancore	0·1	0·3	32·8	26·1	8·5	7·2	7·2	16·7	12·8	12·9	14·6	10·4	11·1	12·6	10·3	10·3
West Coast	Malabar	..	0·1	122·9	117·3	9·1	7·6	7·6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	South Canara	..	..	140·7	142·2	10·4	8·0	8·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Travancore	0·3	0·1	71·9	66·5	..	7·4	7·4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Cochin	..	† 0·1	116·9	† 111·2	..	7·6	7·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hills	The Nilgiris	..	0·4	74·4	75·3	9·2	6·9	6·6	14·1	12·9	12·6	..	..	..	..	..	..

A. = Agency. L. = Littoral. * Average of the 15 years ending 1915–16. † Average of 19 years.

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SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-B

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 10.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 6, 1917. [Price, 6 *pies*

SALT, ABKARI AND CUSTOMS TESTS.

List of candidates who have passed the Special Tests for Officers of the Salt, Abkari and Customs Department held in January 1917 :—

BELLARY.

General number.	Name.	Test or tests passed.
3	Daud, K.	F (Lower).
9	Rama Rao, K.	E in Tamil and Telugu, F (Higher).
13	Venba Ayyar, A.	E in Telugu, F (Higher).
14	Venkata Achari, S.	E in Tamil

BEZWADA.

21	Perumal Pillai, N. R.	B, Branches II (Lower) and III (Higher); E in Tamil and Telugu
23	Ramanuja Achari, K.	F (Lower).
24	Rangaswami Ayyangar, N. S.	B, Branch II (Lower)
27	Sayanna, B.	E, Branch I (Higher)
29	Venkata Rao Nayudu, T.	D, Branch III.
31	Venkata Sastri, A.	E in Tamil.

CANNANORE.

34	Anandan, M.	E in Malayalam.
37	Bappuly, P. C.	E in Malayalam; G, Branches I and II (Higher).
37A	Batty, H.	F (Lower).
39	Koyikutti, K.	E in Malayalam.
40	Deane, N. G.	D, Branch III
41	Gopala Ayyar, T. J.	B, Branch I (Lower).
42	Govinda Menon, V.	G, Branch I (Lower).
44	Kulappa Chetti, K.	E in Canarese.
46	Krishna Ayyar, C. V.	C.
50	Lobo, A. A.	E, Branch III (Higher).
56	Ramachandra Ayyar, P. K.	E in Malayalam.
59	Ramandha Ayyar, A.	B, Branches I and II (Lower).
61	Raman Nambiyar, K.	E in Tamil.
67	Subraya Bhatt, K.	E in Malayalam.

COCANADA.

71	Annamalai Mudali, M.	C.
74	Govindaswami Rao, T. K.	B, Branch I (Higher).
76	Jaya Rao, N. R.	D, Branches I and II.
77	Krishna Rao, Y. V.	D, Branch I.
79	Madanagopalam, W.	B, Branch II (Higher), E in Telugu.
80	Narasimham, P.	B, Branch II (Higher).
83	Ramachandra Rau, D.	D, Branch II
88	Subba Rao, M.	B, Branch II (Lower).
93	Venkataramayya, P.	B, Branches I (Lower) and III (Higher).
94	Venkatarnja, K.	E in Tamil.
94A	Venkayya, K.	F (Higher).

CUDDALORE.

General number	Name	Test or tests passed.
84	Cuthman, H. H. ..	.. B, Branch III (Higher).
86	Chakrapani Ayyangar, E.	.. F (Lower).
88	Lynch, M. J.	.. B, Branches I (Higher) and III (Lower); F (Lower).
89	Muhammad Hamidullah Sahib	.. F (Lower).
100	Ponnuswami Vathiyar, C. A.	.. F.
101	Rogers, D. G.	.. B, Branch I (Higher); F (Lower).
103	Venkatesha Ayyar, S. ..	.. G, Branch I (Lower).

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104a	Abraham, A.	.. E, Branch I (Lower).
105	Achuthan, A. M.	.. B, Branch II (Lower); F (Higher).
105a	Pain, C.	.. E, Branch II (Higher); D, Branches I and III.
118	Brady, R. St. J ..	.. E-in Tamil.
120	Fonseca, W. D. ..	.. E-in Tamil.
123	Greene, R. H.	.. A (Higher).
124	Holland, R. W.	.. E-in Malayalam.
127	Hunter, C. W. H. ..	.. G, Branch II (Lower).
128	Kerr, J. R.	.. B, Branch III (Higher).
129	Khadir Mohiadin, S. ..	.. B, Branch I (Lower).
131	Krishna Rao, C. V. ..	.. A (Higher).
132	Locke, T. C.	.. B, Branch III (Higher); F (Lower).
135	Muhammad Abdulla ..	.. G, Branches I and II (Lower).
138	Narayana Ayyar, T. S. ..	.. B, Branch III (Higher).
139	Norris, C. H. R. ..	.. F (Lower)
140	Ponnuswami Pillai, V. A.	.. B, Branch I (Lower)
142	Ramachandra Ayyar, K. S.	.. C.
144	Ramaswami Ayyar, S. ..	.. E, Branches I (Higher) and II (Lower); C, E-in Tamil; F (Lower).
145	Rangaswami Ayyangar, M. N.	.. B, Branch II (Higher).
147	Sayid Abdul Hamek ..	.. G, Branch II (Lower).
150	Sellappan, M.	.. G, Branch I (Higher).
152	Seshan, N.	.. E, Branches I (Lower) and III (Higher).
154	Srinivasa Ayyar, V. ..	.. E-in Tamil; G, Branches I (Lower) and II (Higher).
155	Subbarama Ayyar, S. S. ..	.. B, Branch III (Higher); F (Higher).
158	Subrahmanyam, K. S. ..	.. A (Lower).
159	Tiruvengadasami Pillai, K. K.	.. A (Higher).
160	Veera Raghava Ayyar, M. K.	.. E-in Malayalam; G, Branches I and II (Higher).
161	Venkata'n Nayuda, P. ..	.. B, Branch III (Higher).
162	Venkatadri Nayudu, T. ..	.. A (Higher); D, Branches I, II and III.
163a	Venkatarama Ayyar, S. K.	.. E-in Malayalam.
164	Venkatarathnam Chetti, S.	.. G, Branch II (Lower).

NEGAPATAM.

166	Gopalakrishna Ayyar, P. S.	.. D, Branches II and III
167	Gollada Rao, K. R. ..	.. E, Branch I (Lower); E-in Telugu.
168	Hutchinson, L. C. J. ..	.. F (Lower).
170	Karunakara Menon, C. P.	.. A (Lower).
171	Kobeloff, J. S. A. ..	.. D, Branches II, III and IV; F (Higher).
173	Krishnamurthi Ayyar, S.	.. F (Higher)
174	Manickam Pillai, A. A. ..	.. A (Higher).
175	Narayana Ayyangar, V. ..	.. B, Branches I, II and III (Higher).
176	Madhavakrishna Raju, T. S.	.. E, Branch III (Lower); F (Higher).
178	Rangagopala Achari, K. V.	.. B, Branch I (Lower).
179	Rangagopala Achari, T. ..	.. A (Higher); E, Branch II (Higher).
180	Ramanuja Achary, K. R.	.. A (Higher).
181	Ramasubhapati Pillai, P.	.. A (Higher).
182	Reid, W. S. P. ..	.. C
183	Srinivasa Ayyangar, V. S.	.. E, Branches II (Lower) and III (Higher).
184	Thirumengudatha Ayyangar, K. R.	A (Lower)
185	Tirumenkata Achari, P. R.	.. E, Branch III (Higher); E-in Tamil.
187	Venkatarangha Ayyangar, S.	.. A (Higher).

NELLORE.

188	Elliot, S. L. H.	.. E, Branch I (Lower); E-in Telugu; F (Lower).
190	Ghulam Muhammad Ferokhi	.. F (Lower).
191	Homer, W. D.	.. A (Lower); D, Branch II.
196	Subrahmanyam Pantulu, P. V.	.. B, Branches I and II (Lower).
201	Venkatramanan, A. ..	.. E-in Tamil.

TRICHINOPOLY.

204	Lakshmana Ayyar, C. S.	.. B, Branch III (Higher); E-in Tamil and Malayalam.
205	Mahadeva Ayyar, A. S. ..	.. D, Branches I and III.
206	Muttuswami Ayyar, K. S	.. E-in Telugu.
207	Narayana Rao, A ..	.. B, Branch II (Higher); E-in Tamil; F (Lower).
208	Seshia Ayyar, A. ..	.. B, Branch III (Lower); F (Higher).
213	Taylor, A. E.	.. E-in Telugu.

TUTICORIN.

General number.	Names.	Test or tests passed.
217	Chithambara Ayyar, K. R.	.. A (Higher).
218	Desika Acharl, G.	.. F (Higher).
218A	D'Rozario, T. ..	.. E-in Tamil
219	Duraiswami, R. D.	.. F (Higher).
221	Gwynne, V. L. ..	.. A (Lower); D, Branch I.
222	Krishna Ayyar, P. S	.. C.
225	Lopez, F. F	.. F (Lower)
226	Manonmani, E. D. G.	.. B, Branch III (Higher).
227	Matharbuthum Ayyar, S.	.. B, Branch III (Higher); E-in Tamil.
228	Muthuswami Ayyar, V. R.	.. A (Higher); B, Branch I (Lower).
229	Narayanaswami Ayyar, M. K	.. E-in Tamil; F (Higher).
231	Nilakanta Ayyar, S. R. ..	.. B, Branches I and II (Higher); C.
232	Pugalamperumal Pillai, S. M.	.. B, Branch III (Lower); F (Lower).
234	Rajagopala Ayyangar, T.	.. D, Branches I, II and III.
235	Rodrigues, A. M	.. B, Branches II (Lower) and III (Higher).
243	Subbayya, V. ..	.. D, Branch II
244	Subrahmanya Ayyar, M. S	.. B, Branches I (Higher), II (Lower) and III (Higher); C; E-in Tamil and Telugu.
244A	Subrahmanya Ayyar, R. S.	.. B, Branch I (Higher).
245	Subrahmanya Pillai, R. M.	.. E-in Tamil; F (Lower).
247	Taylor, C St. E. K. ..	.. B, Branches I (Higher) and II (Lower).
249	Vasudevan, A. K. ..	.. B, Branches I (Lower) and III (Higher); E-in Malayalam.

VELLORE.

252	Duraisingh, G. D ..	.. E-in Tamil.
253	Gopalan Nayar, T. ..	.. F (Lower).
254	Govinda Ankari, P. ..	.. F (Lower).
255	Kasturi Ayyangar, R. ..	.. E-in Telugu.
256	Narganam, S. V. ..	.. A (Higher).
261	Rajagopal, S. K. ..	.. E in Tamil and Telugu.
263	Seshagiri Ayyar, B. S. ..	.. E-in Telugu
264	Subbaraya Pillai, C. S. ..	.. A (Higher).
266	Thirunarayana Ayyangar, A. K.	.. B, Branches I (Lower) and III (Higher).
269	Venkataramanjulu Naredu, D.	.. B, Branch I (Lower).
270	Venkatarama Sarma, S. ..	.. E in Telugu.
272	Viswanathan Nayar, K. ..	.. F in Malayalam.

WALTAIR.

274	Conner, V. E.	.. D, Branches II and III.
276	D'Cruz, E. J.	.. A (Lower), D, Branch II; F (Higher).
277	Freeth, S. H. C. ..	.. B, Branch III (Higher).
280	Lakshminarasayya, B ..	.. A (Higher); F (Higher).
281	Mathews, H. W. ..	.. B, Branch III (Lower).
283	Narasimham, A. ..	.. A (Higher).
284	Narsingham, G ..	.. A (Higher).
286	Rajagopal Ayyangar, N.	.. D, Branches II and III.
287	Ramamurti, P.	.. E in Tamil.
290	Robertson, D	.. F (Lower)
291	Somayajulu, G. N ..	.. B, Branch II (Lower).
295	Suryanarayana, Ch. ..	.. D, Branch II.
296	Venkataramanayya, N. ..	.. B, Branch III (Lower).
300	Williams, S. A.	.. D, Branch II.

Office of the Board of Examiners,
Madras, 26th February 1917.

J. W. GREATOREX,
Secretary.

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SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-B

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 10.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 6, 1917. [PRICE, 2 annas.

FINAL EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES—1916.

It is hereby notified that the following candidates, who passed the Preliminary Examination of December 1905 and subsequent years, have passed the FINAL EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES held in December 1916 and have qualified for complete certificates under Rule 156 of the Madras Educational Rules:—

Number	Name of candidate	Institution in which trained	Year of passing the Preliminary examination.	Centre of examination.
		TRAINED CANDIDATES.		
		SECONDARY GRADE.		
		FIRST CLASS.		
1565	Georgiana Peacock ..	Presidency Training School for Mistresses, Egmore and Government Secondary and Training School, Triplicane.	1914 ..	Cocanada.
		SECOND CLASS.		
1566	K. Bhima Rao ..	Government Training School, Coimbatore.	1915 ..	Mercara.
1567	R. Muthuswami ..	A.M. Training School, Pasumalai.	1911 ..	Ramnad.
1568	Ilapakurti Guvaraju ..	Government Training School, Rajahmundry.	1915 ..	Rajahmundry.
1569	Abmu Juha	U.F.C.M. Training School for Mistresses, Royapuram.	1914 ..	Madras.
1570	Suvbhagiam Andrew ..	Do do	1915 ..	Do.
1571	Hannah Muddumoni ..	Presidency Training School for Mistresses, Egmore.	1914 ..	Do.
1572	D. Sarnathai Samuel ..	Do. do.	1914 ..	Do.
1573	Sriharsha Patnaik ..	Government Training School, Rajahmundry.	1915 ..	Aska.
1574	M. Sitaramiah ..	Do do,	1915 ..	Do.
1575	Thecla Coelho ..	St. Anne's Training School for Mistresses, Mangalore.	1911 ..	Bangalore.
1576	T. Samuel	Teachers' College, Saidapet ..	1913 ..	Triplicane.
1577	S. Natesa Ayyar ..	Government Training School, Tanjore.	1914 ..	Do.
1578	M. K. Rajagopala Sastri	Teachers' College, Saidapet ..	1913 ..	Do.

Number.	Name of candidate.	Institution in which trained.	Year of passing the Preliminary examination.	Centre of examination.
	TRAINED CANDIDATES—*cont.*			
	ELEMENTARY GRADE.			
	First Class.			
1556	H. Narayanarya ..	Government Training School, Bangalore.	1914 ..	Bangalore.
1560	Madero Mohana Patnaik	Government Training School, Russellkonda.	1914 ..	Russellkonda.
1551	Ananda Pradhana Agency).	Do do.	1913 ..	Do.
1582	Ramachandra Achari, A	Government Training School, Cuddalore.	1915 ..	Vellore.
1583	Mas.Ramani Mary ..	A.M. Training School for Mistresses, Chittoor.	1908 ..	Do.
	Second Class.			
1584	P. Mandappa ..	Government Training School, Mercara	1915 ..	Mercara.
1585	Shankarara Subraya ..	Do. do.	1915 ..	Do.
1586	Kodira Ganapathi ..	Do. do.	1915 ..	Do.
1587	M. Ganapathi.. ..	Do. do.	1911 ..	Do.
1588	Devendra Acharya ..	Do. do.	1915 ..	Do.
1589	Sreenivasa Dasappa ..	Do. do.	1915 ..	Do.
1590	Rachel Rangera ..	H.M. Training School for Mistresses, Mangalore.	1908 ..	Do.
1591	S. Sahaya Pillai ..	Government Training School, Dindigul.	1910 ..	Nannad.
1592	M. Poonayya.. ..	A.M. Training School, Peramalai.	1914 ..	Do.
1593	J. Sengolo	Government Training School, Dindigul.	1911 ..	Do.
1598	R. Ayyaswami Ayyar ..	Government Training School, Tinnevelly.	1915 ..	Do.
1595	M. Andilakshmi ..	Government Training School for Mistresses, Rajahmundry.	1914 ..	Rajahmundry
1596	P. Jeevamtamma ..	Do do.	1915 ..	Do.
1597	J. Abraham	A.A.M. Training School for Mistresses, Chittoor.	1906 ..	Madras.
1598	E. John Baptista Leila .	All Saints Female Training School, Pathur.	1907 ..	Do.
1599	Arputham Jivanandam.	A.A.M. Training School for Mistresses, Chittoor.	1908 ..	Do.
1600	Lydia Vedanayagam ..	U.F.C.M. Training School for Mistresses, Royapuram	1910 ..	Do.
1601	G. Amaravathi ..	Sara Tucker Training Institution, Palamcottah.	1910 ..	Do.
1602	Hoth Lazarus.. ..	Presidency Training School for Mistresses, Egmore	1913 ..	Do.
1603	J. Elizabeth	Do do.	1913 ..	Do.
1604	P. A. Maria Thangam ..	Do do.	1913 ..	Do.
1605	Mainu	U.F.C.M. Training School for Mistresses, Royapuram.	1913 ..	Do
1606	Emily Peter	Do. do.	1913 ..	Do.
1607	Anna Pushpavathi (a sc).	Do. do.	1914 ..	Do.
1608	J. Gunadham ..	Do. do.	1914 ..	Do
1609	Elizabeth Jothmani ..	Government Secondary and Training School, Triplicane.	1915 ..	Do.
1610	G. Meyrah	A.E.M. Training School for Mistresses, Ongole.	1907 ..	Do.
1611	Grace	Government Training School for Mistresses, Coimbatore.	1909 ..	Do.
1612	Josephine Jeddess ..	U.F.C.M. Training School, Royapuram.	1915 ..	Do.
1613	V. Ramanuel	Presidency Training School, Egmore.	1913 ..	Do.
1614	Sister A. Kamalamani .	Do do.	1915 ..	Do.
1615	S. Solomon	Do. do.	1915 ..	Do.
1616	Agnes Cornia ..	Government Robert Training School, Royapettah.	1914 ..	Do.
1617	Gnanathevam ..	U.F.C.M. Training School, Royapuram.	1911 ..	Do.

Number.	Name of candidate.	Institution in which trained.	Year of passing the Preliminary examination.	Centre of examination.
		TRAINED CANDIDATES—*cont.*		
		ELEMENTARY GRADE—*cont.*		
		SECOND CLASS—*cont.*		
1618	Ameena Bi Bi ..	Government Habart Training School, Royapettah	1914 ..	Madras.
1619	Rasia Begam	Do do.	1913 ..	Do.
1620	Narasimha Satapathi ..	Government Training School, Russellkonda.	1914 ..	Aska.
1621	Arjuna Padhi	Do do	1908 ..	Do.
1622	Maheswara Purohit ..	Government Training School, Berhampur.	1914 ..	Do.
1623	D. Vittoriamma ..	Government Training School for Mistresses, Rajahmundry.	1914 ..	Cocanada.
1624	M. Saralamma ..	A.B.M. Training School for Mistresses, Nellore.	1911 ..	Do.
1625	Veronica D'Souza ..	St. Anne's Training School for Mistresses, Mangalore.	1913 ..	Bangalore.
1626	Sarah Vadivammal David.	Sarah Tucker Training School, Palamcottah.	1914 ..	Do.
1627	Gnanam Simson ..	U.F.C.M. Training School, Royapuram.	1915 ..	Do.
1628	Louisa Devasundara David.	Do do	1915 ..	Do.
1629	Ratnavathi Mathews ..	Do do	1906 ..	Do.
1630	John Francis	Government Training School, Bangalore.	1915 ..	Do.
1631	Doddi Avula Narasimhulu.	Government Training School, Anantapur.	1913 ..	Do.
1632	A. E. Swaminathan ..	Government Training School, Bangalore.	1915 ..	Do.
1633	Asirvatham Kesavala ..	U.F.C.M. Training School, Madura.	1915 ..	Do.
1634	V. K Palaniyala Mudaliyar.	Government Training School, Saidapet	1915 ..	Do.
1635	A. Mahanavala ..	Government Training School, Bangalore.	1915 ..	Do.
1636	Chandra Sekhara Dalabehara.	Government Training School, Russellkonda	1903 ..	Russellkonda.
1637	Poto Prodhane ..	Do. do.	1914 ..	Do.
1638	Balakrishna Das ..	Do. do.	1911 ..	Do.
1639	Tenkodhara Tripati ..	Do. do	1913 ..	Do.
1640	Bhagavathi Misra ..	Do. do.	1914 ..	Do.
1641	Arta Misra	Do do.	1911 ..	Do.
1642	Harihar Misra ..	Do. do.	1915 ..	Do.
1643	Jagannath Satapathi ..	Do do.	1911 ..	Do.
1644	Satyabadi Das ..	Do. do.	1909 ..	Do.
1645	Sankara Ananda Patro.	Do. do.	1913 ..	Do.
1646	Pandara Prodhane ..	Do do.	1911 ..	Do.
1647	Bhagavata Kurji ..	Do. do.	1903 ..	Do.
1648	Muhammad Amir ..	Government Muhammadan Training School, Madras.	1914 ..	Triplicane.
1649	Syed Abdul Ghafur ..	Do do	1914 ..	Do
1650	A. P. Krishnaswami Ayyangar.	Government Training School, Saidapet	1913 ..	Do
1651	K. Bhagavandhara ..	Do. do.	1913 ..	Do
1652	A. Asirvadam ..	Government Training School, Tranquebar.	1913 ..	Do
1653	M. Raghavachari ..	Government Training School, Ranipet	1910 ..	Do.
1654	T. Mohammadaram ..	Government Training School, Saidapet.	1915 ..	Do.
1655	G. R. Sathanadhan ..	Do do.	1911 ..	Do.
1656	P. Parthasarathi ..	Government Panchama Training School, Madras.	1913 ..	Do.
1657	S. Srirama Ayyangar ..	Government Training School, Saidapet.	1910 ..	Do.
1658	P. Krishnamachari ..	Do do.	1911 ..	Do.
1659	A. Samuel Pillai ..	Government Panchama Training School, Madras.	1909 ..	Do.
1660	V. Rajaratnam Solomon.	Do. do.	1913 ..	Do.
1661	P. N. Nalcamo ..	Do. do.	1914 ..	Do.

Number.	Name of candidate.	Institution in which trained.	Year of passing the Preliminary examination.	Centre of examination.
		TRAINED CANDIDATES—*cont.*		
		ELEMENTARY GRADE—*cont.*		
		SECOND CLASS—*cont.*		
1652	K. Srinivasulu Nayudu.	Government Training School, Saidapet.	1914 ..	Tripassur.
1653	G. Munuswami ..	Government Tamchama Training School, Madras.	1909 ..	Do.
1654	S. Kumaraswami Ayya.	Government Training School, Saidapet.	1919 ..	Do.
1655	V. Ramachandra Mudali.	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do.
1656	M. A. Nityananda Mudali.	Do do.	1916 ..	Do.
1657	J. S. Sundararamayya ..	Do. do.	1906 ..	Do.
1658	S. M. David	Do. do.	1908 ..	Do.
1659	C. Adisesharya ..	Do. do	1919 ..	Do.
1670	S. Balasundara Mudali	R C. Training School for Masters, Trichinopoly.	1911 ..	Do.
1671	V. Murugesam ..	Government Training School for Panchamas, Madras.	1915 ..	Do.
1672	Zacharia Ramam ..	U.M. Training School, Ranipet ..	1909 ..	Vellore.
1673	Joseph, V.	Do. do.	1911 ..	Do.
1674	Devasakam Peter ..	Do. do.	1914 ..	Do.
1675	Krishna Pillai, C. ..	Government Training School, Chittoor.	1909 ..	Do.
1676	Anjeneyalu Chetti, K. ..	Do do.	1913 ..	Do.
1677	Tiruvenkata Pillai, K. ..	Government, Training School, Ranipet.	1906 ..	Do.
1678	Manuswami Ayyar, R.	Do. do.	1911 ..	Do.
1679	Natarajа Ayyar, V. M	Do do.	1913 ..	Do.
1680	Manuswami Pillai, A. ..	Do do.	1914 ..	Do.
1681	Emily Shadrach ..	A.M. Training School for Mistresses, Chittoor.	1905 ..	Do.
1682	Tavatchayan Simon ..	Do. do.	1910 ..	Do.
1683	Annamalai Pillai ..	Government Training School, Ranipet.	1909 ..	Do.

FAILURE LIST.

The following candidates failed in or were absent from the FINAL EXAMINATION for TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES held in December 1916.

2. They cannot appear for the examination again before the date mentioned against their names.

3. Enquiries from candidates as to the cause of the failure will not be attended to.

Number.	Name of candidate.	Institution in which trained	Year of passing the preliminary examination.	Date before which the candidate cannot appear again for the Final examination.	Centre of examination.
		TRAINED CANDIDATES			
		SECONDARY GRADE.			
1684	Mary Spaulding Paramjothi.	U.F.C.M. Training School for Mistresses, Royapuram.	1914 ..	Dec. 1917 ..	Madras.
1685	Arputhammal Pankhi Rajagopalachari.	Do. do.	1914 ..	Do. ..	Do.
1686	J. A. Jane Chellammal	Sarah Tucker Training institution, Palamcottah.	1915 ..	Do. ..	Do.
1687	Catherine Selvanayagam.	Government Training School, Tripassur.	1915 ..	Do. ..	Do.
1688	Lakshmiammamma Patrula	Government Training School, Rajahmundry.	1914 ..	June 1917 ..	Anka.
1689	Ramakrishnan, S.K.	Government Training School, Coimbatore.	1910 ..	Do. ..	Vellore.

Number.	Name of candidate.	Institution in which trained.	Year of passing the Preliminary examination.	Date before which the candidate must appear again for the Final examination.	Centre of examination.
		TRAINED CANDIDATES—*contd.*			
		ELEMENTARY GRADE.			
1690	A. Karuppayya Sorrai	Government Training School, Dindigul	1909 ..	Absent ..	Ramnad.
1691	Maragatham Arumanayagam.	U F C M Training School for Mistresses, Royapuram.	1910 ..	Dec. 1917 ..	Madras.
1692	Mary Angela ..	Presidency Training School for Mistresses, Egmore.	1914 ..	Do. ..	Do.
1693	Mary Benedict ..	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
1694	B. Gnanadipam ..	Do. do.	1905 ..	Do. ..	Do.
1695	Niranjana Patnaik.	Government Training School, Berhampur.	1915 ..	Do. ..	Aska.
1696	Butakrishna Samantra.	Do. do.	1916 ..	Absent ..	Do.
1697	Modono Patnaik ..	Government Training School, Russellkonda.	1914 ..	Dec. 1917 ..	Do.
1698	Dodibaman Patnaik	Government Training School, Berhampur.	2915 ..	June 1917 ..	Do
1699	Mohadebó Rath ..	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do
1700	D. Adinarayana ..	Do. do.	1910 ..	Do. ..	Do
1701	M. Dinamma ..	A.B.M. Training School for Mistresses, Nellore.	1909 ..	Do. ..	Cocanada.
1702	V. Appalanarasamma.	Government Training School, for Mistresses, Rajahmundry.	1915 ..	Do. ..	Do.
1703	Sukra Sahu ..	Government Training School, Russellkonda.	1911 ..	Do. ..	Russellkonda
1704	Ananda Prodhano (Plains)	Do. do.	1914 ..	Dec. 1917 ..	Do.
1705	Santara Prodhano..	Do. do.	1911 ..	Absent ..	Do.
1706	Dandapani Sahu ..	Do. do.	1913 ..	Do ..	Do.
1707	Godadhara Patnaik.	Do. do	1914 ..	June 1917 ..	Do
1708	Bhavani Das ..	Do. do.	Do. ..	Absent ..	Do
1709	Vaidyanath Patnaik.	Government Training School, Berhampur.	1910 ..	Dec. 1917 ..	Do
1710	Sikamoni, J. ..	U.M. Training School, Arkonam	1905 ..	Do. ..	Vellore.
1711	Palanivelu Pillai ..	Government Training School, Rampat.	1914 ..	June 1917 ..	Do.
1712	Murugesa Mudali.	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
1713	Duraisallikanda Ayyar, P.	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do ..	Do.

It is hereby notified that the following candidates, who passed the PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION before December 1905, have passed the FINAL EXAMINATION for TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES held in December 1916 and have qualified for complete certificates under rule 156 of the Madras Educational Rules:—

Number.	Name of candidate.	Institution in which trained.	Year of passing the preliminary examination.	Centre of examination.
		TRAINED CANDIDATES.		
		ELEMENTARY GRADE.		
		SECOND CLASS.		
48	M. Tirumkrishna Ayyar.	Government Training School, Madura.	1901 ..	Ramnad.
49	D. Gnana Thiravium ..	E C Training School for Mistresses, Tirutmopoly.	1903 ..	Madras.

FAILURE LIST.

The following candidate failed in the Final Examination for Teachers' Certificates held in December 1916

2. He cannot appear for the examination again before the date mentioned against his name.

3. Enquiry from him as to the cause of the failure will not be attended to.

Number.	Name of candidate.	Institution in which trained.	Year of passing the Preliminary examination.	Date before which the candidate cannot appear again for the Final examination.	Centre of examination.
		ELEMENTARY GRADE.			
50	Elizabeth Betsy Bonnerges.	Presidency Training School for Mistresses, Egmore.	1903 ..	Dec. 1917 ..	Madras

Madras, 5th March 1917.

J. H. MELVILLE,
Inspector of European Training Schools.

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Part III.—Proceedings of the Imperial Legislature.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Bills introduced in the Indian Legislative Council, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 23.

The following Bill was introduced in the Indian Legislative Council on the 16th February 1917:—

No. 2 of 1917.

A Bill to amend the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890; It is hereby enacted as follows.—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Amendment) Act, 1917. XI of 1890.

Insertion of new section 5A and 5B after section 5 of Act XI of 1890.

2. After section 5 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890 (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), the following sections shall be inserted, namely:—

Penalty for being in possession of the skin of a goat killed with unnecessary cruelty.

"5A. If any person has in his possession the skin of a goat, and has reason to believe that the goat has been killed in an unnecessarily cruel manner, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, or with imprisonment which may extend to three months, or with both, and the skin shall be confiscated.

"5B. If any person is charged with the offence of killing a goat contrary to the provisions of section 5, or with an offence punishable under section 5A, and it is proved that such person had in his possession, at the time the offence was alleged to have been committed, the skin of a goat with any part of the skin of the head attached thereto, it shall be presumed, until the contrary be proved, that such goat was killed in an unnecessarily cruel manner, and that the person in possession of such skin had reason so to believe."

Presumption as to possession of the skin of a goat.

2. After section 7 of the said Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

Insertion of new section 7A after section 7 of Act XI of 1890.

"7A. If a police officer not below the rank of sub-inspector has reason to believe that an offence, under section 5 in respect of a goat, is being or is about to be, or has been, committed in any place, or that any person has in his possession the skin of a goat with any part of the skin of the head attached thereto, he may enter and search such place or any place in which he has reason to believe any such skin to be, and may seize any such skin and any article or thing used or intended to be used in the commission of such offence."

Special power of search and seizure in respect of certain offences.

4. In sub-section (*2*) of section 8 of the said Act after the words "under sub-section (*1*)," the words "or under section 7A" shall be added.

Amendment of section 8 of Act XI of 1890.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE object of the Bill is to provide effectual means for the suppression of the barbarous practice of flaying goats partially, *i.e.*, the head and neck while the animal is still alive. Sections 5 and 8 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, XI of 1890, have proved ineffective to deal with this practice in the few provinces in which it survives.

The main defect of the existing law appears to be the difficulty of establishing the offence. It is accordingly proposed, in places where the practice is known to be prevalent, to create a presumption of the offence against any person found in possession of the skin of a goat with a portion of the skin of the head attached to it, and to cast the onus of proving innocence on him. The latter part of clause 2 of the Bill is drafted to achieve this object.

2. With a view to rendering legislation effective, it is considered that, in places where the practice prevails, special powers of search and seizure should be conferred on police-officers not below the rank of sub-inspectors in certain cases. Clause 3 of the Bill makes the necessary provision.

3. The whole Bill, being an amendment of Act XI of 1890, can only be brought into force in any province by and at the option of the Local Government.

R. H. CRADDOCK.

The 1st February 1917.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council)

R. A. GRAHAM,
Acting Secretary to Government, L. & M. (Legislative) Dept.

The following Bill was introduced in the Indian Legislative Council on the 21st February 1917 :—

No. 4 OF 1917.

A Bill to constitute an Indian Defence Force and for other purposes.

WHEREAS it is necessary to constitute an Indian Defence Force, and compulsorily to enrol for service in that Force certain European British subjects, but, in the case of others, it is deemed sufficient for the present to take powers to enrol for such service only such persons as may offer themselves for enrolment; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title, extent and duration.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Defence Force Act, 1917.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India, including British Baluchistan and the Santhal Parganas, and applies also to European British subjects within the territories of any Native Prince or Chief in India

(*3*) It shall remain in force during the continuance of the present war, and for a period of six months thereafter

Definitions

2 In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

"European British subject" means a European British subject as defined in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, V of 1898.

"Prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act.

Obligation of general military service.

3 Every male European British subject who, on the first day of February 1917, was ordinarily resident in India or thereafter becomes so resident, and who for the time being has attained the age of eighteen years and has not attained the age of forty-one years, and who is not within the exceptions set out in the Schedule to this Act, shall be deemed to be enrolled for general military service within the meaning of this Act :

Provided that, if any person referred to in this section whilst engaged in actual military employment of which fact the Commander-in-Chief in India shall be the sole judge, attains the age of forty-one years, such person shall continue to serve for such additional period not exceeding one year as the prescribed military authority may direct.

Obligation of local military service.

4. Every male European British subject who, on the first day of February 1917, was ordinarily resident in India, or thereafter becomes so resident, and who for the time being has attained the age of forty-one years but has not attained the age of fifty years, and who is not within the exceptions set out in the Schedule to this Act, shall be deemed to be enrolled for local military service within the meaning of this Act.

Obligation of local military service and liability to military training.

5. Every male European British subject who, on the first day of February 1917, was ordinarily resident in India, or thereafter becomes so resident, and for the time being has attained the age of sixteen years but has not attained the age of eighteen years, shall be deemed to be enrolled for local military service but shall only be liable to such military training as may be provided for by regulations made under this Act, and shall not be liable to any other form of military service.

Obligation on persons enrolled for military service.

6. Every person deemed to be enrolled for military service, whether local or general, shall, as from the commencement of this Act, be deemed to be enrolled in the Indian Defence Force, and may be appointed to such corps or unit thereof as he may thereafter be assigned to, and shall, if he is a person deemed to be enrolled for general military service, be liable to serve in any part of India.

Obligation on persons enrolled for local military service.

7. (*1*) Every person deemed to be enrolled for local military service, shall be subject to any rules and regulations relating to that service which may be made under this Act :

Provided that no such rule or regulation shall require any such person to serve outside the limits of the prescribed local area.

(*2*) Every such person shall, when being trained or otherwise acting with any corps or portion of a corps enrolled under the Indian Volunteers Act, 1869, be deemed to be a member of that corps, and the said Act shall apply accordingly in so far as it is not inconsistent with any rules or regulations made under sub-section (*1*).

Obligation on persons enrolled for general military service

8 (*1*) Every person deemed to be enrolled for general military service, shall be subject to any rules and regulations relating to that service which may be made under this Act.

(*2*) Every such person, when called out in the prescribed manner for general military service shall be subject to the provisions of the Army Act, and any orders or regulations made thereunder, whereupon the said Act, orders and regulations shall apply to him as if the same were enacted in the Act, and as if such person held the same rank in the Army as he holds for the time being in the Indian Defence Force.

Determination of disputes as to residence and age.

9. If any question arises, with reference to this Act, whether any person is a European British subject or is "ordinarily resident" in British India, or is within the exceptions set out in the schedule or as to the age of any person, the prescribed authority shall apply to the District Magistrate or to an officer specially empowered in this behalf by the Local Government, in the district or local area in which the person to whom the dispute relates is for the time being, and such Magistrate or other officer, after hearing such person or giving him a reasonable opportunity of being heard, shall summarily determine the question, and the decision of such Magistrate or other officer shall be final for all the purposes of this Act:

Provided that if any question referred to in this section has been decided in accordance with the procedure provided in the Registration Ordinance, 1917, such decision shall be deemed to be a decision I of 1917. under this section of this Act.

Arrest of persons under obligation for military service

10. If any person who is deemed to be enrolled for military service whether local or general disobeys any notice or order calling him out for such service, any District or Chief Presidency Magistrate may, on the application of the prescribed authority, cause such person to be arrested and brought before him, and if the Magistrate is satisfied that he is a person to whom section 3, 4 or 5 of the Act applies, and who has been called out for such service, the Magistrate without prejudice to any penalty which such person may have incurred shall make over such person to the custody of the military authorities.

Certificate of exemption

11. (1) Application may be made to the prescribed authority by, or (subject to rules made under this Act) in respect of, any person referred to in section 3, 4 or 5, for the issue to him of a certificate of exemption under the provisions of this Act on any of the following grounds, namely:—

(a) that it is expedient in the national interest that he should instead of being employed in military service be engaged in other work; or

(b) if he is being educated or trained for any work that it is expedient in the national interest that he should continue to be so educated or trained; or

(c) ill-health or infirmity;

and the prescribed authority, if it considers the grounds of the application established, shall grant such a certificate.

(2) The Governor-General in Council may also, by order in writing, direct the issue to such persons or class of persons, as he thinks fit, of certificates of exemption if he is satisfied that such a course is desirable in the national interest.

(3) Any certificate of exemption may be absolute, conditional, or temporary, and may be renewed, varied or withdrawn at any time by the authority which granted it, and may provide that a person liable to general military service shall perform local military service:

Provided that every conditional or temporary certificate shall state the conditions under which or the period for which it is granted.

(4) If, for the purpose of obtaining exemption for himself or any other person or for the purpose of obtaining the renewal, variation, or withdrawal of a certificate, any person makes a false statement or false representation, to any authority under this section, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine or with both.

Enrolment of persons other than European British subjects in the Indian Defence Force for general military service.

12. (1) The Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, constitute in any local area which he may specify in the notification, corps or units for the enrolment in the Indian Defence Force of persons other than European British subjects, who satisfy the prescribed conditions and, within six months from the commencement of this Act, offer themselves for enrolment for general military service, and such persons may be enrolled accordingly in the prescribed manner.

(2) Every person enrolled in a corps or unit constituted under sub section (1) shall be liable to serve in any part of India, shall be subject to all rules and regulations that may be made under this Act relating to the corps or unit, and shall not quit such corps or unit except in the prescribed manner

VIII of 1911. (3) Every such person shall, when called out in the prescribed manner for general military service be subject to the Indian Army Act 1911, and the rules made thereunder whereupon the said Act and rules shall apply to him as if he held the same rank in the Indian Army as he holds for the time being in the Indian Defence Force

Power to make rules

13. (1) The Governor-General in Council may make rules to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may—

(a) prescribe authorities for the purposes of sections 9 and 10;

(b) constitute authorities and prescribe the procedure of such authorities for the purpose of considering applications for exemption from military service;

(c) prescribe the time within which, and the form in which, such application may be made and the persons other than the person to be exempted by whom it may be made;

(d) prescribe the conditions subject to which persons other than European British subjects should be permitted to offer themselves for general military service;

(e) prescribe the military or other obligations to which persons or any class of persons enrolled or deemed to be enrolled under this Act shall respectively be liable; constitute or specify Courts for the trial and punishment of breaches of such obligations; prescribe the procedure to be followed by such Courts; and provide for the enforcement or carrying out of the orders or sentences of such Courts;

(f) provide for the medical examination of persons liable to general military service;

(g) provide for the calling out and all purposes ancillary thereto of persons or any class of persons liable to general military service, and constitute authorities for the purpose of assisting in the selection of persons to be so called out; and

(h) provide for any matter in this Act directed to be prescribed.

(3) Rules made under this section may provide that any contravention thereof or of any order or notice issued under the authority of any such rule shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine or with both.

(4) All rules made under this Act shall be published in the Gazette of India, and on such publication shall have effect as if enacted in this Act.

Summary and minor punishments.

14. (1) The Commander-in-Chief in India may, subject to the control of the Governor-General in Council, specify the summary and minor punishments for breach of any rule made under this Act to which persons enrolled or deemed to be enrolled under this Act shall be liable, without the intervention of a Court, and the officer or officers by whom and the extent to which such summary and minor punishments may be awarded

(2) No punishment exceeding in severity imprisonment in military custody for a period of seven days shall be imposed as a summary punishment, and no punishment involving any kind of imprisonment shall be imposed as a minor punishment.

Power to make regulations

15. (1) The Commander-in-Chief in India may make regulations providing generally for all details connected with the organization, personnel, duties, and military training of any persons liable to military service or training under this Act.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such regulations may—

(*a*) specify the units, whether of regular troops or any other military force with which any person or class of persons enrolled or deemed to be enrolled under this Act shall serve or undergo military training, or constitute special military units for this purpose;

(*b*) specify the courses of training or instruction to be followed by any person or class of persons liable to military service or training under this Act; and

(*c*) provide for and regulate the remuneration, allowances, gratuities or compensation (if any) to be paid to any person or class of persons undergoing military service or training under this Act or to their dependants.

(3) Regulations made under this section may provide that any contravention thereof or of any order or notice issued under the authority of any such regulation shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Act not to apply to persons confined in a prison or lunatic asylum.

16. Nothing in this Act shall apply to any person confined in a prison or lunatic asylum.

Power to disband corps or unit.

17. The Governor-General in Council may disband any corps or unit constituted under this Act.

Provisions of Registration Ordinance, 1917, continued in force

18. The provisions of the Registration Ordinance, 1917, shall be in force during the continuance of this Act, and shall have effect as if they had been enacted in this Act. I of 1917.

THE SCHEDULE

[See sections 2 and 6.]

Exceptions.

(1) Members of His Majesty's naval and military forces of the Royal Indian Marine Service other than Volunteers enrolled under the Indian Volunteers' Act, 1869.

(2) Persons in Holy Orders or regular Ministers of any religious denomination. XX of 1869

(3) Persons who have at any time since the beginning of the war been prisoners of war, captured or interned by the enemy or have been released or exchanged.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of the Bill is to constitute an Indian Defence Force which will be liable to military service in India. It provides for the compulsory enrolment of European British subjects between the ages of 18 and 50, with certain exceptions specified in the schedule. In the case of persons other than European British subjects provision is made for the constitution of special corps or units in which persons who offer themselves for enrolment within a certain period and who satisfy such conditions as may be prescribed under the law may be enrolled. Military service will be of two kinds, local and general. The Bill provides that European British subjects between the ages of 18 and 41, and persons other than European British subjects who offer themselves for enrolment, will be liable to general military service, and may be required to serve in any part of India. European British subjects between the ages of 19 and 18, and 41 and 50 will be liable to local military service, and will not be required to serve outside the limits of prescribed local areas. All persons enrolled for military service will be subject to such rules and regulations as may be made, and persons called out for general military service will become subject to military law. Provision is made in clause 9 for the summary determination of disputes as to whether any person is liable to the provisions of the law. There is also a provision for the issue of certificates of exemption on the grounds stated in clause 11 of the Bill. It is clearly impossible to provide in the body of the measure for all details to meet the varying conditions which prevail in a country like India, and therefore a wide power of making rules and regulations has been conferred in clauses 13 to 15 of the Bill.

C. C. MONRO,
General.

The 17th February 1917.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council)

R. A. GRAHAM,
Acting Secretary to Government, L. & M. (Legislative) Dept.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, was presented to the Indian Legislative Council on the 21st February 1917:—

We, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill further to amend the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto.

Paper No. I.—From the Hon'ble Lieut.-Colonel Sir George Ross-Keppel, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province dated 19th May 1916, and enclosure; from the Hon'ble Mr. S. P. O'Donnell, I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces, Judicial (Civil) Department, dated 6th June 1916, and enclosures; from the Hon'ble Mr. C. M. Webb, I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of Burma, Judicial Department, dated 7th July 1916; from the Hon'ble Mr. H. E. Stanyon, I.C.S., Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa, Judicial Department, dated 8th July 1916, and enclosures.

Paper No. II.—From the Hon'ble Sir Ribhoi Colvin, K.C.S.I., Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara, dated 12th June 1916; from Major T. H. St. George Tucker, R.A., Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, dated 21st June 1916; from W. M. Hailey, Esq., C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Chief Commissioner of Delhi dated 27th June 1916; from the Hon'ble Mr. R. G. Allen, I.C.S., Chief Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam dated 10th July 1916, and enclosures; from the Hon'ble Mr. R. C. Allen, I.C.S., Chief Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, dated 23rd July 1916, and enclosure.

Paper No. III.—From E. M. Veitch, Esq., I.C.S., Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, dated 29th May 1916, and enclosure; from the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. Kerr, C.I.E., I.C.S., Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, dated 4th August 1916, and enclosures; from the Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel Sir John Ramsay, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, dated 27th July 1916; from the Hon'ble Mr. H. D. Craik, I.C.S., Officiating Revenue Secretary to the Government of Punjab, dated 28th July 1916 and enclosures; from the Hon'ble Mr. C. S. Findlay, I.C.S., Legal Secretary to the Commissioner, Central Provinces, dated 2nd August 1916.

Paper No. IV.—From the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. Rajagopala Aehariyar Avargal, C.I.E., Secretary to the Government of Madras, dated 4th August 1916, and enclosures; from L. Robertson, Esq., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of Bombay, dated 9th August 1916.

2. After considering the opinions received on the Bill, the promoter decided to confine its scope to a validating Act extending, in the first instance, to the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, with power to extend it by notification to any other part of British India. This decision met to change the existing law as to attestation of course involves the omission of clause 2 of the Bill as introduced. We have re-cast clause 3 of the Bill as introduced, which now appears as clause 2. We have avoided the positive construct contained in the original clause, as it appears to us to be somewhat dangerous, and have re-drawn the clause in the negative form, making it clear that defective attestation alone is remedied by the Bill. We have confined the operation of the clause to mortgages or gifts purporting to have been effected by instruments executed prior to the 1st of January 1915. This seems to us to be a liberal period to allow for the law as laid down by the Privy Council in 1912 to have penetrated to all parts of the area affected. It seemed to some of us questions whether, if the Bill is to rest there, the legislation might not more appropriately be undertaken in the local Council for the United Provinces.

3. As regards clause 4 of the Bill, we have had great difficulty in arriving at a satisfactory conclusion. The clause in its original form, which permitted all claims dismissed, rejected as withdrawn, after the 30th of July 1912, and before the commencement of the Act, to be restored, appeared to us to present obvious difficulties in view of third party claims. On general grounds, moreover, there are very great objections to reopening litigation that has once been disposed of while, on the other hand, it might be argued that the Bill without some such provision would be largely ineffective, and that having admitted the justice of validation in the preceding section, some remedy in the case of decided cases was almost inevitable. We regret that we have been unable to come to any satisfactory conclusion on the materials before us. We, therefore, recommend that the Government of the United Provinces, in the first instance, be consulted on the following proposals which have been brought before our Committee:—

(i) That if legislation is to be undertaken other than in the local Council of the United Provinces, restoration of suits should be permitted up to such period as may be fixed, subject to a discretion to refuse restoration where, in the opinion of the Court to which application is made, any transferee for value would be prejudiced, or as an alternative proposal (which is a modification of the foregoing) that a similar power should be conferred where the Court is satisfied that any third parties would be prejudiced.

(ii) The last proposal deals with this question of decided suits avoids touching the judicial decisions in the cases affected, but would allow the executant to exercise any personal remedy which would have been open to him at the date of the dismissal of the suit, notwithstanding that such remedy has since that date been barred by limitation, subject to a provision that interest accruing from the date of such dismissal should not exceed 6 per cent per annum.

4. We feel that, until we have received the opinion of the Local Government principally concerned on these conflicting proposals, we are not in a position to deal with the Bill referred to us in a satisfactory way and we accordingly submit this preliminary report of our proceedings for the orders of the Council.

5. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows :—

In English.

Gazette.	Date.
Gazette of India	9th October 1915.
Fort Saint George Gazette	26th October 1915.
Bombay Government Gazette	4th November 1915.
Calcutta Gazette	27th October 1915.
United Provinces Gazette	23rd October 1915.
Punjab Government Gazette	22nd October 1915.
Burma Gazette	13th November 1915.
Bihar and Orissa Gazette	27th October 1915.
Central Provinces Gazette	23rd October 1915.
Assam Gazette	27th October 1915.
Coorg District Gazette	1st December 1915.
and Official Gazette	14th October 1915.
North-West Frontier Province Gazette	22nd October 1915.

In the Vernaculars.

Province.	Language.	Date.
Madras	Tamil	18th November 1915.
	Telugu	21st December 1915.
	Hindustani	16th November 1915.
	Kanarese	
	Malayalam	
Bombay	Maratha	16th November 1915.
	Gujarathi	
	Kanarese	
United Provinces	Urdu	4th December 1915.
Burma	Burmese	13th November 1915.
Central Provinces	Marathi	20th November 1915.
	Hindi	
Coorg	Kanarese	1st December 1916.
Sindh	Sindhi	18th November 1916.

MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA,
R. H. CRADDOCK.
G. R. LOWNDES.
J. WALKER.
C. H. SETALVAD.
A. P. MUDDIMAN.
E. D. MACLAGAN.
TEJ BAHADUR SAPRU.
B. N. SARMA.

The 26th September 1916.

BILL No. 17 OF 1915.

A Bill to validate certain transfers of property made prior to the 1st of January, 1915.

WHEREAS it is expedient to validate certain transfers of property made prior to the 1st of January, 1915; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and extent.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Transfer of Property (Validating) Act, 191 .

(2) It shall extend, in the first instance, to the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, provided that the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, extend it to any other part of British India specified in the notification

Validation of certain transfers made prior to the 1st of January 1915.

2. Where a mortgage or gift purports to have been effected by an instrument executed prior to the 1st of January, 1915, and such instrument is required by the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, to be attested, such mortgage or gift shall not be deemed to be invalid by reason only that any person who purported to attest such instrument as a witness did not see the executant sign it, provided that such person before signing his name on the instrument received from the executant a personal acknowledgment of his signature to the same. IV of 1882.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secy. to the Govt of India, Legislative Dept.

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council)

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Proceedings of the Indian Legislative Council assembled under the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. V, Ch. 61).

The Council met at the Council Chamber, Imperial Secretariat, Delhi, on Wednesday, the 7th February 1917.

PRESENT:

His Excellency BARON CHELMSFORD, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., G.C.M.G., Viceroy and Governor-General, *presiding*, and 58 Members, of whom 50 were Additional Members.

OATH OF OFFICE.

The following Additional Members made the prescribed oath or affirmation of allegiance to the Crown:—

The Hon'ble Mr Lionel Davidson, C.S.I.
" Mr William James Reid, C.S.I.
" Lt.-Col Stephen Lushington Aplin, C.S.I.
" Maung Bah Too, O.B.E., M.S.M.
" Mr. Alexander Sligo Anderson Westropp.
" Mr Francis John Monahan.
" Mr Ernest Herbert Cooper Walsh, C.S.I.
" Mr Edward Hugh Bray.
" Mr James George Jennings.
" Mr James Burnett Brunyate, C.S.I.
" Sir James Hossomayne De Bunsay, K.C.I.E.

STATEMENT LAID ON THE TABLE.

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Statement by the Hon'ble Sir REGINALD CRADDOCK with reference to his reply* to the Hon'ble Mr K. V. Rangaswamy Ayyangar's question asked at the meeting of the Indian Legislative Council held on the 27th September 1916 on the subject of Government control over religious institutions.

"As promised on September 27th last, the Government of India have made further inquiries in the matter, and I am now in a position to give the following replies to the questions then asked by the Hon'ble Mr. K. V. Rangaswamy Ayyangar:—

Clause (a).—The answer is in the affirmative.

Clauses (b) to (f).—The Government of India do not see their way to asking for the statistics required from the various provinces in view of the time and trouble that would be required for the collection of the information; but they suggest that, if necessary, the information asked for regarding the Srirangam temple and any other particular institution should be obtained from the Local Governments concerned."

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I am glad to welcome you on the opening of another Session. So short a time has elapsed since the last meeting of this Council that I have but little to report to you with regard to departmental activities. There is one matter, however, which I would impress on you with all the earnestness in my power.

"We are still engaged in the momentous struggle which began in August 1914, and we are realising as never before in India what war means in relation to our public and individual lives. There is scarcely a subject which I shall touch upon to-day which is not affected by the war. Our governmental activities are concentrated on this one object—how best we can help the Empire to achieve victory. I am confident that in this we shall have the united support of you all. I say this in no pessimistic strain. To-day, as six months ago, I am confident of the victory of the allied arms, but victory demands concentration of effort and will. We must be ready to place all our resources at the disposal of the Empire. You have already given evidence of your sentiments in the eloquent Resolution which you passed on 8th September 1914, and for the sake of those who were not Members of this Council at that date, I will read it to you:—

'That, in view of the great war, involving most momentous issues, now in progress in Europe, into which our august Sovereign has been forced to enter by obligations of honour and duty to preserve the neutrality guaranteed by treaty and the liberties of a friendly State, the Members of this Council, as voicing the feeling that animates the whole of the people of India, desire to give expression to their feelings of unwavering loyalty and enthusiastic devotion to their King-Emperor, and an assurance of their unflinching support to the British Government.

'They desire at the same time to express the opinion that the people of India, in addition to the military assistance now being afforded by India to the Empire, would wish to share in the heavy financial burden now imposed by the war on the United Kingdom, and request the Government of India to take this view into consideration and thus to demonstrate the unity of India with the Empire.

'They request His Excellency the President to be so good as to convey the substance of this Resolution to His Majesty's Government.'

"But besides concentration of effort, we must have concentration of will; our purpose must be centred in the one thought, how best to accomplish victory. In saying this, I would not have you think that I minimise the effort that has been made by India, but that effort must be a continuing one. There can be no question of India, to use a current phrase, having 'done her bit.' We shall have 'done our bit' when our warfare is accomplished. In the meantime, our motto must be 'effort and yet greater efforts.'

* Vide Council Proceedings of 27th September 1916.

"In this connection there is a matter which I regard as of great importance, and which I wish to bring to the attention of the Members of this Council. Lord Hardinge, in his speech of the 12th January 1915, appealed to your predecessors in office to abstain from any action which might provoke controversy or bitterness at a time when the Empire was engaged in a death-struggle with a powerful and implacable enemy. That appeal did not fall on deaf ears, and the Council as then constituted loyally and patriotically recognised that, while the Empire was fighting for its very existence, domestic differences must be stilled. I think, however, there must have been many who were present at the meeting in 1915 who cherished hopes that 1917 would find us with peace within our borders, and able to resume the ordinary course of our debates. Unfortunately, that is not the case, and it is as necessary for me as it was for Lord Hardinge to invoke your co-operation in this matter. Though feelings of impatience and discontent are not unnaturally generated when we see matters on which we may feel strongly continuously deferred or postponed, yet prudence and common sense, and above all our deep sense of loyalty to the Empire, must recognise the necessity of such a course in times like these. I do not wish to dwell on this, but it must be evident that in some of the various items of business to be laid before this Council, there is a tendency to press the discussion of what are obviously controversial questions.

"I cannot help thinking that this is due in part to that very natural impatience at the postponement of measures to which I have already alluded, and in part to the fact that this is a new Council, and that new members are unaware of the unwritten understanding which obtained in the last Council.

"I leave it now with members, but I hope that you will quite clearly understand that I have no desire at all to check Members in their legitimate desire to obtain information on subjects in which they may be interested. I may assure the Council that I should exercise with extreme reluctance the powers of disallowance in regard to both resolutions and questions which are vested in me by the rules, for I think it should rarely be necessary for me to exercise them. I would also ask Members to remember that there are now a large number of local Councils, and that resolutions which can be discussed and questions which can be answered in those Councils ought not to be brought up here. The whole scheme of the present Council system contemplates the discussion of matters of local interest as far as may be in the Councils which are specially fitted to deal with these questions.

"I turn now to a question of very great importance on which, I think, there is no real difference of opinion between us except as to the question of procedure.

"Almost at the close of last Legislative Session, the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya gave notice of his intention to move for leave to introduce a Bill to abolish entirely the system of emigration under indenture to labour. The cursory examination that was possible during the short period of notice which the Hon'ble Member gave elicited the fact that the Bill contained provisions which required my sanction under section 67, sub-section 2, of the Government of India Act, 1915, and the Hon'ble Member was so informed. He subsequently made a formal application for that sanction, and I think I should explain to the Council my reasons for refusing to comply with his request. I do not propose to enter into the legal ground which rendered my sanction necessary, as I do not base my decision on that aspect of the case or on any technical grounds. I am aware that this is a subject which has attracted great public attention, and I fully appreciate the high motives underlying the Hon'ble Member's action. In the first place, I may say emphatically that there has never been any intention, either on the part of the Secretary of State, of the Government of India, of departing from the pledges made by Lord Hardinge on behalf of the Government of India. Lord Hardinge made it perfectly clear that the object he had in view was the eventual abolition of the existing system. He made it equally clear that the existing system of recruiting must be maintained until the new conditions under which labour should be permitted to proceed to the Colonies should have been worked out in conjunction with the Colonial Office and the Crown Colonies concerned; until proper safeguards in the Colonies should have been provided, and until these should have had reasonable time to adjust themselves to the change. At the same time, he expressed his confidence that every one would agree that, as the policy of the abolition of this system had now been definitely accepted and would be carried out, India could afford to accept this delay in a reasonable and generous spirit. Lord Hardinge's speech was delivered on the 20th of March 1914, and, having regard to the magnitude of the issues and interests involved, I cannot help feeling that my honourable friend in his earnest desire to forward the matter which lies close to his heart, and which in fact is of the deepest concern to us all, has been betrayed into some impatience in his action in endeavouring to introduce a Bill which, I fear, can only tend to prejudice the cause which he desires to serve. The Bill as framed, provided not only for the abolition of indentured labour, but also for the absolute prohibition of the departure of any Native of British India by land or by sea out of British India under, or with a view to entering into, an agreement to labour for hire in any country beyond the sea, other than Ceylon and the Straits Settlements. It thus went beyond the scope of the Hon'ble Member's own Resolution of last year, and in fact beyond anything that the Government of India have been asked to agree to or have undertaken to consider.

"I myself in my speech of the 5th September last explained that the abolition of the existing system cannot be effected by a stroke of the pen, or by the simple fiat of a statutory enactment, but that it entails considerable inquiry and investigation in order to guard against the danger of a bad system being succeeded by a worse. I rather think that what is at the back of the Hon'ble Member's mind is that the Government of India have been sleeping over their pledges. I assure him that this is not the case. The matter has not been allowed to rest either in India or the Colonies. It has been necessary to obtain the views of Local Governments who are primarily concerned with details of recruitment and with the conditions under which this should be conducted in future. Their replies are being received. A special mission has been despatched to Ceylon and the Federated Malay States, where labour is chiefly employed under short-term contracts which give the labourers frequent opportunities of changing their employers, to ascertain whether the system in force there can be purified of its defects and adapted for employment in the other Colonies. The report of this mission is expected towards the close of this month (i.e., February). It is intended that a Conference will meet in London as soon as is practicable thereafter, probably in May next, consisting of representatives of Indian and Colonial interests, and it is hoped that this Conference will be able to formulate a scheme embodying conditions acceptable to both parties. At the same time, I may say that our decision that the present

form of emigration must cease has been wholeheartedly accepted by the Colonial Office, and the, they are busily engaged not merely in improving the conditions of labour in the interval, but in making ready for the great change which has to take place.

"The Colonies concerned have on their part shown the utmost readiness to co-operate in removing the features of the present system which are regarded as objectionable. In 1915, even before the Government of India had decided to recommend the abolition of the indenture system, the Fiji Government prepared a draft Bill to give effect to the more important recommendations made by Messrs McNeill and Chimman Lal, including the abolition of imprisonment as a penalty for labour offences. During last year again on receipt of intimation from the Secretary of State for the Colonies that the indenture system was definitely to be abolished as soon as possible, the Government of British Guiana, Trinidad and Jamaica immediately instituted legislation to provide for the changes that would be necessary. Further legislation in the Colonies will be undertaken after the close of the coming Conference as soon as the precise character of the reforms to be introduced is decided. Meanwhile, we have been definitely informed that imprisonment as a substantive punishment for strictly labour offences has been expunged from the laws of all four Colonies. Both the Colonial Office and the Colonies which they represent are therefore entitled to full recognition of the spirit in which they have met us and to generous consideration in the many difficulties they have to meet, and I should deprecate most strongly any display of suspicion of their good faith or any failure to acknowledge the real difficulties which they have to confront.

"I may add that any law restricting emigration to other countries must obviously affect far wider interests than the mere internal politics of British India, even though these may be the most important considerations involved. It appears to me, therefore, to be essential that any legislation on the subject should be introduced by the Government of India as a Government measure. I have no hesitation in telling the Council that, as soon as over the necessary preliminaries can be got through, the Government of India will themselves undertake whatever legislation may be required in a wholly sympathetic spirit, and I appeal with confidence to all my honourable friends in the Council to be satisfied with this assurance, the fulfilment of which will, I hope, not be long delayed.

"Much has been said lately in the Press with regard to the moral evils of the present system. I can assure the Hon'ble Member, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, whose manlish zeal in this matter we all admit, that I deplore with him the undoubted evils which exist in this respect, and that if by a stroke of the pen I could abolish these evils, I would gladly do so. In the meantime, I will endeavour, and I can say no more, with the help of the Hon'ble Sir George Barnes, to see whether some amendment of the sex ratio prevailing among emigrants cannot be devised.

"I should like now to make a brief reference to the Report of the Royal Commission on the Public Services in India which has just been published. The recommendations in the Report cover a very wide field, and comprise many important and urgent proposals. In view of this fact and of the time that has elapsed since the Report was signed, it has been decided, with the Secretary of State's approval, to accelerate its consideration as much as we possibly can. We intend first to examine the general principles that the Commissioners have laid down, and next to proceed to a discussion of the detailed proposals. This should make both for expedition and for consistency. And instead of following the usual lengthy procedure of exhaustive correspondence with Local Governments, we propose to set out the definite issues which arise in connection with each Service or Department, and to discuss all except unimportant cases in conferences with representatives nominated by the Local Governments. From this I trust it will be clear that Government intend to deal expeditiously and in a practical spirit with the Report, but in all our deliberations, we shall make it our special endeavour to regard the different questions in their proper perspective, so that the redress of pressing grievances is not postponed to less urgent reforms, and so that major questions, among which the increased employment of Indians in the higher branches of the public services is one of the most important, are not prejudiced or delayed by lesser problems which are easier to solve.

"Hon'ble Members are aware that shortly after the close of the last Session a Memorandum was presented to me on behalf of 19 elected Members of this Council embodying a list of reforms which they considered should be undertaken with reference to the present constitution of the Government of India. The suggested reforms in the 19 Members' Memorandum have, I observe, since received endorsement by resolutions passed at the National Congress which met at Lucknow.

"Gentlemen, let me assure you that the expediency of broadening the basis of government, and the demand of Indians to play a greater part in the conduct of the affairs of this country, are not matters which have escaped our attention. I think the decision to publish the report of Lord Islington's Commission is a clear indication of our policy in this respect. Until the report of the commission had been examined, it would have been impossible for us to formulate our policy on the important question of the further employment of Indians in the public services. But on the general question of political reform, as I have already declared in public, progress must be circumspect and on well-considered lines. Subject to these considerations, which are considerations of political prudence inherent in good government, you may rest satisfied that we shall respond sympathetically to the spirit of progress which exists.

"I may state officially to-day, what is, I believe, a matter of common knowledge, that the Government of India addressed a Despatch to the Secretary of State on this subject in the autumn of last year. From May to October, that is to say, before the Session of the Legislative Council which produced the Memorandum to which I have referred, we were engaged in considering it. You will not expect me to give any indication as to the nature of our proposals, as the matter is now before His Majesty's Government, but I would sound this note of warning. His Majesty's Government have at the present moment their attention entirely occupied by affairs relating to the war, and it is idle to expect them to give a speedy answer to our Despatch. If, gentlemen, after reading your morning newspaper, you pause for a moment to consider the vital and urgent questions which day by day engage the British Cabinet at the present juncture, I am sure the thought uppermost in your mind will be one of sympathy for the men engaged on the almost superhuman problem of mobilising the resources of our huge Empire in its gigantic task, and that you will not be disposed to cavil at the fact that the consideration of certain constitutional issues affecting a portion of that Empire has to yield place for a time in the presence of such vast responsibilities.

"I will not anticipate Sir William Meyer's budget speech by any detailed remarks on financial questions; but there are two matters of lively public interest on which I propose to touch. First, as

regards the exchange crisis; on this subject I need hardly do more than refer to the announcement which was published on the 5th January after the Finance Member's discussions in Calcutta. We fully appreciate the difficulties of the situation, and shall continue to do all that is possible to remedy them, and afterwards to prevent their recurrence. But, as was announced in the press communiqué the situation is one necessitated by the peculiar conditions created by the war, and the inconveniences which it may entail, though I do not underrate them, are merely the counterpart of an essential service which India is rendering to the Empire in finding funds on this side for war expenditure in Mesopotamia and elsewhere.

"Secondly, a further opportunity of service has now been offered to India by the announcement of a general War Loan to be raised by His Majesty's Government and an Indian War Loan to be floated under our auspices and which, as already announced, will be launched very shortly. I cannot exaggerate the high importance both to the Empire as a whole and to India herself of a worthy response to this appeal. I feel sure that the Princes and nobles and the wealthier commercial communities and individuals in this country, who have obtained such signal material benefits from British rule, will realise the patriotic duty of contributing amply towards the prosecution of the war and the maintenance of the arms of the King-Emperor. But I would not have it supposed that the appeal is confined to the wealthier classes. The obligation of patriotism rests on us all. Let us ask, then, for the universal support of united India.

"Some of you perhaps, while anxious to help, have been feeling a difficulty as to which of the two loans should secure your preference, and a word or two on this point may be helpful. The position in regard to the Home loan is that it was framed primarily to suit Home conditions, though there is nothing in its terms to prevent or discourage subscriptions from India. On the other hand, our war loan has been designed with special reference to Indian conditions and with the special object of enabling India, as a whole, to render a notable and definitely measurable war service. The natural course then for us in India, I would suggest, is to subscribe to the loan issued by our own Government, since it will be paid over to the Home Government and contribute directly towards assisting in the prosecution of the war. I think we should all like to see the sum subscribed by India reach as large a total as possible, and so I would appeal to all those who are jealous of India's credit to do all in their power to assist the Government in making our loan a real success.

"Let me now say a word about our foreign affairs.

"Here in India, removed from the cruel realities of the war, many of us intelligent persons, Indian and European alike, are inclined to take for granted the peace and security in which they are living.

"Everyone, of course, realises that our sea power has secured India's shores, and is ready to admit India's immense debt to the Navy; but many are apt to forget that India has also a vulnerable land frontier. The land frontier—with portions of its immense line combustible at all times and dangerously inflammable in the presence of the world-wide conflagration; determinous with many different States and many heterogeneous communities—offered a field for intrigue, of which our enemies were not slow to avail themselves. German emissaries were thus broadcast towards our frontiers from all directions, in the far East, and specially in Siam, they toiled to enmesh disaffected Indians in a conspiracy to raise trouble on the borders of Burma and within India itself; others in the west tampered with tribes right up to our frontiers, and a Turco-German Mission actually succeeded in making its way into Kabul, confident in the expectation that its arrival would drag Afghanistan into the war.

"That a campaign of intrigue, so laboriously planned and carried out at such expense and with such determination, should everywhere have been foiled, argues much for the skill and resolution of those who have had the safeguarding of India's frontiers in their keeping. And to our various frontier administrations—entering in their vigilance, deserving of patience and tact, when patience and tact were called for, prompt in action when action was called for—India owes a debt of gratitude which the passage of years will not overlook. Indeed, I cannot speak too highly of the work of our frontier officers during the months of uncertainty and anxiety.

"Much too is due to India's own sons for the happy co-ordination of our naval, military and political intelligence, which has led together the meritorious information regarding the far-spread machinations of our enemies and has thus not only enabled us to bring to justice many disaffected persons who thought themselves secure to plot against India from the imagined safety of remote and inaccessible places, but also to forestall the attempts of our enemies and to bring to naught the many nefarious schemes formed against India's security.

"Great too is the debt which we owe to our military forces—to the salutary deterrent afforded by our known military preparedness on the frontier, to the promptness of our troops in quelling local tribal disturbances on our borders, and to the great rôle, in conjunction with our Russian Allies, in dealing with the German partisans ventured within their reach. Above all, however, we ought to realise more fully the full significance of the part played by our forces in Mesopotamia. Of the purely military value of that campaign I do not propose, nor have I the qualifications, to speak. But I do suggest that—when a phase of the world-wide war comes to be recorded by the dispassionate historian at the cold light of the distant future—a phase will be laid on the supreme strategic and political value of those operations; and the peace and security of India will, in no small measure, be attributed to the steadying effect on the Middle East exercised by the presence of our great army in Mesopotamia.

"Nor must we forget our great obligations to neighbouring States. On the west, the Persian Government, at once weak internally and by foreign intrigue but throughout assured that Great Britain, her best friend in the past, would remain her best friend in the future, have maintained a bold regent neutrality, and have thereby assisted and furthered our co-operation in the slow and laborious process of building up an effective force under British officers to cope with the chronic disorder in her southern provinces. On the east, His Majesty the King of Siam, true to his obligations as the Ruler of a neutral state, has resolutely crushed the endeavours of our enemies to turn his country into a focus of intrigue against India. On the north, that wise and far-seeing Statesman, His Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan, has steadfastly upheld the neutrality of Afghanistan in the face of many difficulties. In days to come he may well realise how much they owe him for his prudent refusal to listen to wild but heated counsels that by casting his country from the memories of a prolonged and disastrous war. On the North-West Frontier, where the Amir's calm and magnanimous policy has not raised a disturbing influence, the only discordant note are the Mahsuds, whose intolerable but inveterate habit of making [illegible]

before the war, and the Mohmands. The measures taken to keep the former in check are slowly growing more effective; their full mind of punishment must, however, wait until we are at leisure to deal conclusively with them. The latter are already paying for their misdeeds by a close blockade which will not be lifted until they have been brought finally to their knees, and we have full guarantees for their future good behaviour.

"As matters stand at present, therefore, we have every reason to be satisfied with the political outlook. Germany's many-sided intrigues against India it is true, has left its aftermath in Persia and elsewhere, but that too we may hope shortly to see cleared away. Its only mature fruit as yet has been the fruit of bitterness to those who were false and foolish enough to join with India's enemies.

"Turning home, my presence in this Chamber recalls to my mind the last occasion on which I presided in this Chair.

"On the 30th October last, a memorable gathering took place in this Chamber, when no less than 40 of the more important Ruling Princes and Chiefs assembled together to discuss and advise the Government of India on certain important matters affecting themselves, their States and their people. Those matters were not such as can appropriately be referred to in detail to this Council, but you will be glad to learn that the debates were full of interest, and that the results of the Conference promise to be of real and practical value, both to the States and to the Government of India. I trust that it may be found possible to hold similar gatherings in future years, and so to develop among the Ruling Princes and Chiefs a still livelier interest in the progress of their States and a broader conception, if that is possible, of their responsibilities as colleagues and partners in the business of the Empire.

"If evidence were necessary of the cheerful acceptance of their responsibilities by the Ruling Princes and Chiefs, I would point to the speeches delivered at the Conference and to the devoted and loyal assurance given by Their Highnesses towards the prosecution of the war. The flow of contributions and offers of services from their States still continues unabated; and among numerous recent offerings I may mention specially a further contribution of ten lakhs from His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, the further gift of Rs 45,000 a month by His Highness the Rao of Cutch towards the maintenance for a third year of an Indian Infantry regiment at the front, the gift of Rs. 4,51,500 by the Princes and people of Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara towards the purchase of air-craft and machine guns, the raising of three additional companies of the Bikaner Camel Corps by His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner, and the further gifts of one lakh by His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda, one lakh by His Highness the Maharaja of Jhind, Rs. 50,000 by His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur, and Rs. 50,000 by His Highness the Maharaja Holkar of Indore towards the Imperial Indian Relief Fund. To the list of Imperial Service Troops, which have received the honour of being sent on active service, must now be added the Imperial Service Transport Corps from Mysore and a Mountain Battery from Kashmir, whose troops have already rendered distinguished service in the field. The Prime Minister and Government of Nepal, not content with their previous subventions, have recently placed at my disposal a further donation of Rupees three lakhs for the purposes of the war. For all these gifts and services I should like to offer once more the cordial acknowledgment of the Government of India and of this Council.

"I now pass on to military affairs, and will preface my remarks by welcoming the Commander-in-Chief, who makes his appearance in this Council today for the first time.

"You are all familiar with the details of Sir Charles Monro's distinguished career. He came to us fresh from the battlefields of France and Gallipoli and commenced his term of office by visiting Mesopotamia, thus acquiring a personal knowledge of the conditions of service in that country which has already proved invaluable.

"I am glad to say that he was able to report that these conditions were rapidly improving. The difficulties which arose in the earlier phases of the campaign have been gradually overcome by the increase of our transport resources, and great improvements have been effected during the last six months in regard to the housing, feeding and equipment of our soldiers as well as in the care and evacuation of the sick and wounded. The health of the troops has improved in a marked degree, and the army in Mesopotamia is now, we hope, one of the best equipped and organized of the many Expeditionary Forces serving in the field. The climate is an exacting and trying one for part of the year, but no trouble or expense has been spared to mitigate its effects and to improve the amenities of life.

"These gratifying results are largely due to the untiring efforts of the military authorities at Home and in India, who have worked together in the closest co-operation. They have been actively assisted by the Railway Board which, besides constructing two lines of railway in that country in little more than six months, has been of the greatest help in pushing forward the construction of river-craft, as well as the manufacture of munitions. These services have been cordially acknowledged by the Army Council, and I take advantage of the opportunity to thank the members of various Boards and administrations concerned, as well as the officers of the Railway Department, for the energy and resourcefulness which they have displayed in bringing about these results.

"We have now at work on the rivers of Mesopotamia a flotilla which will soon be amply sufficient to meet all military requirements. The conveying and towing of these vessels round India and across the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf in Burrah has been carried out with skill and promptitude by the Royal Indian Marine, and the comparatively small number of vessels lost, despite monsoons weather and other difficulties, testifies to the efficiency of that service.

"We have, with the assistance of the Bombay Government, carried out various measures for the better control of the Docks at Bombay, and have improved the organization of the embarkation staff both there and at Karachi.

"The necessity of developing our man-power to the utmost, in order to counter the great efforts made by the Central Powers to augment their forces in the field, has led to the United Kingdom to the introduction of compulsory service. Following the example thus given them, the Governments of the Straits Settlements and Ceylon have made service in their Volunteer Forces compulsory for European British subjects during the war. The time has now arrived for the adoption of somewhat similar measures in India, so as to enable us to release, for service in the field, British units which would otherwise be employed on garrison duty.

"Hon'ble Members are no doubt aware that I have during the last few days issued an Ordinance to provide for the compulsory registration of all European British subjects in India, and it is probably an open secret that this is only a preliminary step towards compulsory service. It may seem strange to some Hon'ble Members that I should have thought it right to proceed by Ordinance within a few

days of the assembling of this Council, and I think that I should explain to you why this was done, and should foreshadow to some extent the legislation which it is proposed shall follow.

"The necessities of the war have made it imperative that an Indian Defence Force should be organised with the greatest urgency, and we had hoped to have been able to bring our whole scheme into being before the commencement of the new year. The matter has been in train for some months past, but the details of the organisation have necessitated long and anxious consideration, and their final settlement has been delayed almost from day to day. The first preliminary was obviously to get a complete register of all available European British subjects in India, and this, it is thought, can be effected in about four weeks. The issue of the Ordinance, therefore, will, it is hoped, have the ground cleared and the necessary preliminaries effected by the time that the Bill, which will be introduced in this Council, can be carried through and brought into operation, and very valuable time will thus have been saved.

"By the Bill to which I have referred it is proposed to enact that all European British subjects in India between the ages of 18 and 41 shall be liable to general military service in India, while those between the ages of 41 and 50 will be compulsorily enrolled for local military service, and youths between 16 and 18 for military training. In adopting compulsory measures, we are only following in the steps of the Home Government and I am confident that our action will be whole-heartedly endorsed by the community directly concerned. I recognise that there will be hardships and some disorganisation of business, but this is inseparable from such a measure, and I have no doubt that they will be cheerfully endured in so great a cause. We shall endeavour to introduce the system with as little immediate inconvenience as possible, and I look confidently to a loyal response throughout India to the Empire's call.

"But we have no intention of confining the Defence of India Force to European British subjects. We also propose to enrol Indians in their own units for general military service in India for the duration of the war. In their case, considering the numbers available and the possible limitations upon our powers of training and equipment, we are satisfied that it will be sufficient, for the present at all events, to give Indians the opportunity of enrolling themselves for service as an integral part of this Force. The desire of Indians to serve their country has been so widely expressed and so ardently acclaimed, that I may feel confident that a great response will be made to this call, and that within the six months which we propose to allow for their enrolment as many men will offer themselves for service as the military authorities can deal with. But it must be borne in mind that, though the services of this Force will be confined to the limits of India, it is intended to be and will be essentially serious military service under strictly military conditions. To them, no less than to the others, the call is their country's and the service they are asked to undertake the service of the Empire.

"His Majesty's Government, as you know, have decided to convene a special War Conference in London in order to consider urgent questions affecting the prosecution of the war, the possible conditions in which in agreement with our Allies, we could assent to its termination, and the problems which will then immediately arise. As Members are aware, His Majesty's Government have invited the Secretary of State for India to represent India and the Secretary of State has appointed, in consultation with the Government of India, three gentlemen to assist him at that Conference.

"Criticism has been made of the method of representation and the manner of selection of India's special delegates. I think our critics have misapprehended the nature of the Conference and of the representation. The Conference is of the Mother Country, the Dominions and India. Each Dominion is represented by its Prime Minister, and has but one vote in the Conference, but the Prime Ministers are permitted to bring with them such other Ministers as they may desire, and may invite these Ministers to speak on behalf of the Dominions on any particular question. It is obvious that in the case of India, so long as the Secretary of State is directly responsible to Parliament for the policy of the Indian Government, the Secretary of State must be the head of the Indian delegation, and the policy propounded by India must be the policy of the Secretary of State in Council, but I have the Secretary of State's assurance that he will be glad to have his colleagues from India to speak, whenever possible, on behalf of India.

"The Conference then being a Conference of Government, it follows that the responsibility for the choice of the representatives must rest with the Government. No Government could divest itself from that responsibility, and so in the case of India, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Government of India, has chosen the three gentlemen whose names you know. The choice in fact goes beyond the promise made by Lord Hardinge in his speech of 22nd September 1915, to which I would refer Hon'ble Members.

"I am sorry to think that the enormous importance of the decision taken by His Majesty's Government stands in danger of being minimised and discounted by hasty and not very well-informed criticism. As the French proverb has it—'it is the first step which counts'—and India has been admitted today for the first time to a place of honour at the Council table of the Empire. It marks a point in the history of India, which, though it may not be seen in its true perspective today, will, I have no hesitation in saying, be the beginning of a new Chapter in India's history under the Imperial flag.

"Our three representatives have been chosen. They embark shortly. They are, I think you will all agree, men who will rise to the height of India's opportunity, and do India credit on the new stage to which she is summoned.

"May they so bear themselves that from these early beginnings may spring a full and generous interpretation of India's future within the Empire! I have every confidence that by their talents they will establish India's claim to retain at the Council of Empire the place which was first won for her by the loyalty of her people and the gallantry of her soldier sons when the Empire lay under the shadow of the Great War."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

THE HON'BLE MR. KAMINI KUMAR CHANDA asked:—

1. "Will the Government place on the table a statement showing:—

(a) the appointments in the higher branches of the railway service with the salaries attached thereto in the different lines respectively; and

(b) such of those appointments as are held by Indians and the salaries drawn by them respectively in each line?"

The Hon'ble Sir ROBERT GILLAN replied :—

"A statement * (with annexures) giving the information required by the Hon'ble Member is placed on the table."

The Hon'ble Mr. KAMINI KUMAR CHANDA asked :—

2. "(a) Is it a fact that the bulk of coaching receipts of Railways is contributed by third class passengers?

(b) If so, will the Government consider the question of extending to them the concessions now granted to 1st and 2nd class passengers during the Durga-puja, Christmas and other holidays"?

The Hon'ble Sir ROBERT GILLAN replied :—

"The great bulk of the coaching receipts of Indian railways is contributed by 3rd class passengers. It does not follow that concessions granted to 1st and 2nd class passengers should necessarily be allowed in favour of 3rd class passengers; due weight, for instance, must be given to the fact that in relation to the maxima fixed by Government, ordinary 3rd class fares are much lower than fares for the 1st and 2nd class. The Railway Board have, however, recently had under consideration the question of holiday concessions in favour of 3rd class passengers, but the reduction of passenger train services which has recently become necessary has involved the withdrawal of all holiday concessions, and the consideration of this question has consequently been postponed."

The Hon'ble Mr KAMINI KUMAR CHANDA asked :—

3. "(a) Will the Government be pleased to state if there has up to now been any prosecution of any Railway servant of any Railway administration, under section 102 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), for compelling or causing any passenger to enter a compartment which already contained the maximum number of passengers exhibited thereon or thereon:

(b) Is any public servant entrusted with the duty of prosecuting under the said section?

(c) Is over-crowding in 3rd class railway carriages a notorious fact?

(d) If so, will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of providing a more deterrent penalty than a fine of rupees twenty under the said section?"

The Hon'ble Sir ROBERT GILLAN replied :—

"The form of the Hon'ble Member's question seems to imply some misconception of the position. To force a passenger into a compartment already containing the maximum number of passengers would be on the part of a railway official an infraction of rule which would render him liable to departmental punishment far more severe than a fine of twenty rupees; and it would be the duty of the Station Master or superior Traffic Officer in charge to report his action to the proper authorities. No legal provision is required to enable railways to enforce observance of their rules. The object of section 102 of the Railways Act is to give passengers aggrieved by the action of a railway servant a remedy. From inquiries the Railway Board have made, it appears that two cases of this kind are known to have been brought before the Courts. It does not appear that any advantage would be gained by entrusting a public servant with the duty of prosecuting under this section, nor does it seem necessary to provide a more deterrent penalty.

With regard to the general question of over-crowding, the Railway Board asked some time ago that a general census should be taken on all railways. The result of this census was certainly to show that in a not inconsiderable number of cases over-crowding had occurred, and the Railway Board have brought the matter to the attention of administrations. It must, however, clearly be borne in mind that railways have been unable for some time to obtain rolling stock and they have consequently been placed at a great disadvantage. The real remedy for over-crowding is an increase in rolling stock; this cannot be hoped for immediately, but in a forecast which they are making of requirements after the war, the Board are giving the matter their careful attention."

The Hon'ble Mr. KAMINI KUMAR CHANDA asked :—

4. "Will Government be pleased to consider the desirability of extending the right of putting supplementary questions in this Council to Members other than the Member who put the original question?"

The Hon'ble Mr. G. R. LOWNDES replied :—

"The Government of India, after fully considering the matter, are satisfied that it is not desirable to extend the right of putting supplementary questions as suggested by the Hon'ble Member."

* * * * *

The Hon'ble Dr TEJ BAHADUR SAPRU asked :—

7. "(1) Is a Conference to be held shortly in London regarding the system of recruitment of labour under indenture in India?

(2) If so, is it intended to publish the proceedings of the Conference and the report of the inquiry of Messrs. Maryanbanks and Marakayar before any steps are taken to substitute an alternative system for the present system of recruitment of labour?"

The Hon'ble Sir GEORGE BARNES replied :—

"An Inter-departmental Conference between the India Office and the Colonial Office is to be held in London in the middle of May next. There is no objection to publishing the report of Messrs. Maryanbanks and Marakayar as soon as it is received, and the new conditions agreed upon at the Conference will be telegraphed by the Secretary of State to His Excellency the Viceroy for publication in India as soon as the Conference is ended. The Government of India have no information as to whether it is intended to publish the proceedings of the Conference as well as the result."

The Hon'ble Dr. TEJ BAHADUR SAPRU asked :—

8. "Will the Government be pleased to state how many Indians, men and women, proceeded to Fiji, British Guiana, Trinidad and Jamaica, respectively, during the years 1914, 1915 and 1916, (a) under contract of indenture, and (b) as free emigrants?"

The Hon'ble Sir GEORGE BARNES replied :—

"Statements † showing, respectively, the number of emigrants indentured and free, who proceeded to British Guiana, Trinidad and Fiji during the years 1914 and 1915 are laid on the table. There was no emigration to Jamaica during these two years.

"The Government of India are not yet in possession of figures for 1916."

* Vide appendix B. † Not included in these Proceedings.

The Hon'ble Dr. TEJ BAHADUR SAPRU asked :—

9. "(a) Have the Government of India sent any Despatch to the Secretary of State relating to post war reforms?

(b) If so, when was it sent and when may its publication be expected?"

The Hon'ble Sir REGINALD CRADDOCK replied :—

"The Government of India have sent a Despatch to the Secretary of State on the subject referred to, but regret that they can give no further information about it at present."

The Hon'ble RAI BAHADUR SUKHAN DEVI SHUKUL asked :—

10. "(a) Did the Government of India address a circular letter to Local Governments inviting opinions on the proceedings of the Conference on Agricultural Education held at Pusa in February 1916, and have any replies been received from Local Governments?

(b) If so, will Government be pleased to lay on the table the whole correspondence on the subject?"

The Hon'ble Sir CLAUDE HILL replied :—

"(a) The answer is in the affirmative, and replies have been received from the majority of the Local Governments consulted.

"(b) The Circular of the Government of India, No. 757, dated 25th August 1916, together with the Proceedings of the Conference on Agricultural Education have already been made public, and I shall be happy to supply the Hon'ble Member with a copy of these papers; but pending the receipt and consideration of all replies from Local Governments, it is not proposed to place the later correspondence on the table."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur SAIYID ALLAHANDO SHAH asked :—

11. "Will Government be pleased to state what expenditure has been incurred annually during the last ten years on Mohammadan education in India in the shape of scholarships, grants in aid, etc.?"

The Hon'ble Sir SANKARAN NAIR replied :—

"The information asked for is not available, and it would give considerable trouble to collect it. Attention is, however, invited to the statistics on this subject which were laid on the table on 17th of March 1913 and which will possibly supply the Hon'ble Member with the information which he desires. A copy of those statistics will be given to the Hon'ble Member."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur SAIYID ALLAHANDO SHAH asked :—

12. "(a) Is it a fact that Mussalmans employed in all Government offices in the Bengal Presidency are allowed to attend Friday prayers in their mosques?

(b) Will Government be pleased to state what is the practice prevailing in Sindh in that respect?"

The Hon'ble Sir REGINALD CRADDOCK replied :—

"The Hon'ble Member's attention is drawn to the answer given to Mr. A. K. GHUZNAVI at the meeting of the Council on 11th March 1913. In accordance with the promise then made, the attention of all Local Governments was drawn to the desirability of giving facilities to such Muhammadan employés as desire it for saying their Juma prayers. A copy of the resolution* issued by the Bombay Government on the subject is laid upon the table. The Government of India have no reason to suppose that Sindh is excluded from its scope, but would suggest that any further inquiry in the matter should be addressed to the Bombay Government."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur SAIYID ALLAHANDO SHAH asked :—

13. "(a) Will Government be pleased to state whether the Haj and Barawafat are included in the list of holidays sanctioned by Government?

(b) If not, will Government be pleased to state why these holidays are not so included?"

The Hon'ble Sir REGINALD CRADDOCK replied :—

"The Haj is understood to correspond with the Id-uz-Zuha, or Bakr-Id. This is a holiday either gazetted under the Negotiable Instruments Act, or observed under executive orders, in every province in India. The Barawafat is similarly a holiday in every province excepting Burma and Coorg."

The Hon'ble RAO BAHADUR B. N. SARMA asked :—

14. "Will the Government be pleased to state the value of silver purchased by the Government during the year 1916–17 for coinage purposes, and the price paid per tola?"

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM MEYER replied :—

"The Government of India will be glad to give exact information in due course as was done in the reply given to a similar question asked by the Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola on the 15th February 1916. It is not, however, expedient to enter into details of silver purchases while such purchases are actually proceeding or have recently taken place and may be resumed. I would ask the Hon'ble Member, therefore to await the general statement on this subject which I propose to make on the 1st March in introducing the Financial Statement."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MIAN MUHAMMAD SHAFI asked :—

15. "Do the Government propose to introduce a Bill to amend the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, so as to allow appeals to the Privy Council in land acquisition cases above the value of Rs. 10,000?"

The Hon'ble Sir CLAUDE HILL replied :—

"The answer is in the negative."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MIAN MUHAMMAD SHAFI asked :—

16. "With reference to the Home Secretary's letter No. 1052-1063 (Home Department—Judicial) dated the 6th July 1914, addressed to all Local Governments, inviting opinions regarding legislation to prevent the use of Civil Courts as an agency for the realization of the usurious demands of money-lenders, will the Government be pleased to state :—

(a) if replies thereto have been received from all Local Governments,

(b) whether the replies received favour such legislation, and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to introduce a Bill in this connection at an early date?"

* Not included in these Proceedings.

The Hon'ble Sir REGINALD CRADDOCK replied:—

"(a) & (b) The answer is in the affirmative.

(c) The question is still under consideration, but no final decision has as yet been arrived at and there is therefore no prospect of legislation being taken up this Session."

The Hon'ble Babu BRUPENDRA NATH BASU asked:—

17. "(a) Do the Indian Industrial Commission intend to submit a preliminary report to Government as to the measures which, in their opinion, should be immediately adopted for the industrial advancement of the country?

(b) If not, will Government be pleased to consider the advisability of recommending to the Commission that they submit such a preliminary report as early as possible?"

The Hon'ble Sir GEORGE BARNES replied:—

"As the Hon'ble Member is aware, the Government of India have found it necessary to utilise the services of Sir Thomas Holland, the Chairman of the Commission, for urgent matters connected with supplies for the war, and in these circumstances the commission have suggested to the Government, and the Government have adopted their suggestion, that they should go into recess somewhat earlier than had been intended. The present intention is that the sittings of the Commission should be resumed at the beginning of the next cold weather.

The work on which Sir Thomas Holland will be engaged will be the provision in India of as many as possible of the supplies which are at present imported in a manufactured state from England. This work will result in the immediate encouragement of industries in India, and the greater utilisation of indigenous resources. It will of course be much facilitated by the evidence already collected by the Commission and the facts relating to the existing Indian Industries obtained by Sir Thomas Holland during his museum tour.

With regard to the last part of the Hon'ble Member's question, the Government do not at present know whether there are any points on which the Commission could at once usefully report before they have heard all the evidence, but the Commission are fully aware that it is the earnest wish of the Government that the report should be presented at as early a date as possible, and it is a matter for their discretion to decide whether an interim report is feasible in the present circumstances."

DESTRUCTION OF RECORDS BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir REGINALD CRADDOCK—"My Lord, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law providing for the destruction or other disposal of certain documents in the possession or custody of Courts and Revenue and other public officers. I do not propose to take up the time of the Council by making any remarks on this Bill which is of a purely formal character; the Statement of Objects and Reasons explains this, and the only clause I would refer to in clause 5, which will make it clear that nothing in this Act shall be deemed to authorise the destruction of any document which, under the provisions of any law for the time being in force, is to be kept and maintained."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir REGINALD CRADDOCK.—"My Lord, I introduce the Bill, and move that the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, be published in the *Gazette of India* in English."

The motion was put and agreed to.

INLAND STEAM-VESSELS BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. G. R. LOWNDES.—My Lord, I beg to move that the Bill to consolidate the enactments relating to Inland Steam-Vessels be taken into consideration. The Council are aware that this Bill has been before the public for some time past. It has been circulated to all Local Governments and no criticisms upon it have been received, and we have had no notice of any amendment in this Council. The Bill is, as the Council are aware, a purely consolidating measure, and I therefore move that it be taken into consideration."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. G. R. LOWNDES:—"My Lord, I beg to move that the Bill be passed."

The motion was put and agreed to.

RULES FOR THE CONDUCT OF LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS.

The Hon'ble Mr. G. R. LOWNDES:—"My Lord, I desire to lay before the council, with your Excellency's permission, certain amendments which it is proposed to make in the Rules for the Conduct of Legislative Business. A copy of the proposed amendments has already been circulated to all Members of Council, and I therefore take it that they are aware of the terms of the proposed amendments. Objects and Reasons have been attached to the amendments, and I take it that the general purpose of the amendments is also before the Council. It is, however, desirable that I should refer in detail to the larger amendments. The first amendment of importance refers to notice preliminary to a motion for leave to introduce a Bill, and I say frankly that this amendment will affect private Members' Bills possibly more than Government Bills, though the rule will apply in identical terms to both. Under the existing rule 18 of the Rules for the Conduct of Legislative Business, the only condition precedent to moving for leave to introduce a Bill is that three days' previous notice of the title and object of the Bill shall have been given to the Secretary to the Council. Now, under section 67 (2) of the Government of India Act, 1915, a certain limitation is laid upon the introduction of Bills by Additional Members into the Council. It is laid down by the Statute that it shall not be lawful, without the previous sanction of the Governor General, to introduce at any meeting of Council any measure affecting certain specified subjects. Now, it will be obvious to Honourable Members that some time, I do not say for the moment how much, must elapse before the question can be determined, in the first place, whether an Additional Member's Bill requires sanction under that section, and in the second place, whether such sanction can be given; and, I think, it will be equally obvious that such consideration cannot be very hurried. As a matter of fact, in most cases, it would be necessary, if sanction was required, to consult the Secretary of State. I think it is obvious, therefore, that the

three days' notice in the first place which at present is prescribed is wholly inadequate. In the second place, I think that Honourable Members will see that it is impossible to consider whether sanction is required to a Bill unless you have the Bill before you. Under the rule as it stands, if an Additional Member wishes to introduce a Bill, he has not to furnish the Secretary with a copy of the Bill at all, but only with a statement of the title and object of the Bill, and it is obvious that a statement, whatever his powers may be, can consider whether a Bill infringes certain specified particulars under the Government of India Act unless the Bill is before him. Therefore, the two branches of the amendment which I propose to Council in this connection are, first, that a copy of the Bill should be furnished with a Statement of Objects and Reasons, and, secondly, that a longer time should be allowed for consideration of the question I have referred to. That is the first place, but there is possibly an equally important consideration apart from the question of sanction, for it seems to be obviously desirable that the Government should have time to formulate their own position with regard to a Bill which it is proposed to introduce, and here again it is perfectly clear, I venture to think, that three days is a wholly inadequate time to allow Government to consider the question, more particularly as Honourable Members may be aware that, in all important cases, it will be necessary to communicate with the Secretary of State. We think, therefore, that it is eminently desirable that, in the case of all Bills, the Government should have sufficient time to come to some conclusion as to the attitude which they propose to adopt towards a Bill.

"I think that Honourable Members will recognise that, if such time is not to be afforded in all cases, there are only two possible alternatives; supposing that leave is asked to the introduction of a Bill which the Government of India have had no notice of, or practically no notice of, as three days is practically no notice, the only two alternatives are either to move the adjournment of the debate at once, or to ask the Council to reject the motion. Both of these alternatives seem to me, in the interests of the Council generally, to be most undesirable, and it is therefore really, in the interests of the Council as a whole, that we are asking that this rule should be amended. Now assuming that three days, as I think all my honourable colleagues will agree, are wholly inadequate for the consideration of such questions, the point arises as to what is a reasonable time. We have come to the conclusion and suggest to you that a reasonable time in all cases but very exceptional ones, which I will deal with presently, is two months. It is quite possible that in exceptional cases where no sanction is required and the Bill is of a simple nature, it can be dealt with in less than two months; there will be, on the other hand, many cases in which two months will be wholly inadequate to deal with a subject of great complexity and great importance. We suggest, however, that two months is a reasonable time to fix in all such cases. I think it is to be borne in mind in this connection that two months is also the period prescribed by the Standing Orders of Government for all Provincial Governments' Bills. If a Bill is introduced by a Provincial Government in a Local Council under the Standing Orders, they give us two months' notice before proceeding with it. It has been found to work without inconvenience in the past; indeed the time is frequently, as you may imagine in important and complex cases, too short to deal at length with a Bill, it is never, or very seldom, too long. The next point in connection with this period of two months that the Council will like to know is that a similar provision has been made in the rules of all local legislatures, except the local legislatures of Madras, who are proposing now to make the same alteration that I am proposing here. In all the Provincial Councils, with this exception, two months has been accepted as a reasonable period of notice, and, I believe, has been accepted without any objection.

"For these reasons, which I may summarise—

(1) that it is a reasonable period,

(2) that it is a period which has worked well for many years as regards the relations between the Government of India and Local Governments, and

(3) because it is a period which has been accepted by all Local Governments I think I may say without demur,

it is for these reasons, that I suggest that two months is a reasonable period to take. I will now pass on to the only other amendment of importance. * * *"

The Hon'ble Mr. BHUPENDRA NATH BASU:—"May I ask what is the time allowed to Members of Parliament to bring in private Bills?"

The Hon'ble Mr. G. R. LOWNDES:—"In terms of one of our rules, I think I may say that I should be glad to have notice of this question. If I had any personal experience of Parliament, I might be in a position to give the information, but I have no doubt it can be ascertained and I will give it to the Honourable Member if I can. In this connection it may be as well to remind Honourable Members that I am not asking that the Council should take up the question now and pass the amendments. What we are proposing, and I think this will not be unacceptable to all Members, is that the details should be discussed in Committee, and my honourable friend will be on the Committee. I was just going to refer to the only other question of importance under these amendments, the provision which we propose to insert that a copy of every Government Bill shall in ordinary circumstances be furnished to Honourable Members 24 hours before the motion for leave to introduce is made. It is understood that many Members have felt it an inconvenience to have to discuss a Bill of which they have had no definite notice, and we are only too glad to afford facilities for consideration and discussion of any matters we bring forward. It will be understood, of course, that there are some Bills which it will be out of the question to give notice of beforehand. It is our recognised practice, and the recognised practice of every legislature, that fiscal and financial Bills cannot be disclosed until the moment that they are to be put before the Council. They will no doubt ordinarily be exceptions. The provision which will cover the fiscal and financial cases to which I have just referred, will cover equally all measures where a Bill by a private Member or by Government is of an urgent nature, in connection with which it is impossible or undesirable to have to give the ordinary two months' notice. Honourable Members will observe that the rule prescribes definitely that the President shall have power to direct in effect that less notice shall be sufficient, and I think Honourable Members may be confident that that power will be exercised as sympathetically by our President in respect of private Members' Bills as it will be in respect of Government Bills. I should like to add with regard to the question of introducing Bills, that I have gone very carefully through all the Bills that have been introduced into this Council during the last six or seven years, and I cannot find among them one which would have suffered or would have been prejudiced if two months' notice had been given of them. In fact I may say that in every case

practically two months' notice was given of them. We are only too glad in the department over which I preside to assist and help Members with respect to any Bills they may wish to introduce. It has been the practice, and I hope it will continue, for Honourable Members who have Bills on the stocks to consult us freely, and we hope to be able to afford them all possible assistance with regard to their Bills. I may say that in almost every case we have been consulted on Bills quite two months beforehand. Therefore, we think that, under the circumstances, there will really be no disadvantage in thus dealing with the Bills they wish to introduce.

"My Lord, I now move that the amendments which are referred to in the agenda paper in the Rules for the Conduct of the Legislative Business of the Council of the Governor General be referred to a Select Committee, consisting of the Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock, the Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Kesteven, the Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy, the Hon'ble Mr. A. P. Muddiman, the Hon'ble Khan Zulnkar Ali Khan, the Hon'ble Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu, the Hon'ble Mr. L. Davidson, and myself."

The Hon'ble Mr. BHUPENDRA NATH BASU :—"My Lord, I fully sympathise with the object which my learned and honourable friend has in view in introducing this resolution. We ourselves have felt that it would be unfair to the department over which my honourable friend presides and unfair to the Government if we sprung upon it a Bill on three days' notice. In the first place, such occasions are very rare so far as private Members are concerned. In the second place, all private Bills, as your Lordship must be aware, require some amount of private consultation amongst Members, and therefore we lose nothing in having that rule changed. But there is another aspect of the question, and that, my Lord, is this. Our life in this Council is for a very limited period, and sometimes the publication of a Bill—the mere bringing it up in the Supreme Council—and its publication helps to form public opinion either for or against it, and thus on a great measure tends to a solution of the question as to whether that Bill should be further pressed or not. If, my Lord, a Bill which takes some time to frame, as lately is kept confined in the department over which my honourable friend presides, and then is brought forward and published for general information, then opinions from local bodies and Local Governments are elicited, then all this is arranged and again placed before the Council for their discussion, on some occasions a great deal of precious time may be lost. That is an aspect which I hope my honourable friend will bear in mind. He says that even now with the almost summary power that we private Members enjoy of bringing in a Bill, the Council has the power of either adjourning the discussion or rejecting the Bill altogether. Well my Lord, as I have said, the adjournment of the discussion does serve some useful purpose in making the principles and the objects of the Bill known throughout the country. Of course, as regards the rejection, we have nothing to say; we stand the chance, we must face the risk. Then as regards the sanction of the Government under section 67, clause (2), of the Government of India Act, my friend knows that it is only a special class or clause of Bills which require that sanction. I believe my friend referred in the course of his speech to the fact that the Government of India has got to take the opinion of the Secretary of State on such Bills, and that alone takes a long time. I do not for a moment wish to suggest that the Government of India should not, in matters of great importance, consult the Secretary of State, but, my Lord, we have felt that the Government of India has allowed itself to be too much under the leading strings of the Secretary of State, and we have always entertained the hope that sooner or later the Government of India will rid itself free of unnecessary control in its internal affairs by the Secretary of State. Taking the fact that we have only got to get the sanction of the Governor General of India in Council, that ought not to take such a long time as two months to deal with internal questions.

"My friend said that in many cases the President of the Council has the power to relax the rule and to allow the Bill to be introduced at once. I have not much hope, speaking from my own experience, that to Bills introduced by private Members, either in this Council or in the local Councils, that indulgence is likely to be very freely granted, and that for a very obvious reason, namely, the Government has got to make itself acquainted with the bearing of these Bills upon questions which they profess to deal with. I make no complaint at all, but I say it would be absurd to expect the Government to grant its sanction at once to a measure, the full bearing of which it may not have considered.

"Passing from this aspect of the question, and suggesting to my friend that a lesser period than two months would probably meet the requirements of the case, I go on to another subject, my Lord, namely, the presentation of Government Bills which in many cases have been placed in our hands just as we were entering this Council Chamber or sometimes afterwards. It places us in a very difficult position in dealing with these Bills. My friend, bearing in mind a complaint which was made to your Lordship at the last Session of the Council at Simla, has been good enough to relax that practice and he gives 24 hours' time. Well, my Lord, I am not able to speak of Members of Government, but we who come from a distance to this Imperial City generally the day before the Council meets do not find its amenities very helpful in making our arrangements within 24 hours, and naturally it takes us much longer time to be able to find suitable opportunities for studying the papers that are sent to us. Sometimes, my Lord, they do not reach us till very late at night, and therefore I would suggest that, in cases of Government Bills where there is no particular urgency, at least three days' time may be given to Members to study them. They may or may not take advantage of that time. As regards exceptional Bills or Bills of an exceptional character dealing with finances and questions of money, I have nothing to say. But I am very glad, my Lord, to support my friend in amending this rule so that reasonable facilities may be given alike to Government and to the Members of your Lordship's Council for examining the provisions of the Bill proposed to be introduced."

The Hon'ble Mr. MAHOMED ALI JINNAH :—"My Lord, it has already been pointed out that we do not get the copies of Bills before 24 hours, and my position is this, that last night when I arrived here, I happened to get a copy of this proposed amendment, and therefore I have not been able to study it as well as I should have liked to. The proposed changes are two. Mr. Lowndes suggested that a private Member should not be allowed to introduce a Bill without two months' previous notice, save and except with the permission of the Governor General. Now Mr. Lowndes himself has admitted that during the last six or seven years that this Council has been working, practically no private Bill has been introduced without Government getting roughly two months' or more than two months' notice. What is, therefore, the reason of this change? We do not know, and the Honourable Member has not explained to us what is his reason for the proposed change, but what I want to point out is this. We have, my

Lord, only two Sessions—one is in the cold weather at Delhi and the other is in September at Simla. A private Member when he comes to Delhi, may have thought of introducing a private Bill. He arrives in Delhi, and when he comes to Delhi it is only then that he has the opportunity of meeting his colleagues from different parts of India, and naturally I take it that no private Member would venture to introduce a Bill without consulting some of his colleagues at least.

"When he arrives in Delhi he consults his colleagues and he makes up his mind to introduce that Bill, and, if two months are required for that purpose, he cannot possibly introduce the Bill during the Delhi Session and that time has gone, and therefore the Bill must be introduced at the next Session at Simla. I ask the Honourable Member to bear this fact in mind that that will put private Members in a very, very difficult position, because they will certainly lose one Session if you require two months' notice. I, therefore, respectfully point out to the Honourable Member in charge that two months is too long a period to fix. Of course I grant all his difficulties, and I think that he is entitled to say, as head of the Legislative Department, 'I must know what your Bill is before that Bill is introduced so as to enable the Government to make up their mind as to what position they should take up.' But surely, my Lord, for that purpose ordinarily you do not require more than a few weeks, perhaps a week or a fortnight. On the other hand, my Lord, what is the Honourable Member's proposal with regard to the Government Bill in relation to the private Member's? He expects us to be quite ready to deal with the Government Bill within 24 hours. Well, surely the Honourable Member with his great forensic abilities and the staff that he has behind him, if we, the non-official Members, are expected to be ready within 24 hours to deal with a Government measure, does not require more than 24 hours himself! I at once grant that fair and reasonable opportunities should be given to both sides, to Government as well as non-official Members. Therefore, I would urge that the period which he calls a reasonable period in favour of the Government is unreasonable, and the period which he calls a reasonable period in favour of non-official Members is also unreasonable, and those are the suggestions which I bring to his notice, and I have no doubt that in Select Committee they will be threshed out."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma:—"The only observations I wish to make, my Lord, are that in Madras the Government have been able to find opportunities for giving Members of Council ample notice with regard to their Bills, and have felt no difficulty whatsoever there. I know the Government of India have got very onerous duties to perform, and therefore cannot find the same time as the Government of Madras have been able to find, and besides that, urgent legislation may have to be introduced here, but still, my Lord, I feel that one day's notice is far too short.

"The other observation I wish to make is with regard to the two months' notice. In Madras, we have been getting on fairly well with six days' notice. There have been occasions when it has been found necessary to deal with urgent matters in recent times, and six days' notice was found amply sufficient to enable the Government to meet any criticism. I refer to the recent agitation in Madras with regard to medical registration. Public opinion ran very high, and Members of Council found it absolutely necessary to ask for leave to introduce a Bill to allay public opinion and in order to elicit the Government view in the matter and leave was asked to introduce a Bill and Government allowed the motion and all that could be done within six days. Such occasions may arise, my Lord, in this Council also, and I think if a hard-and-fast rule exists that two months' notice has to be given, it would be difficult for private Members to bring to the notice of Government by means of private Bills public opinion on important questions.

"Then I support the Hon'ble Mr. Jinnah in his request that the time may be so arranged that a Bill may be introduced during a Session of this Council. We meet for a month in September. If we give notice of a Bill at an early stage, the Government ought to find it easy to enable us to make the motion before the Session closes, and, similarly, in the cold weather Session. I hope these remarks will be borne in mind when the Select Committee sits and discusses the measure, and a proper Bill will be brought before the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. G. R. Lowndes:—"My hon'ble friend Mr. Jinnah made an excellent point which he might have pointed still further with the old proverb of 'what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander.' I only dispute that it is a case of goose and gander at all. If my hon'ble friend Mr. Jinnah says that, before he considers whether he will vote against a motion for leave to introduce a Government Bill, he would desire to consult the Secretary of State, it may be quite reasonable for him to say that 24 hours is too little for him to do so. The Hon'ble Mr. Basu suggested that it was very desirable that we should not consult the Secretary of State. This may be an excellent proposition, but unfortunately the Secretary of State is a statutory authority who has power to interfere in all our measures. The millennium will no doubt come when the Secretary of State's control over our internal affairs will be relaxed. It may come by degrees, it may come soon, it may come late, but all I would say is that at the moment we are bound to consult the Secretary of State. The Hon'ble Mr. Jinnah on his part is not bound to consult the Secretary of State. If I is long had to make up my mind whether I would vote as a Member of the Government for a motion for leave to introduce a private Member's Bill, I should not ask 24 hours to consider it. I should have no hesitation in saying that if I could not make up my mind on a subject of that sort in 24 hours, then I was not fit to sit on the Council. But it makes all the difference in the world if you have got to consult your own Government, consult your Local Governments, consult your Departments and consult the Secretary of State, and for that I frankly admit that the three days we have got now is hopelessly inadequate. It will, of course, be considered in Committee whether two months is the right period, or whether it is not. That is a question of detail. And it will be for the Committee to discuss whether 24 hours is sufficient for us to bind ourselves to for giving Members advance copies of our Bills. That is again a question of detail which, I imagine, will be discussed and considered in Committee, and therefore I do not propose to answer my hon'ble friends on these points at any length. But I would like to say this in answer to the arguments that have been used here, that if it is only when one of my hon'ble colleagues comes up to Delhi, or comes up to Simla, that his brain is sufficiently stimulated with the desire to consult his fellow members of Council as to whether he should introduce a Bill or not, with all deference to my hon'ble friends I would suggest that that is a somewhat hurried method of undertaking legislation. My hon'ble friend Mr. Jinnah . . . . . ."

The Hon'ble Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah:—"If I may interrupt the Hon'ble Mr Lowndes. I never suggested that the idea takes birth when a man comes up either to Delhi or Simla. What I

said was that a Member may have got a particular Bill ready and may have made up his mind to introduce it, but he does not finally take that step unless he consults his colleagues, and that opportunity he gets generally either at Delhi or Simla."

The Hon'ble Mr. G. R. LOWNDES :—" My Lord, I may have misunderstood my hon'ble friend, thinking that he was dealing with the period of birth of his Bill. He may be really dealing with the period when his Bill emerges from long clothes and can be passed about to other members of the family."

The Hon'ble Mr MAHOMED ALI JINNAH :—" Quite so."

The Hon'ble Mr. G. R. LOWNDES :—" Here, again, I would suggest that it is a little hurried to be ready only to discuss a Bill with other people and introduce it in the same Session. If my hon'ble friend knew what very long and serious consideration takes place amongst us, at all events, before even the simplest Bill is introduced, he would hesitate before he formulated the proposition that one Session was sufficient for the dandling of the baby and for its introduction to the public. My Lord, there is an excellent proverb amongst us which applies primarily to another state of affairs, 'marry in haste, repent at leisure.' I venture to think that the spirit of the adage is equally applicable to the holy state of legislation."

The motion was put and agreed to.

APPENDIX B.

[Referred to in answer to Question No. 1.]

Appointments in the higher branches of Railway service filled by Indians.

The principal State and Companies' Worked Railways employ some 1,330 officers in the higher branches of the service of whom 180 are Indians. The distribution of these numbers by Railways is given in the statement, annexure A. The salary attaching to the several appointments will be found in the copy of the classified list and distributive return of railway establishment which forms annexure B.

ANNEXURE A.

Superior (i.e., *Gazetted*) *Appointments.*

Railway.	Agency.		Permanent-way.		Traffic.		Stores.		Audit.		Loco. and Carriage and Wagon.		Electrical.		Medical.		Miscellaneous.	
	Total.	Indians.	Total.	Indians.	Total.	Indians.	Total.	Indians.	Total.	Indians.	Total.	Indians.	Total.	Indians.	Total.	Indians.	Total.	Indians.
State Railways	13	..	10	12	140	27	17	1	23	6	76	.	Included in Miscellaneous		3	1	32*	..
Assam-Bengal Railway ..	2	..	21	6	10	..	1	..	4	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Bengal and North-Western Railway	1	..	21	..	11	..	2	..	7	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bengal-Nagpur Railway .	5	1	6†	1	21	2	6	..	13	2	21	..	6	..	..	..	11	..
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.	7	.	40	2	29	..	4‡	..	12	.	21	..	6	..	5	..	..	..
Burma Railways .	2	.	26	.	20	..	2	..	2	..	14	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
East Indian Railway .	7	1	51	1	20	6	6	..	13	2	32	1	5	1	3	..	11§	..
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.	5	.	22	2	34	..	7	..	16	..	30	..	..	.	7	..	6¶	..
Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.	7	2	40	1	26	1	6	.	13	1	29	..	4	..	2	2	..	..
Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway.	2	.	7	..	6	..	..	..	0	..	4	..	.	..	..	.	..	..
South Indian Railway .	6	..	28	1	16	..	2	..	2	..	12	..	..	..	2	..	2	..
Total (Companies) .	43	3	301	16	264	9	36	..	22	7	194	1	19	1	35	2	19	..

* Includes 2 Bridge, 12 Signal, 3 Electrical Engineers; Marine Superintendent, Mining Engineers, Metallurgical Inspector, and Superintendent of Local Manufactures.
† Mining.
‡ 9 Colliery Department; 2 Printing Department.
§ 4 Colliery Department; 2 Telegraph Department.

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

R. A. GRAHAM,
Acting Secretary to Government, L. & M. (Legislative) Dept.

The Council met at the Council Chamber, Imperial Secretariat, Delhi, on Thursday, the 8th February 1917.

PRESENT.

The Hon'ble Mr. G. R. LOWNDES, *Vice-President, presiding*, and 59 Members, of whom 52 were Additional Members.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. SARMA asked:—

1. "(a) Have any railway engines, other railway machinery and railway carriages fallen into disrepair and become unfit for use during the war owing to a deficiency in the supply from foreign countries of materials needed to effect the necessary repairs?

(b) If so, what is the number of such engines, machinery and carriages and the approximate cost of such materials?"

The Hon'ble Sir ROBERT GILLAN replied:—

"It is not possible to give precise figures in reply to the Hon'ble Member's question. The latest information in the possession of the Railway Board indicates that the number of locomotives, carriages, etc., actually so far disabled is not large. The gravity of the existing situation is due to the facts—

First, that locomotives and rolling stock have been run far beyond the ordinary limits without being repaired,

Secondly, that renewals have been, and continue to be, impossible,

Thirdly, that stocks of materials for repairs are approaching exhaustion,

Fourthly, that fresh supplies of materials for repairs are obtainable only in minimum quantities."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. SARMA asked:—

2. "Will the Government be pleased to state how many schools (a) European, (b) Indian, have adopted and encouraged the boy-scout movement in each province?"

The Hon'ble Sir C. SANKARAN NAIR replied:—

"Government have not the information but have asked for it, and will lay it on the table when received."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. SARMA asked:—

3 "(a) Have the Railway systems in India adopted increased rates of fares for third class passengers?

(b) If so, will Government be pleased to state the reasons for such increase, the period during which the increase is proposed to be kept in force and the anticipated increase of revenue therefrom?"

The Hon'ble Sir ROBERT GILLAN replied:—

"(a) Revision of the fares of all classes of passengers is in progress, and in some cases fares have already been increased.

(b) The object of the increase of fares is to discourage unnecessary journeys, and so to secure a decrease of travelling by the public until services can be restored to normal. As the Hon'ble Member is aware, it is not possible during the war to obtain sufficient supplies of materials for maintenance and repair of locomotives and rolling stock, and consequently I am afraid that it is not possible to state the period for which the enhancement will continue in force. No exact estimate of financial results can be made. It may be assumed, however, that there will be a falling off in the number of passengers carried, and if this is set against any additional income obtained by an enhancement of fares, it is unlikely that the revenue will be much affected."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. SARMA asked:—

4. "Will Government be pleased to state the expenditure on Irrigation productive and protective works respectively, which was charged against revenue during each of the last 20 years, and the proportion of the establishment charges debitable thereto?"

The Hon'ble Sir CLAUDE HILL replied:—

"Two statements,* giving the information asked for by the Hon'ble Member, are laid on the table."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur R. N. SARMA asked:—

5. "Will the Government be pleased to state the expenditure on original civil works incurred during each of the last 20 years and charged against Imperial and Provincial revenue, respectively, and the proportion of the establishment charges debitable thereto?"

The Hon'ble Sir CLAUDE HILL replied:—

"The statement,* giving the information asked for by the Hon'ble Member, is laid on the table."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. V. RANGASWAMI AYYANGAR asked:—

6. "Will the Government be pleased to consider the advisability of issuing through the Railway Board's communiqué explaining the circumstances which have necessitated the curtailment of passenger and goods traffic on Indian Railways, and indicating the chances of resumption or further curtailment that are in prospect with suggestions as to the manner in which the public might co-operate in the matter and arrange their movements in conformity thereto?"

* Not included in these Proceedings.

The Hon'ble Sir ROBERT GILLAN replied :—

"Reasons for the curtailment of passenger services were given in a communiqué* dated the 7th December last, to which the attention of the Hon'ble Member is drawn; a copy of it is placed on the table. The restrictions in services already announced, having been made with the object of conserving materials for the maintenance of locomotives and rolling stock, must continue until a sufficient supply of such materials is assured, but it is hoped that further reductions will not be necessary. The only way in which the public can co-operate is by refraining from making unnecessary journeys. The essential and at the same time the only effective method of securing this end is an enhancement of fares. This has been taken in hand, and having explained in the communiqué referred to the need for and the purpose of the reduction of passenger services, the Government do not feel that they can usefully publish anything more on the subject. As regards goods traffic, recent restrictions have been due to a scarcity of coal, they are purely temporary, and it is hoped that such restrictions as still remain in force will be removed very shortly."

The Hon'ble Mr. BHUPENDRA NATH BASU asked :—

7. "Have Government formulated any scheme for regulating the trade relations of India with other parts of the Empire and with foreign countries after the war? If so, will the Government be pleased to publish any communiqué on the subject?"

The Hon'ble Sir GEORGE BARNES replied :—

"No scheme has yet been elaborated. The question of the trade policy to be adopted on the conclusion of peace is under consideration, and the opinions of Local Governments and commercial bodies have been invited."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur BROJA DUTT SAKHTE asked :—

8. "Has Government any information as regards the general indebtedness of the agricultural classes in India? If so, will Government consider the desirability of appointing a representative Commission for the purpose of inquiry as to its extent, causes, and the means of reducing it?"

The Hon'ble Sir CLAUDE HILL replied :—

"The question of agricultural indebtedness has been constantly before the Government of India in one shape or another, but the subject does not admit of the collection of any comprehensive statistical information. The Government of India have no reason to believe that any general increase in indebtedness is taking place. Mr. Datta's inquiry into the rise of prices in India showed that there has undoubtedly been an increase of wealth in the country in recent years in consequence of an increase in the profits of agriculture. It is hoped that the improvement of agriculture, which is continually engaging the attention of Government, will tend to reduce indebtedness, and that the growth of the co-operative movement will expedite the desirable result. Government do not consider that there are sufficient grounds at present for the appointment of the Commission suggested by the Hon'ble Member."

The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir MANINDRA CHANDRA NANDI asked :—

9. (*a*) Is there any memorandum or communication from the Secretary of State for India relating to recruitment of qualified natives of India in the Imperial grades of the Agricultural Department, and also regarding granting of leave and filling up of vacancies therein?

(*b*) If so, what action have Government taken upon the same up-to-date?

(*c*) If the answer to (*a*) be in the affirmative, will the Government be pleased to lay on the table all papers and communications relating to this subject, together with a statement showing province by province, (*i*) the total number of new appointments made to the Imperial grades during the last ten years and the proportion thereof which has gone to Indians, and (*ii*) the number of leave and other vacancies that occurred in the ranks of the Imperial grades during the same period, and the proportion thereof which have been filled up by officers belonging to the Provincial cadre?"

The Hon'ble Sir CLAUDE HILL replied :—

"(*a*) The Government of India have received from the India Office a Note by Lord Islington suggesting that qualified officers of the Provincial Agricultural Services might be selected for appointment to the Imperial service.

(*b*) A copy of Lord Islington's Note was circulated to Local Governments and Administrations and they were asked to furnish the Government of India with full information regarding the cases in which officers of the Provincial Service have been appointed to officiate in appointments reserved for, or usually filled by officers of the Indian Agricultural Service. Replies from Local Governments are not yet complete.

(*c*) Pending the receipt of replies from all Local Governments to the reference referred to, the Government of India are not prepared to lay on the table all the papers and communications relating to this subject, especially as the whole question will be further considered in the light of the recommendations of the Public Services Commission. But I may say that it is the accepted policy of the Government of India that the Indian Agricultural Service should ultimately be manned mainly by Indians.

(*d*) (*i*) A statement † is laid on the table showing the number of new appointments made in the Indian Agricultural Service from 1907 to 1916 and the number at present held by Indians.

(*ii*) The information asked for in the last part of the Hon'ble Member's question is not available. Local Governments have been asked to supply it, and it will on receipt be placed on the table."

RESOLUTION *re* INVESTIGATION BY MIXED COMMITTEE OF OFFICIAL AND NON-OFFICIAL REPRESENTATIVES, BOTH INDIAN AND EUROPEAN, INTO QUESTION OF INDIAN ANARCHISM.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. B. DADABHOY :—"Sir, I beg to move the following Resolution :—

'That this Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council that the whole question of Indian anarchism be thoroughly investigated immediately by a mixed committee of officials and non-official representatives, both Indian and European.'

* *Vide* Appendix A. † *Vide* Appendix B.

"Sir, the desirability of a thorough investigation of Indian anarchism is obvious. That the causes of that particular kind of evil known as Indian anarchism must be carefully ascertained before any hope of eradication can be entertained, does not admit of serious controversy. The incidents are well known; they are so recent that the details must be fresh in the minds of all. But the point which requires elucidation, and on which light is badly wanted, is connected with the cause of the malignant growth. To what is due this sudden development of anarchical crime among a people by nature, religion and tradition the most loyal and peace-loving on the face of the earth? The importance of this phase of the problem cannot be overrated. Any yet, curiously, it does not appear to have attracted that much attention which its importance demands. The Bengal District Administration Committee, indeed, did in a way investigate the matter, although not falling strictly within the terms of reference, but, in the absence of the minutes of evidence, their conclusions can hardly be expected to command general approval and public acceptance. The wholly official composition of that Committee, besides, makes a general acceptance of the conclusions unlikely. Important aspects of the question were, moreover, ignored, and, with the exception of the economic situation, the attention of the Members was directed to points of more or less minor importance. And on the economic problem—especially on the question of middle-class unemployment—they arrived at a conclusion which is opposed to experience, the facts, and the universal belief of the people. But barring this incidental, secret and imperfect investigation by the Committee, the matter has not been subjected, so far as the public knows, to any serious examination. Until His Excellency the Viceroy's pronouncement at Simla last autumn that Government were 'endeavouring to elucidate the causes of this sinister development' and were 'not unmindful of the necessity of finding remedies which will go to the root-cause of the evil,' there did not appear to be any Herculean attempt to handle the situation in a thorough and statesmanlike manner. In July last, His Excellency the Governor of Bengal stated in the Bengal Council:—

"'There was disaffection which led to crime long before the War began, and it was quite possible that disaffection might lead to crime after the War was over. It was the duty of the Government now to do everything it could to stop disaffection.'

"From the purely executive point of view, the proposition was perhaps unexceptionable, but the whole point is, how to stop this disaffection unless the causes are elucidated and the proper remedies applied? The idea runs through that disaffection can be checked and prevented by executive methods, only public opinion in support of them was thought of a few months after as a necessary, valuable and sufficient supplement. At the recent Calcutta Durbar Lord Carmichael observed:—'I believe that we cannot stamp out the evil by executive methods alone; we must have popular opinion with us.' But in all this there is nothing higher, nothing more effective than a complete dependence upon executive vigilance and executive rigour, in other words upon repression,—for a remedy. True, one passage towards the end of the Durbar speech might be taken to indicate a desire on the part of the Bengal Government to deal with the problem of anarchism in the true spirit of British statesmanship. Lord Carmichael longed for 'a fair and full consideration of the question which must in any case come up after the War, and which I personally think cannot come up too soon, the question how to alter a state of affairs under which so many of our most thoughtful and best-intentioned young men are ready to tolerate, some of them even to join, a conspiracy which is the interest of Bengal more than of any other part of the Empire it is our duty to destroy.' But how in this consideration to be fruitful without a preliminary investigation of the causes of this deplorable state of affairs?

"Sir, the public complaint has so far been that 'no effort has been made to find out the root-causes and remedy them.' A leading Journal months ago expressed:—

"'Punish the malefactors by all means, and punish them severely. But what we complain of is, that the Government has its attention too exclusively fixed upon the outer symptoms, and pays but little attention to the deeper causes which have produced this distemper.'

"The Hon'ble Mr Majumdar, who was President of the Indian National Congress, suggests in his book *Indian National Evolution*:—

"'A more searching inquiry should be made into the real causes of discontent. . . . A correct diagnosis of the situation should be attempted without any bias or prejudice.'

"Upon the facts before them the public might with reason complain that Government have had their attention too much occupied with the detection and punishment of anarchists, and the only preventive action taken as a precaution against the recurrence of crime is by initiating proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code and the Defence of India Act. No attempt to our knowledge has been publicly made to go to the root of the matter, and to remove the causes of the present anarchical development. Last autumn at Dacca, Lord Carmichael referred to 'a better training for our young men, more outlet for their energies, and more encouragement to them to make good use of their abilities' as the most effective means for the stoppage of the supply of recruits to the cause. But from his later analysis of the situation at the Calcutta Durbar last December, it would appear that young men do not make up the whole of the army of Indian anarchists. Even if therefore all our young men could be induced to withdraw from the conspiracy altogether, by far the more dangerous of conspirators, those described by His Excellency as the brain of the conspiracy, would remain to carry on the anarchical propaganda. So long as the brain is active, it is unlikely that the conspiracy would fail through from lack of means to execute the plans evolved. Among a huge population of hundreds of millions, waifs and riff raffs must be found in sufficient strength to supply the agency for execution of the dark deeds of the anarchist. When, therefore, the problem of our young men has been solved,—be it by the improvement of the education imparted in our schools and colleges, stricter supervision over the students, or by the creation of careers for the employment of their youthful energies,—the real problem will still remain unsolved, and anarchy will still continue in the land with all its immense potentialities of danger to sober and orderly existence of the commonalty and mischief to the cause of steady political progress. It is, under the circumstances, of paramount importance that Government should go to the root of the matter, and find out by a thorough and open investigation the causes of this anarchy, with a view to remove them. And the sooner this is done, the better it is for all concerned.

"Sir, the experience of the past few years must demonstrate the futility of repression as a sole means of anti-sedition. I should not be understood to say that I wholly deprecate all repressive legislations. They have their own chastening and deterring effects, and I for one believe in their utility at particular critical junctures. In fact, I have supported repressive Bills when they were forged in this Council, and when public interests imperatively necessitated them. But when all is said and done, it

must be conceded that by itself repression is always a weak weapon. Some of the greatest statesmen of modern times have condemned it. Mr Asquith, in his address at Leeds so far back as 1893, spoke of the policy of coercion followed in the administration of Ireland as a 'discredited policy.' In 1907, Lord Morley, in the course of his speech on the Indian Budget, observed: 'A policy of severe repression is worse than useless.' And again, in 1908, speaking of the Reforms in the House of Lords he remarked: 'I see suggested to my amazement, in English print to blow a certain number of men from guns.' He then pointed out that this path of folly leads to disaster, and warned the House of 'the danger of mistaking a headstrong exercise of force for energy.' About repressive legislation he said:—

"'I hope those who so loudly applaud legislation of this kind do not forget the tremendous price that you pay for all operations of this sort in the reaction and the excitement that they provoke.'

"The history of anarchism in India to a certain extent affords unmistakable proof of the truth of these remarks. For the last nine years we have had any amount of repressive legislation culminating in the Defence of India Act, the Rules under which have been found to work even more harshly than the Act itself. Government have now a whole armoury of legislative enactments giving them more or less summary and arbitrary powers. But have we seen the end of anarchism? Has the evil been, if not wholly, materially suppressed? Much has been claimed for the policy of internments under the Defence of India Act and deportations under Regulation III of 1818, but can it be said that anarchism has been stamped out? On the contrary, everything points to the fact that discontent has deepened. Lord Carmichael thinks the Act has been a success, and yet veiled hints are not wanting that 'other and greater powers might possibly have been more effective.' That is only natural. History teaches us that coercion must be followed by more coercion. Edmund Burke says that coercion, however drastic, always leaves room for coercion again. In August last, the Anglo-Indian Journal *Capital* pointed out:—

"'Anarchism is restless energy misapplied, and we are ourselves partly to blame for failing to provide an outlet for those unfortunate youths by stimulating the development of useful and remunerative employment. No thoughtful mind can regard other than as a failure of statesmanship the attempt to repress anarchism by police methods. Such measures are an immediate necessity for purposes of maintaining order, but they must be regarded as a temporary expedient only and often aggravate the disease they are devised to cure.'

"It is true there is a lull in the activity of the anarchist at the present moment even in Bengal, but any general conclusion from that fact about the success of the coercive measures taken under the Defence of India Act is, in my mind, hardly warranted. The whole point is, has the Indian political situation so improved that a recrudescence of anarchism has become impossible? That is the test, that is the issue before us, before Government, before British statesmanship. Unless we could be that is the issue before us, before Government, before British statesmanship. Unless we could be absolutely certain about such an improvement it would be wrong for us to trust to the future.

"Sir, in connection with this question of anarchy, certain facts must be boldly faced. I propose to deal with this part of my case with perfect candour and sincerity, and I trust my hon'ble colleagues will neither misjudge nor misunderstand me. It is necessary, nay obligatory on me, to place all the conflicting main views and arguments before the Council. We may not endorse or agree with those views. But no discussion on the subject of Indian anarchism would be complete, without a full and frank examination of all the causes that are said to have contributed to that movement. All human experience shows, as pointed out by Lord Gladstone to South Africa two and a half years ago, that convulsions cannot happen unless there is something gravely wrong. Anarchism apart, Indian unrest is not a thing of the past. There is discontent in the land,—it may be sullen and silent, but unrest is not a thing of the past. There is discontent in the land,—it may be sullen and silent, but almost deep and widespread. Can it be that it is absolutely without reason?—that it derives its sole vitality from the mischievous activity of the professional agitator, the led-astray fanatic and of the secret conspirator, without there being any real or imaginary grievance of the people, for a foundation? Such a theory would ordinarily be untenable. The Bengal Administration Committee found with regard to Bengal that—

"'The discontent is mainly due to mistaken ideals of religion and patriotism; but there is strong support for the view that a large body of educated persons, being merely as clerks or schoolmasters on low salaries, or as idle rent chargers, is a grave source of political instability.'

"*The Decennial Statement on the Moral and Material Progress and Condition of India* of 1913 observes:—

"'The economic development of the country has not kept pace with the educational progress of the people. An ever-growing number of youths are leaving the schools and the University, but fresh avenues of employment are few.....In spite, however, of the difficulties caused by rising prices, the decline in the purchasing power of the rupee, and keener competition, they do not reduce their expenditure on social and other ceremonies, and they consequently find it more and more difficult to maintain their position.'

"The conditions described here are not peculiar to Bengal but are prevalent more or less all over India. Then it is useless to conceal from ourselves the fact that with time there has grown alienation between Europeans and Indians. Lord Morley in 1908, in his address to the probationers of the Indian Civil Service, pointed out: 'There is now in some quarters a certain estrangement and alienation of races. And he put hatred at the cause.' 'Bad manners, overbearing manners are disagreeable in all countries: India is the only country where bad and overbearing manners are a political crime.' Sir Valentine Chirol, in his summary of the causes of discontent,—he calls it disaffection,—refers to the same factor as a contributory cause:

"'The social relations between the two races in India itself—always a problem of infinite difficulty—have certainly not been improved by the large influx of a lower class of Europeans which the development of railways and telegraphs and other industries requiring technical knowledge have brought in their train.'

"The Hon'ble Mr. Ambikacharan Majumdar, in *Indian National Evolution*, emphasises two other factors, autocracy and persistent disregarding of public opinion by Government. He cites in his support Lord Curzon's statement in Parliament: 'Anything which has a suspicion of autocracy in a case like that of India... would not only be a blunder, but almost a crime.' Sir Valentine Chirol refers further to the existing fiscal relations between Great Britain and India as an irritating cause.

The question is further complicated by the important fact that from all testimony some of the Indian anarchists are men of high character and are inspired by a lofty but ill-conceived idealism. Both Sir Valentine Chirol and Mr Pal agree there, but while Sir Valentine thinks that 'no measures merely political, either of repression or of conciliation, can reach' the religious and philosophical sources from which 'this result'—that is of course not my word—'draws its inspiration', Mr Pal holds the most extreme view that the grant of autonomy or self-government to India would remove the root-causes of anarchy. Some authorities say that anarchism, as manifested in the West, has no purpose higher or a driving force than the subversion of governments, whereas Indian anarchism, according to some writers, aims at a slow evolution in the form of government. However, these extravagant differences and conflicting views to my mind provide the foundation for the hope for a gradual and complete suppression of Indian anarchism by wise and far-seeing statesmanship for which Englishmen have always been distinguished. On the other hand, both His Excellency the Viceroy and His Excellency the Governor of Bengal have publicly expressed the belief that severe condemnation by the people of the methods of the anarchist, both on the platform and the press, would go far to create an atmosphere which makes anarchy impossible. Sir, this condemnation is already in evidence—perhaps not in such abundance as many of us would wish, but there is no lack of will on the part of some of our leaders and the people not to be sparing about it in the future. But the Government of India can well realise that the remedy suggested and already applied is of extremely doubtful efficacy. It is unlikely that anarchists would care much for the sober opinions of the community. It must never be forgotten that 'the anarchists are rebels against their own countrymen.' It has been well said: 'India does wish for certain changes, but toleration of anarchy is not among them.' But, be that as it may, in view of the diverse opinions expressed about anarchy,—its causes and remedy—it would be wrong to dogmatise, and it would be far better and decidedly more prudent to be sure of the causes of this most mischievous development before any remedy is sought to be applied. And the only satisfactory source for the ascertainment of the causes would be, I submit, by no open and thorough investigation by a commission much in the same way as the whole administration used to be examined by Parliamentary Committees in the old days of the East India Company. Sir, the country is thankful that His Excellency the Viceroy has conceived the idea of inquiring into the causes, and what I, as a humble representative of the people, submit in this connection for the favourable consideration of Government, is that this inquiry should be held, not departmentally, but by a mixed body of officials and non-officials such as might command the respect and the confidence of the people.

"Sir, it would perhaps have been better if a Select Committee of this House could be appointed for the purpose on the lines of Select Committees of the House of Commons; but I have refrained from embodying that recommendation in the Resolution, because of the objection raised by Government on a former occasion on the ground that the appointment of a committee of this House is 'unconstitutional'. The point about the privilege claimed for the Legislative Council needs detailed examination, and with a view to simplify matters and to avoid controversy, I have only suggested the appointment of a mixed Committee. I may, however, observe incidentally that the appointment of a Committee of the Council cannot be 'unconstitutional', though it might be that the privilege enjoyed by the House of Commons is not expressly granted to Indian Legislative Councils by the Reform Despatch of the Secretary of State. The point I wish to emphasise on this occasion is, that any Committee of Inquiry appointed by Government should have a strong non-official element upon it. And the non-officials selected must be such as, by their position and past services, enjoy public confidence and respect. That alone can inspire confidence, and ensure public co-operation.

"Then as to the time when the suggested Committee should be appointed. In my humble opinion, sooner it is appointed the better. No time should be lost in holding the inquiry. In the best interests of India, the investigation should be undertaken without delay. And now that there is a suspension of anarchical activity, and the Government of Bengal at any rate feel that they have a grip of the situation, this is just the time when we should examine the whole thing. It is not clear how any harm can ensue from expedition in this matter, while I expect the best of results from an early elucidation of the causes. Even in determining upon post-War reforms Government should have a clear knowledge of the seeds of the situation based upon the authoritative findings of a responsible body. For these reasons, Sir, I now commend to the Council the Resolution which stands in my name."

The motion was put and rejected.

RESOLUTION *re* COST OF CONSTRUCTION OF ALL NEW AND ORIGINAL PUBLIC WORKS TO BE MET FROM OUT OF THE CAPITAL ACCOUNT AND NOT FROM GENERAL REVENUES.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma :—"Sir, I beg to move the following Resolution :—

"That this Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council—

(a) that the cost of the construction of all new and original public works should be met from out of the Capital account and not from the general resources, and

(b) that any saving in expenditure effected thereby be utilised towards primary education."

"In moving this Resolution I ask for the adoption by this Council for future regulation of the principle that in adjusting the needs from Imperial and Provincial revenues the need for primary education should have a foremost place, that it should be recognised that public works which benefit future generations, whether they are of a productive character, protective or unproductive, should be met by long or short term loans, and that the cost should not be borne by the general tax-payer from current revenue. It is unnecessary for me to say that in the present circumstances of the country no one can or would deprecate a large expenditure upon public works, inasmuch as it is calculated to advance the country's progress and development. I myself have been asking both in this Council as well as in the Provincial Council from which I come for larger expenditure year by year on productive capital expenditure on public works. I hope I shall not be misunderstood when I move the Resolution that I am against the employment of large funds for the development of the country whether the works are of a productive or protective character. I ask the council to recognise that India being a poor country and the margin of taxation being very low, we shall have to critically examine whether the gross expenditure on public works during recent years has been of such a character as to render it desirable that a check should be placed on its growth in respect of new works, and I ask for recognition of the principle that it should be met from loans and not from current revenue.

"We should have regard to the fact that we shall have to cut our coat according to our cloth. The revenues are limited and there are objects of a far more desirable character, for example educational advancement and sanitation, which merit our first consideration. I do not wish to take the Council into a discussion as to whether India is poor or growing poorer, but it is recognised on all hands that India is poor,—and whether the income is Rs. 30, Rs. 25 or Rs. 20 per head and whether the level of taxation is high or low relatively as compared with other countries, it is admitted that the margin is a very very narrow one, and the recent enhancement of taxation would render it practically impossible for any larger advancement so long as the present needs remain as they are. Such being the state of affairs can the educational needs of this country be met unless we examine critically the source of expenditure under the various heads with a view to satisfy ourselves as to whether any curtailment is possible under this head or under any other head, and I have taken this head for the present, because I think it is an important head, and, as I find from experience, I have a precedent in that various members of Legislative Councils have been asking for curtailment of expenditure under this head whenever financial Resolutions have been passed asking for improvement in the resources towards education and sanitation. Sir, I have already said that productive expenditure should be met out of capital, and that is largely recognised in practice. Productive expenditure if to a certain extent must from the revenues and from capital also, and we shall have to see whether that expenditure should in future be met out of capital alone, or partially out of revenue. Official buildings, whether they are of an administrative character, educational or otherwise, are being financed largely from current revenues. I am not now asking the Council to adopt any proposition that, where there is an accidental surplus in a single year without previous anticipation, that surplus should not be utilised for the time being for the improvement of the resources of capital, when it might have been impossible to add it to current and growing expenditure. Nor do I deprecate the utilisation to a small extent of money for the purpose of public and miscellaneous improvements, but the broad question which faces us is, whether we cannot effect a retrenchment in public works consistently with its claims upon expenditure, and the growing needs of education.

"In the discussion on the Delhi expenditure, the then Finance Minister recognised, in answer to a Resolution by the late lamented Mr. Gokhale, that the whole expenditure should be met out of capital—that that might ordinarily be so done but stated that though he himself admitted that a large portion of the expenditure should be met out of capital, he could not recognise that under the then circumstances no portion of the revenue could be utilised for such expenditure. That is, the principle has been accepted to a certain extent, but it is said that we cannot work it rigidly inasmuch as it might lead to inconvenient results. On other occasions also, and particularly on one occasion when this question was mooted in the Council with reference to railway and irrigational expenditure, the principle has been broadly conceded, but it has been said that an exception would have to be made, because it would be impossible to act always as it especially when there is a sudden surplus that could not be utilised for current growing expenditure. The figures that have been given to me today indicate clearly the rapid expansion under public works during recent years, and a definite policy could be adopted whereby its growth might be limited by special rules, the ordinary principle being recognised that original works should not be met out of revenues. Sir, this statement shows the expenditure incurred on original Civil Works charged to Imperial and Provincial revenues for the years 1896–97 to 1913–14, and the proportionate cost of establishment charges thereon, and we find that between 1896–97 and 1901–02, the expenditure ranged between a crore and 88 lakhs and a crore and 17 lakhs; between 1901–02 and 1903–04, it ranged between 223 and 273 lakhs. Then it jumped up in 3 crores and above in 1903–04, and it continued so until 1907–08, when it grew into a sum of 4 crores 2d lakhs. Then there was vacillation between 4 crores 29 lakhs and 5 crores 8½ lakhs between the years 1907–08 and 1913–14. After 1914–15, it grew into a sum of 6 crores and 10 lakhs, evidently there being sums drawn upon the accumulated balances of the provincial exchequers. Thus the needs of the country required a curtailment, and we have gone back to 4 crores 17 lakhs in 1915–16. I find from the Statement that, speaking of the provinces excluding the grants to Local Boards, the expenditure on original works in 1913–16, according to the revised estimate was 287 lakhs and in 1914–17, it was 210. That is according to the reduced scale of 4 crores which went up to more than 6 crores 10 lakhs in 1914–15. That would show, Sir, that before an improvement in the resources of the country due to the currency reforms and before the imposition of additional taxation, it was found possible and it was found necessary to restrict public works expenditure on original Civil Works within 2 or 3 crores of rupees. Then the figures gradually mounted up until we see that they have swollen to 6 crores in 1914–15. My point is, therefore, it is not a case of the exchequer, either Provincial or Imperial, suddenly being faced with the problem as to how they are to meet a surplus for a particular year, but it is a recognition that the growing needs of the country needing expansion by reason of the growth of administrative machinery or otherwise would have to be met from current revenues and not out of capital, and the difference to as much as 4 crores. It might be said that a large portion of this comes from the provincial heads under permanent settlement, and it is a question for the provinces as to whether they are to utilise those amounts towards public works or towards education. The answer to that is fairly simple. In the absence of any provision for the expenditure being met from loans and a recognition of the principle that original works would and must be met from capital, and in the absence of borrowing powers given to Local Governments, it would be impossible for them to meet the growing needs of the country, and consequently they would be compelled to utilise from year to year any moneys they can get hold of for public works and others, or at any rate not give proper facilities for improvement in education or sanitation. Therefore the principle would have to be recognised that the Local Governments may be free to borrow, or that the Imperial Government will place at their disposal, moneys which will be necessary for the improvement of the administration by the construction of new buildings, and so on, whenever there is any need. If that be done, those resources would be at the disposal of Local Governments for more productive and useful kinds of expenditure. And I am not asking for any unreasonable principle because take, for instance, a new Collector's office. If a hired building is to be had, supposing we pay a rent of Rs. 20,000 a year, we shall have to meet it from current revenue. That Collector's office would serve the needs, not of the present generation, not of the current year, not for five years to come, but for generations for 30 years, 50 or 60, as the case may be, and the cost of repairs would be met from current revenue. I do not see any reason whatsoever why the taxpayer of the current year should be asked to pay 5 lakhs of rupees or 5 lakhs of rupees for that building instead of his being asked to pay the interest charges and the sinking fund charges necessary

to wipe out the debt in a certain number of years for which the life of the building has been estimated. And there would be also this to be said in its favour, that schemes not absolutely necessary would not be put forward whenever there is money and would not be pressed upon the attention of the Local Governments or of the Imperial Government. It would be only absolutely necessary items that would be brought forward if that scheme should be adopted.

"Then, Sir, there is another very important principle, and that is this. If Public Works expenditure of an unproductive character should be charged to revenue from year to year, it would follow that the level of the necessary expenditure would be high and the level of taxation would be also high. It would be impossible to bring it down in any particular year, because it would be said that it has been the normal expenditure within the last 5 or 10 years, and in a surplus year the excessive taxation would be utilised for increasing the railway expenditure, or irrigation expenditure; a fictitious standard of expenditure would be set up and it would be impossible to reduce it. Whereas whenever there is a deficit, the Finance Minister will come and say, it is true we have utilised the surpluses in a very useful manner, but they are of a varying and shadowy character, we cannot rely upon them always, and now that there is a deficit, we shall have to impose taxation. If taxation is to be imposed, it will generally run for very many years because the Finance Minister will generally say, 'We do not know whether there will be a bad year, we cannot reduce taxation'. Therefore, this principle for which I have asked recognition would also give us a correct idea of the absolutely necessary level of taxation beyond which it would be unnecessary to go.

"In the case of the surpluses may I suggest, Sir, that if it is absolutely necessary to utilise them in a particular year owing to the difficulty of finding capital from other heads, and it should be found possible or expedient to utilise the current revenues towards expenditure of this character, it might be under a separate head, Revenue lent to Capital, so that we may have an idea as to how much revenue has been lent to Capital, and in good years, whenever money can be borrowed, this can be wiped out and the general level reduced, or this can be utilised in a deficit year so that taxation may not be raised. It has been admitted that more than 20 millions have been utilised during recent years from surpluses towards railway and irrigation expenditure. However worthy the objects may be, I submit there is absolutely no need to meet them from current revenues. I would also submit that there is no reason why we should not apart protective railways or protective irrigation works under a separate heading, because when the two are taken together, productive and protective, there is still a surplus revenue after meeting the working expenses and the interest charges, and so long as that is possible. I submit the protective and the expenditure under other heads should be met out of capital and not out of current revenue.

"It might be said that I have brought this Resolution at an inopportune time, because it is being found absolutely impossible to meet even what is generally recognised as necessary railway and irrigation expenditure from money borrowed, and it would be absolutely impossible therefore to accept a resolution of this character under such circumstances. That is the reason, Sir, I have not brought this resolution as a resolution which is to be accepted for the current year, as a finance resolution, but I have brought it for general acceptance, because we know, as a matter of fact, that the level of taxation has been raised considerably during recent years, and the question would have to be examined immediately after the war is over, and I ask that this principle may be recognised with a view to reduce taxation, if possible, or, at any rate, to make it possible for the Government of India and the Provincial Governments to find money for education. I have already said that the figures for 1915-16 and 1916-17 show the extent to which we can lower the standard of expenditure under these heads without any great inconvenience, even making provision for 210 lakhs and 280 lakhs for original works from revenue, and if this principle is accepted, the money that would be set free for other improvements, sanitation, education, etc., would be large, and it would be possible for the public of this country to get something for educational expenses. With regard to utilisation of the money there cannot be two opinions. I have given notice of another resolution with regard to primary education, and inasmuch as it is coming up I do not propose at this stage to make any remarks of a lengthy character with regard to it. The Government of India speaking through their Education Member, Sir Harcourt Butler, distinctly did recognise the principle in this direction:—

"I should rejoice no less than they to see a condition of things in India in which elementary vernacular education could be free and compulsory. The Government of India are deeply concerned to bring about such a condition of things. We are convinced of the necessity of bringing down illiteracy in the country."

"And the principle of finding funds whenever possible for the expansion of primary education is a principle upon which there is absolutely no difference of opinion between the Government of India and the public. The only question is how to find that money, and this is one of the sources which I have sought to point out. I hope, therefore, that this resolution will find acceptance at the hands of the Council."

The Hon'ble Sir F. C. Rose.—"Being connected by profession with public works in this country, and therefore interested in their welfare, I will confine the few remarks I have to make in connection with this resolution to that point of view. No doubt present arrangements occasionally result in works of public utility being postponed for want of funds, but the proposed method of financing would restrict even more seriously future public works operations since it would inevitably lead to a much larger drain on the revenues of the country, and that too, in the near future considering how high interest rates have now become, and the rapidity, well known to all borrowers with which the burden of interest charges accumulates. This method of financing would in fact result in a large increase of the cost of civil works without any corresponding gain in extended operations. Public Works, and especially communications, are essential to this country, and those responsible for their administration cannot be expected to welcome a proposal which would mean that every rupee spent on civil works would be grudged since the expenditure added to the debt of the country without any immediate and visible return. Productive irrigation works (with the exception of minor works, on which the expenditure is on the average only about 1½ lakhs yearly) are now financed from loan funds, and have proved an excellent investment for the country.

"Protective irrigation works are mainly financed from the Famine Grant, and this arrangement has hitherto been quite satisfactory, as the Finance Member has been able to allot the funds required from year to year. The present system of financing the public works of this country has thus on the

whole been satisfactory, and from the Public Works Department point of view there is no necessity for any drastic change."

The Hon'ble Pandit MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA.—"Sir, I rise to support the resolution which has been brought by the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma before the Council. It might seem inappropriate to raise a question of this character at this moment when we do not know what the future will disclose to us when the budget is introduced. But it is clear that there will be two kinds of expenditure which we shall have to deal with. First, that which will relate to, and arise out of, the war, what we may call military expenditure. The claims of this class of expenditure will of course have to be met. The other kind of expenditure will be that which will relate to domestic progress, that of taking the people onward in the direction of more and better education and of higher civilization. The needs of this latter kind of expenditure will not be less imperative—in fact it will be more imperative if I may say so—than the need of the first kind of expenditure. But we have to recognise that both have to be met. It would serve no good purpose to institute a comparison between the relative importance of the two. The Government will have to meet both kinds of expenditure. The answer which my Hon'ble friend the mover has shown, and which I share with him—is that while the Government will undoubtedly fully provide for expenditure of the first kind, the needs of the expenditure of the second kind may not receive that degree of attention which they deserve, and, I think, he is right therefore in bringing this matter to the notice of the Council at this stage. Of course we do not know at present what the Hon'ble the Finance Member has to provide for his next budget. But I hope he will not think that the resolution is meant to embarrass him in any way or to make his task, which must be a very difficult one in the existing circumstances, more difficult. I hope that he will recognise that this resolution raises a question of principle, which, if accepted, will help us in preparing to meet the large expenditure which we must provide for not in the immediate next 12 months, but in the next few years to come.

"And the principle of the resolution, I think, deserves to be accepted. For what is that principle? It is that in the existing special circumstances of our country new and original public works should be financed out of capital expenditure. Now, new and original public works fall under certain definite headings. If they are productive, they should without question be met from capital account, because their productivity will enable the interest and other charges to be met. If they are unproductive, they may fall under the heads, administrative and protective. The latter may fall under the sub-heads of famine-relief works and defence works of a military character. All these have, of course, to be provided for. It will not do to dogmatise in respect of them. The decision may largely depend in each case upon the circumstances in which a particular question may have to be solved and the extent of the expenditure involved in it. In the case of protective military works of a lasting character,—it may not be right and proper to find the money from current revenues, while it may be so in the case of certain works meant to protect the people against famine.

"Then we have to deal with expenditure of an administrative kind, on buildings, educational and judicial, on those relating to police and revenue, and so on. Here I do not see why it would not be sound policy to recognise the principle that, when the benefit of a particular work or service are to be shared by future generations with the present generation, both generations should bear their fair share of the burden. If you take out of current revenues a large share and invest it in capital works, in public works of a permanent character, too great a burden is thrown upon the present generation, whereas the benefits of the works will be enjoyed by future generations as well. Of course, if you had an enormous surplus, for which you could find no more pressing use, you might, instead of piling up your debt, use it for financing these works; but that is not the position here. We are face to face with the need for an enormous expansion of expenditure in various directions which affect the welfare and progress of the people. Therefore, I submit that it is quite a sound principle—and I expect that the Hon'ble the Finance Member will admit the soundness of it, whatever may be the restrictions that he may impose on its application—that in the case of public works of the kind I have mentioned which are to benefit generations yet unborn, the burden should be shared between the present generation and the future generations.

"Apart from the justice of the principle,—there is one other distinct advantage which will arise out of it. We can imagine how difficult the Hon'ble the Finance Member must always find to meet the demands of the various Departments for larger and larger grants. We feel thankful that he has generally adopted an attitude of firmness which has won him our admiration. But even he, strong though he is, will admit that the task of saying 'no' to every demand which comes from the Public Works Departments of the different provinces is a rather hard one, and I hope he will agree that, if it were understood that the demand for all new and original works of certain kinds is to be met out of capital expenditure, a much stronger case will have to be made out by the Department before sending up a proposal for financial sanction than is often the case at present. Possibly, the plans of many buildings will be more simple, less luxurious, less architectural, more in keeping with the general poverty which pervades the mass of the people in this country than what, unfortunately, they are at present. The Public Works Department, as represented by my Hon'ble friend, the last speaker, may well rejoice in the present system, but the country does not. It feels that much more money has been put into brick and mortar, into stone and timber, than should have been done; it feels that much more should have been spent on building up the human organism, on educating and developing the child, the school boy and the school girl, than has been put into the brick buildings. It is unquestionable that there is need for more money being spent on improving the physique, the intellect and the morals of the people, on efforts to lift them up and carry them onward in the march of civilisation than has been done; and we feel that the failure of the Government to do this is, in part, ascribable to the circumstance that much more has gone out of current revenues into the Public Works Department than should have been the case. For these reasons, I hope that the principle of the Resolution will be accepted, and if it is, I feel sure it will exercise a beneficial influence upon our financial activities in the future.

"From another point of view, the Resolution has been brought forward at an opportune time. The Government are at present investigating the question of how to introduce economies in the Public Works Department. While we thankfully recognise that many works of much utility have been built by the Public Works Department, there is a widespread feeling that the Department has been a rather expensive one; that it could have been and should have been more economically administered.

I take it that this is at the bottom of the appointment of the Committee which is at present investigating whether the services of private engineering firms should not be more frequently requisitioned, with a view mainly to effect economy in Public Works expenditure. I submit Sir, that if the principle of this recommendation is adopted, there will be a very healthy restraining influence exercised upon the demands of the Public Works Department. From this point of view also I hope the Resolution will commend itself to the Council.

"As to the particular direction in which the savings which will be effected by the adoption of the Resolution should be utilised, I hope that the suggestion made by the Hon'ble Mover of the Resolution will commend itself to all Members of this Council. There is no cause which has suffered more from want of funds than the question of primary education. There is no question which has received more lip support from the highest as well as the humblest in this country than primary education. We took it up earlier than almost any other civilised country. It was in 1844, that the then Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, Mr. Thomason, started a scheme of primary education which elicited the admiration of Parliament and of many other people besides; and that system, with additions and modifications, was laid down in the Despatch of 1854, and it has gone on ever since. It was thus introduced long before primary education was made compulsory in England, and long before Japan dreamed of making primary education universal and compulsory. And yet to-day, mainly for the want of funds, India stands in this matter far behind every one of these countries, in fact, behind every civilised country in the world. While Japan counts 97 per cent of its school-going population as literate, India counts 97 per cent of its school-going population as illiterate. Several years ago Lord Curzon rightly observed that the question of education was a question mainly of funds, and as the Hon'ble Mover of this Resolution has reminded us, Sir Harcourt Butler too felt that it was mainly a question of funds. The provision of primary education is regarded now by all civilised Governments as one of the primary duties of the State. That duty this Government has to discharge. I do not think that it can put it off very much longer; and I hope there is no inclination on the part of Government to put it off longer than is absolutely inevitable. I do not see any single obstacle to the carrying out of that duty other than the provision of the funds. Of course more funds will be needed to provide primary education for the whole population of the school-going age than can be saved under the head indicated by the Hon'ble Mover of this Resolution. I recognise it, and I have no doubt he too recognises it. But his Resolution recommends only one of the many ways in which Government can make up the amount that is required for the purpose. I hope the Hon'ble the Finance Member will look at this recommendation in that light and accept it for his consideration and for the consideration of the Government of India."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. S. WARDLAW MILNE :—"Sir, I have the greatest sympathy with the motives which have induced the Hon'ble Mover to bring forward this Resolution, and with his desire to extend the spread of primary education throughout India at a greater speed than is possible at the present day. I have also the greatest sympathy with his feeling that it is necessary, with the training which he has received, to bring forward some motion indicating to Government the means by which they are to find money for the object he has in view. But I can hardly conceive that my Hon'ble friend expects the Council to accept this Resolution in the form in which it appears. To my mind, the two parts of the Resolution are really, to begin with, quite separate matters, and I don't think that he can seriously expect us to accept a Resolution binding Government at this moment to devote certain possible proceeds, arrived at by a certain process, to the spread of primary education, as any such course would, in effect, lay it open to the Council to be accused in future of taking part in special forms of legislation which benefited one particular head of expenditure at the cost of another.

"Further, the question which arises out of paragraph (a) of this Resolution is one on which, I think, there is from time to time a great deal of misunderstanding; and while it is perfectly true that there is continually arising the desirability of productive works of a certain class being debited to capital, I think my Hon'ble friend must remember that this is a question which is very liable to give rise to entirely erroneous impressions in the minds of those dealing with it. The principle of debiting expenditure in such a manner as to place the cost upon future generations is one which is very attractive at first sight. It is constantly brought up; but in effect the placing of the burden of such expenditure upon future generations in the case of public works is more and more difficult of practical application. We have examples of this difficulty all over the country. Over and over again municipalities and other public bodies of all kinds bring forward suggestions for loans financing public works to be spread over long periods with the object of placing the repayment of the capital expenditure upon future generations and relieving those living to-day; but Governments again and again have had to put their foot down—and I think rightly so—because in practice it is found that the principle of putting the cost upon future generations, or largely upon future generations, is one which is very erroneous in practice and difficult to maintain. I do not mean that there are not occasions when it is desirable that it should be done, but I think it is a principle that can only be applied most carefully, and in exceptional circumstances. My particular point, however, at this moment is, not so much that I object to the measures which the Hon'ble Mover has suggested, as that I object to the form in which he has put them before the Council. I cannot think that he seriously expects us to accept his Resolution. He and his supporters seem to me really to aim at Government considering firstly, the question as to whether it is possible to place certain present works funds for which sums from revenue under the heading of capital expenditure and thus release a certain amount of money, and, secondly, as a separate matter altogether, whether further money can be found for primary education. As I have said before, I am quite in sympathy with the object that the Hon'ble Mover has in view, but I am afraid I am not in favour of any Resolution which would commit the Council to a procedure which has not been most carefully gone into, and which has not been brought before us in a form which shows that the whole matter has been considered from the two points of view, firstly, whether any money can be saved in the way suggested and, secondly, as a separate matter, whether further money can be devoted to primary education."

The Hon'ble Sir IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA :—"Sir, it appears to me that the whole object of the Hon'ble Mover is to see that larger grants are provided for the promotion of primary education. With that object I think every one must agree. I have been a strong advocate of the gradual application of the principle of free and compulsory primary education in India, and I have agitated the question off and on for the last 35 years, so that when I am rising to speak on the

subject. I will at once say that so far as that part of the Resolution which deals with the question of the growth and extension of primary education in India is concerned, I am in entire and complete agreement with the Hon'ble Mover. The points for consideration are, whether the source from which the Hon'ble Mover desires to obtain more funds for the extension of primary education can reasonably be accepted by the Council, and whether it is opportune to raise the question at the present moment.

"In the speech delivered by the Hon'ble Mover, most of the time was occupied in discussing whether public works should be financed out of revenue or out of capital. I take it that he quite naturally assumed that, so far as the direction to which he proposed to spend the money, there was complete agreement, and he therefore devoted his observations in an effort to show that it was right and proper to finance original public works out of capital, and the saving so effected should be utilised towards the promotion of primary education. I should like in this connection to invite your attention to the wording of the first part of the Resolution. It says 'the cost of the construction of all new and original public works should be met from out of the capital account and not from the general revenues.' That lays down a proposition which, I think in actual practice, would be found unworkable. The principle of what is a legitimate charge to revenue and what is a legitimate charge to capital is for various reasons a complicated one, and I would have preferred if the Hon'ble Mover had brought forward a Resolution dealing with that part of the subject alone. The broad principle which finds general acceptance is, that permanent works of public nature should be found out of capital funds, so that the liability may be spread over a sufficiently long period, and that the whole burden should not fall upon the present generation. That principle will, I think, be recognised as sound. We have now to consider the different classes of works which a State has to carry out. There are the productive works, works which yield a certain amount of revenue which goes towards the provision of interest, sinking fund charges, etc., for the capital spent upon them. Then there are protective works and permanent works of public utility of a non-productive character. If you carried out the principle of finding from capital all the funds needed for all these classes of works, the burden which it would be necessary to distribute would be very heavy. It has got to be remembered that when the burden is so spread over a long period, a much larger total amount has to be found out of revenue than would be the case if the liability was met out of revenue direct. Assuming you are floating a loan of a lakh of rupees for a period of 40 years, the actual amount which will have to be paid out of revenue during that period will come to Rs. 2,25,000 to Rs. 2,40,000 depending upon the rate of interest at which the loan is borrowed. So that, in distributing the amount of a lakh of rupees over a period of 40 years, the actual sum which will have to be paid will be considerably more than twice as much. This procedure has, however, perforce to be adopted because it would be totally unreasonable to finance all public works from current revenues, firstly because it would impose the whole burden on the present generation and, secondly, because the strain on current revenues would be unbearable. It has been for these reasons that a certain arbitrary limit is assumed to be imposed as to works costing a certain amount being defrayed out of revenue, and works costing larger amounts being defrayed out of capital. In the Bombay Municipality, the same question has been carefully discussed, and we have had to fix an arbitrary limit under which works costing Rs. 10,000 and under are defrayed out of revenue, and works costing more than Rs. 10,000 are ordinarily debited to capital. Some such procedure has got to be adopted by all public bodies. The question is a complicated one, and I think that it would have been better if the Hon'ble Mover had raised by itself the general question of the liability as between revenue and capital in regard to public works in future.

"Then we have also to remember that in our desire to relieve the present generation by distributing the liability over a number of years the question of our capacity to borrow capital has to be seriously considered. It is not always possible to borrow the full amount that you need, and by adopting a policy of this character you have to make sure whether you will be able to borrow all the capital necessary for all your requirements. It appears to me that the present time is very inopportune to have brought forward a direct recommendation of this character. I quite agree with my friend, the Hon'ble Pandit, that the question requires to be carefully considered and a solution found for the future. A Committee may well be suggested for the purpose of going exhaustively into the whole question raised in the first part of this Resolution, in order that some such basis may be laid down for the future when it will again be possible for Government to be able to borrow more freely, as before the war. It appears to me therefore that on the present occasion the Hon'ble Mover will be well advised to be content with the discussion which has taken place and not to press his Resolution to a division. With one point which the Hon'ble Member has made, I am in entire agreement. It was the point I made last year when we were considering the Budget. The practice of transferring revenue surpluses at the end of the year to productive capital works of the character of railways is wrong in principle, and I submitted that it was necessary, in order to regulate taxation in the country, that such surpluses should be set aside in the form of a separate fund to be lent to productive capital works and to be repaid when deficits arose. I am glad the Hon'ble Mover has pressed the point again to the attention of the Council.

"In the past a large number of millions of pounds have been devoted to productive capital works out of revenue surpluses, and they have been absorbed in such capital expenditure. This is a principle which I have strongly criticised, and I am glad that the Hon'ble Mover has drawn attention to it in his speech.

"It appears to me that the best course would be not to press this Resolution to a division in the form in which it stands, but to let the question of primary education stand on its merits. As a matter of fact, I may inform the Council that, when a suitable occasion arises after the war, it is my intention to bring forward legislation for the purpose of enabling municipalities to make primary education free and compulsory within their areas with authority to levy special taxation, if necessary, for the purpose; so that when I say that I cannot support the Resolution, it is not with any view of going against the extension of primary education, but for the purpose of dealing with the question on its own merits, and concentrating attention upon it alone. But the question of policy in regard to financing public works out of revenue and out of capital be raised by itself, calling for full and detailed consideration. If the Hon'ble Mover brings forward some such Resolution, I will be glad to

support him, but on the present occasion, having regard to the various difficulties and especially the difficulty by which we are faced at present of raising loans, I think it is inopportune to press the Resolution to a division; if it is so pressed I will vote against it."

The Hon'ble Mr. BRAJENDRA NATH BASU:—"Sir, I share with the last speaker, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, the feeling that a Resolution of this character should not be pressed on this occasion. I yield to none in my desire to further the cause of primary education in this country. We are trying to persuade the Government to initiate some step towards its solution, namely, to enable certain municipalities to levy a special tax, if necessary, for the purpose of encouraging and developing primary education in their jurisdiction, but to confuse the two issues, both of them of great moment, in one Resolution, I respectfully submit would be a mistake. The question of the allocation of funds for new and original public works is not altogether a very easy question of solution. It is admitted, no doubt theoretically, that all reproductive public works of a certain magnitude should be met out of capital and not of revenue but a question like that can only be properly discussed at the time when the Budget is before the Council. But apart from that we have to consider the borrowing capacity of the Government, and we have always to maintain a certain reserve in that borrowing capacity for purposes which we may not foresee, and this question raises very grave and complicated issues that have to be considered on their own merits. An off hand way of laying down the proposition that all new and original public works of a reproductive character should be met out of capital and not out of revenue, I submit, would not be desirable; in the second place to hang on a very important question, namely, the spread of primary education in this country to another proposition which may or may not be sound when critically examined, or even if sound which may not be feasible, would be a mistake. The question of primary education should be taken up on its own merits, funds must be provided for the purpose, and when discussing the question of primary education on its own merits, we must examine all the sources from which funds may be available, and if the existing sources fail, I go so far as to say that a special tax, having regard to the conditions of the country, may be introduced for the purpose, and therefore, in view of the gravity and importance of both questions, and to the undesirability of linking one to the other, I put it to my Hon'ble friend whether it would be desirable at this stage, when financial difficulties are staring us in the face, and when the largest and more important municipalities like those of Calcutta and Bombay are unable to raise loans for the purpose of meeting capital expenditure or even for the purpose of paying off loans which have become due, and having regard to the difficulty that Government itself is placed in raising loans both here and in the United Kingdom, I put it whether it would be desirable to press the Resolution to a division at the present time."

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM MEYER:—"Sir, I associate myself with the criticisms that have been made on the character of this Resolution. In the first place, as was observed by my Hon'ble friend, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, whom I am glad to see back after his arduous labours in connection with the industries of the country, this can be at best but a matter of academic interest at present. I am not going to divulge any secrets of the coming Budget, but I am sure all Hon'ble Members recognise that the present time is not one to which we can afford to play about with propositions of this kind. So this can be merely an abstract Resolution. Now I am old fashioned enough to believe that in matters of this sort you do not gain anything by passing abstract Resolutions. The future brings its own problems. A thing which may now seem quite right to do hereafter, may prove quite inexpedient two or three years hence. Therefore, Sir, I deprecate any abstract Resolutions in advance as to what we should do or should not do in future.

"In the second place, as has been so well pointed out by my friends the Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola and the Hon'ble Mr. Basu, the Resolution raises up two entirely different things, first, the difference between capital and ordinary expenditure, and secondly, additional expenditure on education. I am in full sympathy, as I have always been, with the desire that has been expressed in and out of this Council for developing sound education in this country and the Government of India have given very strong evidence in the years which preceded the war of their desire to do something in that respect. I think I may safely say that, when peace and prosperity return, education will be one of our first cares. Therefore, as regards increasing the expenditure on education, I can only say that it is desirable to do so; but we have got to consider the ways and means and the time; whether, for example, when the time comes, it would be desirable to go beyond existing resources by imposing higher taxations. All these are matters which must be discussed when the actual conditions arise.

"As to the borrowing portion of the Resolution, I regard this, as I have said, as an abstract proposition in present circumstances. We have had various essays, if I may so call them, on this subject, and I should like to add a further one of my own. In the first place, it is of course most legitimate to borrow for a productive work, which is calculated to yield not merely the expense of construction and the interest on the capital, but profit over and above; you are then doing good business.

"I do not however, associate myself with my friend Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola when he says that is the only way in which you should pay for productive works. These are matters of expediency. As has been recognised, we have had in times past difficulty in getting sufficient money by borrowing except on very high terms for our productive works programme, and then it becomes a question whether you might not accelerate the programme by some contribution from revenue. My Hon'ble friend, if at the head of a business producing large profits, might on certain occasions properly consider whether part of those profits should not be put into the further extension of the business rather than be distributed to the shareholders....."

The Hon'ble Sir IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA:—"I would do it if it were to pay afterwards."

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM MEYER:—"Apart from that, you may legitimately borrow for expenditure which will only recur at very rare intervals. It is a recognised principle that in such cases you may distribute the burden. We have accepted that in the matter of Delhi expenditure. We put that under 'capital'. It was a very special matter not likely to recur. But I cannot accept the arguments that have been brought forward in respect of treating ordinary public works in this way. A Municipality, for instance, may say that it has got to build a Town Hall, and that Town Hall will last for at least fifty years. Therefore, it is not fair that it should pay for it all at once from its revenue, whereas by borrowing it can distribute the expenditure, so that in each of the fifty years something shall be paid. But the Government cannot do that in the way of its works. You build a

Collector's office here and a Judge's Court there, and a bridge somewhere else, and a road in another place again. All these individual works will, we hope, last for very many years, but we shall have the same sort of works coming in every year in other parts of the country. You cannot, then, look at each individual work as a special thing by itself: you must take expenditure of that sort as really recurring. There is the same analogy in the matter of (say) building battleships. A battleship is a very expensive thing, it costs several million and it may last, say, for fifteen years. It might be said, therefore that the expenditure should be distributed over these fifteen years, but the obvious answer is, that every year you will have to build more battleships. Charges of this sort are in short recurring charges, and it is improper to borrow for recurring charges: you merely pile on a load of debt.

"I was surprised too to hear from the Honourable Mover of the Resolution that people would become more careful in expenditure were met from borrowed capital. All human experience goes the other way. If you have to spend at once all the money required for a particular thing, whether it is private expenditure or public, you will be a great deal more careful than if the burden only comes home to you in the shape of interest on a debt. . . ."

The Hon'ble Pandit MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA:—"How would this affect the building of Delhi?"

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM MEYER:—"The building of Delhi is quite a special thing, and there are various factors which ensure full caution in regard to our expenditure there. But the building of a Collector's office, the building of a bridge and so on, are things that go on wholesale from year to year, and you will not have the same zero. You will get your load of debt constantly growing, and at the same time you will not reduce current expenditure because you want to hand over the money for education. Moreover, as you increased the debt, you would increase the rate of interest, and consequently you would have to pay more for railways, for your irrigation works, for your roads and for your buildings and everything else. Well, that seems to me a very undesirable method of finance, and I cannot accept it. To bring my essay to an end, I say that the proposal of the Hon'ble Mover cannot be discussed at present to practical advantage, and that, in so far as it is a general proposition, it is inexpedient, and I go so far as to say financially immoral. I cannot therefore accept the Resolution."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. SARMA:—"Sir, there seems to be an impression that I have mixed up two Resolutions of an independent character, namely, one dealing with having to provide money for the expansion of primary education, and the other dealing with the method of constructing original public works. I have already said in the beginning that I have given notice of two Resolutions, one dealing with the expansion of primary education and the method of financing it, and the other, this particular one, dealing with the question of public works and also making provision, if any there should be, for the utilisation of those savings towards primary education. But this happened to be brought up first, and that is the reason why I did not dwell at great length upon the second part of the Resolution, where I hoped to show that it would be absolutely impossible to finance primary education on any lines except by making it a charge upon Imperial revenues or saving money from Imperial revenues. I am glad that almost every Hon'ble Member who spoke, spoke in eloquent terms about the needs and merits of primary education, and I hope to be able to utilise that feeling on a future occasion when that question comes up for discussion. But, Sir, I am willing to take the first part of the Resolution on its merits and deal with it by itself apart from the second part of the Resolution. I did not throw out the second part of the Resolution as a bait in order that Hon'ble Members might be induced to vote for the first part of the Resolution because the saving that I hope will be effected thereby could be utilised for very worthy items of expenditure. The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer and others said that this was a matter of academic importance, and therefore need not be seriously taken inasmuch as it is not likely to affect the current revenue. I had already said that I did not expect this Resolution to be brought into force during the current financial year, or during the time of the war, but as we have to foresee what is to be done at the end of the war, the time is not too soon when we have to take up the question as to what are the means of financing primary education, and what are the means of effecting a saving in current expenditure. That was the reason why I gave notice of this Resolution, although I knew there would be difficulty in borrowing money for current expenditure from the public, and because I never suggested borrowing during the current year or during the period of the war. Therefore, I believe, these criticisms have not much point in them.

"Then the Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola felt that it would be difficult to bring within one category all classes of public works as being public works met only out of capital and not out of revenue, and therefore he found it difficult to give his support to the Resolution. Sir, I was aware of the difficulty when I drafted the Resolution, and I knew it would be difficult to draft the Resolution in any other way. Hon'ble Members will remember that with regard to communications, with regard to works affecting improvements in particular localities, the burden has been cast by the Legislature upon local and district boards. Whether those local and district boards stand in a position to meet them is a different matter. But to prepare new roads, construct new bridges, all these have been made a matter for which the district boards will have to find funds, and therefore, strictly speaking, from the Provincial point of view and the Imperial point of view these will go out of the category. The only class of public works which would come under it are those of the description mentioned, namely, official buildings, buildings for officers, possibly buildings for education, buildings for policemen and so on. The question was as to whether, in our present state of finance when it would be impossible to improve the revenue by taxation on any large scale, we were to forego the luxury of indulging in some additional expenditure more than what was current years ago on public works, or whether we should go on at that particular rate and starve more useful items of expenditure. That was the reason why I drew the attention of Hon'ble Members to the fact that this Government was satisfied with an expenditure of two crores and three crores until not a very long time back and it was only adventitious circumstances which enable them to increase at all their expenditure under original works, and that no great harm would be done if that expenditure should be cut down to its normal level so that original works may be met out of capital. . . ."

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM MEYER:—"May I correct the Hon'ble Member on one little point? There is large Government expenditure on roads in various parts of India."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. SARMA:—"That is by way of subvention as I have understood."

The Hon'ble SIR WILLIAM MEYER:—"No, direct also."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur H. N. SARMA:—"Then I showed that there was a difference as much as three crores during a few years, and therefore I said that these original works may very well stand back if money is not to be forthcoming from capital until the schemes of a more useful character can be met.

"Then, Sir, are we to understand that the expenditure on primary education is not of a productive character? I beg to join issue with those who think that it is not of a productive character. It has been demonstrated clearly that the productive capacity of the country could be multiplied tenfold if the people are given primary education. It necessarily follows that if more money can be raised by way of income in the country, more revenue would be forthcoming, and I beg to appeal to Members as to whether in the part if the 60 or 70 crores of rupees which have been utilised towards these official buildings had been utilised for the education of the public, we should not have been in a position now to meet better the current demands under various heads. I therefore think, Sir, that it is a productive item, and therefore all means should be found for the purpose of meeting it.

"Then the Hon'ble Sir William Meyer went so far as to say that the proposal is immoral. Well, the immorality seems to consist in asking for the foregoing of a particular luxury for the sake of a necessity. I do not ask that this money should be saved for the purpose of relieving the taxpayer, but I do ask that the taxpayer should continue to bear the same burden with the object of the money being utilised for another item. Therefore, I have not suggested that the present generation pay less in order that they may be more comfortably off and may pay more for their clothing or other luxuries. I send the present generation will bear it, only the money is to be utilised in another way. Wherein the immorality consists I do not know. I do not ask for the relief of the present financial burdens on that ground.

"Then it was suggested in regard to ordinary public works, the question of buildings and so on, they have to be met out of current revenues because if one office is built this year, another office will be built next year and so on. I see the force of it. If money be forthcoming, certainly it ought to be done. But in this connection, Sir, I would respectfully ask as to whether, in the United Kingdom itself, money spent on post offices and so on during recent years has not been met from capital expenditure and in regard to the scale of expenditure under public works and the expenditure under Civil Estimates, it is two or three million pounds under Public Works and £16 million under Education. Of course comparisons are misleading having regard to the areas and the needs, but still the discrepancy is observable. The point was as to whether we should not postpone expenditure on public works for more useful heads if we cannot find the money from capital. It was said that it is difficult to get money from borrowing. If not, are we to be told that India would lose very very much if a new public office cannot be built and provision cannot be made for some public office, and if this should be asked to wait a little until money is forthcoming for productive and protective works from capital? I hope that it is not so. I think, Sir, the principle for which I have contended is a perfectly legitimate principle for acceptance in every-day life and for the future needs of this particular country having regard to the circumstances. But in obedience to the appeal that a more opportune time might be taken for the discussion of the larger question, I do not propose to press this to a division. I beg to withdraw the Resolution."

The Resolution was by permission withdrawn.

RESOLUTION *RE* ADDITION OF RULE 2-A TO RULES OF LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS

The Hon'ble Pandit MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA:—"I beg to ask you, Sir, to allow this Resolution to stand over till to-morrow. I received notice of it when I was on tour. It was no fault of the Department; I got it on tour and I have not had time to deal with it. If you will, kindly let it stand over."

"That this Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that in the Rules for the Conduct of the Legislative Business of the Council of the Governor General, before rule 3, the following rule may be inserted:—

2-A.—The Council shall ordinarily meet at least once in every quarter and once every week from December to March."

The Resolution was postponed to the next meeting of the Council.

RESOLUTION *RE* IMMEDIATE ADOPTION OF CERTAIN REFORMS BY THE EXCISE ADMINISTRATIONS.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. SARMA:—"Sir, I beg to move the following Resolution:—

"That the Council recommends to the Governor General in Council the immediate adoption of the following reforms by the excise administrations immediately under its control and those of the Local Governments:—

(*a*) That rules should be drawn up governing the constitution, powers and procedure of Advisory Committees with a view to the more frequent, systematic and uniform consultation of local opinion in each area.

(*b*) That a fuller representation on those bodies should be given to the inhabitants of the locality, either by direct election or through the medium of the municipality or other local authority; and that in every case the non-official members shall be in a majority.

(*c*) That the Committees should be consulted with regard to all questions relating to the local administration of excise, and that no additional shops should be opened without their express sanction.

(*d*) That the system of Advisory Committees should be extended to all towns, villages and rural areas, except where the conditions are manifestly unsuitable, in which case less formal methods of consultation may be adopted; and

(*e*) That in the large cities of India the Advisory Committees should be converted into licensing boards (as has already been done in Calcutta) and endowed with full and final powers of determining the number and location of all licensed premises within their respective areas."

"Sir, this is a Resolution which I feel confident will be acceptable to the vast majority of the councillors, if not to all the councillors, assembled here. It does not ask for any curtailment of the current revenues of the country; it does not ask for any drastic changes; it is highly elastic in its expression; it merely asks for improvement in the excise administration. This was practically the suggestion of the Temperance Committee which has been helping Indians largely in the past and also in the present in the war of improving the excise administration of the country. Sir Herbert Roberts has, I believe, urged the adoption by the Government of India of the measures covered practically by this Resolution. The last All-India Temperance Conference unanimously passed a resolution recommending to Government the adoption of the measures embodied in this Resolution. If I venture to bring before this assembly the desirability of considering and giving effect to the reforms adumbrated therein, it is because I feel that the time is opportune. The war, cruel and devastating as it has been, has had its own good effects. In one way it has demonstrated, beyond all cavil and doubt, that the policy of European as well as Indian Governments would have to be largely modified, and that their attention should be drawn even more largely than in the past to the desirability of completely eradicating the drink evil wherever it exists, because that evil would lead to social inefficiency, to economic inefficiency, and to the gradual deterioration of man.

"Sir, I cannot be altogether wrong in stating that the ideals towards which men are progressing at present are ideals of total abstinence. The fundamental doctrine on which, I believe, the Government of India policy has to a large extent been moulded in the past is that drink in moderation does not affect the capacity of the individual or the efficiency of the social economy. That is a doctrine which is attendant with considerable danger in its practical adoption and is, consequently, a doctrine which ought not to be given effect to in practice. This Resolution does not ask for any such total prohibition or complete abstinence. It simply asks for steps being taken immediately towards effecting reforms whereby that desirable end may be achieved sooner than might otherwise be possible. It asks the Council in other words to see that the principle of local option is given effect to to a larger extent than has been found possible, feasible or practicable in the past.

"Sir, the principles underlying this Resolution, or rather the objects which the Government of India and the public have in view, are absolutely identical, viz., to check the evil completely. This question was discussed not very far back, and I venture to quote a few observations of the Secretary of State as supporting a portion of my proposition before the Council. I ask in the Resolution for these advisory committees to be constituted everywhere, their powers and constitution being defined; their powers enlarged, their constitution modified and for them to be made almost wholly non-official, and that in the larger cities that the advisory bodies may be converted into licensing boards, having practical control of all licensing functions. When reforms similar to these were circulated for the opinions of the various Local Governments, some were almost wholly in sympathy with the many reforms mentioned here, while others were partially so, and the principal objection which seems to have been taken by the Local Governments and upon which the Government of India acted was that there was a likelihood of non official bodies, if given larger control, being oppressive in their administration, and that there might be political danger that the drinking classes, which are in a vast majority in certain parts of India, would resent any such interference, and that, consequently, the reforms could not be accepted.

"Sir, with one part of the reasoning I propose to deal immediately. There seems to be an impression that in various provinces the drinking classes are in a vast majority, that the persons who totally abstain from liquor are in a hopeless minority, and that the classes which would gain predominance in the councils or which had gained predominance in the councils are likely to abuse their powers and to oppressively use them, if given power. The Government of India themselves recognise that this is a comparatively sober country, and I am not going to dispute that proposition. We take a pride in it. The vast majority of my countrymen are teetotallers, and our religious doctrines, both Hindu and Mahomedan, with very isolated exceptions, have succeeded in getting those influenced by those religions to adopt total abstinence in practice. But there seems to be a misapprehension in official circles that a vast majority of the people are addicted to drink. I beg leave to quarrel with that proposition and to say that it is absolutely unfounded in fact. If it is stated that particular classes will not be contented if they occasionally take a drop, there is some truth or much truth in what the Government state. But taking the vast mass of the population, if they were to contend that the majority in any particular provinces are addicted to liquor, I think that is not a correct statement of fact. Even in England, where there is a large class that does not drink, the consumption per head is about 27 gallons for beer, about a gallon for spirits and so on. But what is it in India? Even in Madras, where much country liquor is drunk, it is about 1,491,470 gallons for a population of 41 million, I think, whereas for every 900 who drink in the United Kingdom, there is only one man who drinks country liquor in Madras, whom, I think, the consumption is large. In Bihar and Orissa, where the Local Government report that a vast majority have no objection to drink what do we find? During the period covered by the last Administration Report only about 900,000 gallons of country spirits had been consumed by a population of 30 millions. The report also shows that it is a very small and limited class that is consuming liquor. Therefore, Sir, a comparison of the statistics of any province will bear out my statement that nine-tenths, or even a larger proportion of the population, are total abstainers. There is some truth in the statement that certain classes, including the aborigines, indulge in drink even to excess. In former times, in Hindu and Moghul times and even in British times, where there was no restriction there was drunkenness, and that has been checked by the Government's rules and regulations. I am quite prepared to say that we are thankful for it. But it may be asked, if drunkenness is so small, why should there be these elaborate restrictions? Why should this proposition be pressed with such vehemence, and why should the time of the Council be taken up with this matter? It is because it is a fact and there is an evil element, even in official quarters, that this habit of drink is alarmingly on the increase, both among the educated and among the uneducated classes. The increase is partly traceable to the regulations framed with the intention of checking illicit consumption, and we shall have to see our way to prevent that habit from growing. Well then, if that proposition, on which the whole theory is based, namely, that a vast proportion of the masses do drink, and that therefore they cannot submit to the class tyranny of the minority, can be demolished, there is no foundation for the fear that there would be any real difficulty in administration on the lines which I have suggested, and which to a certain extent have already been adopted by

the Government of India. The vast majority are the non-drinking classes and not the drinking classes. In this connection, I may say that I had the curiosity to go over the Madras figures, and I found that certain classes who never touch a drop had been included among the drinking classes, e.g., the Vysyas; so I do not think it would be right for us to accept these official figures as correct and to proceed on that basis in our administrative policy.

"Then again, if you say the vast majority do drink, let it be so. It cannot be contended that this majority is unrepresented in the governing classes. Are we to believe that none of them are educated, that none of them have a place in the Local Board or Municipal Board? There can be no question of suppression, because they, in the very nature of things, have some voice, if not a preponderating voice, in the Municipal Councils and Local Boards. What I beg to state, therefore, Sir, is that this danger does not really exist, that it has been unduly exaggerated and ought not to influence the Government in providing a scheme of advisory boards for India.

"Then we ask for a non-official majority. If these Committees are merely to advise, if their decisions are not to be absolute and final, where is the harm? I can understand the reluctance of the Madras Government, because it has been drawing a vast revenue from excise, and it is naturally jealous. I do not attribute any unworthy motives to it. The Madras Government prides itself upon its excise administration. I belong to Madras, and I also take pride in it. But there is the short human nature, that if we take pride in any institution we are apt to forget its defects; and in the present case, the Madras Government naturally dislike any change, even though it will still have power of veto. We therefore ask for a non-official majority, and I believe the Secretary of State does not see any difficulty in the way of a non official majority being granted to these Councils. The Secretary of State says:—'I can see no reason why, while their powers are of a consultative nature, these bodies need necessarily have an official majority, a point which is not objected in Bengal and elsewhere though it is not conceded in Madras.' I hope, therefore, that the Council will see its way to ask for a non official majority wherever at present it does not exist.

"Then, the other reform I have asked for is this. Advisory committees may be consulted with regard not only to the location and number of shops and they should not only be consulted at the end of a year or at the end of three years, as seems to obtain to some parts, but these Committees should be put on a regular footing so that they may tender their advice on all questions affecting excise administration whenever they feel called upon to tender such advice. With regard to all this, the Secretary of State says:—'I hope that it may be found possible not to limit the functions of the Advisory Committees merely to questions of the number or location of shops. They may well serve as a channel through which local opinion may be consulted as to matters of excise for instance, methods of trading, hours of sale (on which they have been consulted in Bombay) or generally on an abuses and irregularities.' And that is all I ask for in my Resolution. I ask that they should be definitely constituted on a regular basis, great elasticity being observed. As a matter of fact, there seems to be no difference of opinion with regard to manipulations doing the work where they do exist. There is some difference of opinion as regard to rural areas, but some Governments—the Punjab Government, for instance—seem to have latterly adopted rural boards as advisory bodies for this purpose. Therefore, Sir, there seems to be some change of attitude even in quarters which were at the time of the original report somewhat conservative. Bengal has taken the lead in this matter, and we are extremely thankful to Lord Carmichael for the very liberal policy he has been following in this respect, and for his action in constituting licensing boards in Calcutta. We hope that other Local Governments will see their way to adopting the same policy. This is what the Assam Government says:—'If the District Officer is unable to accept the recommendations of the municipal board, he refers to the Government and Government is the final arbiter.' Rural boards may and should be consulted as regards all excise administration and all excise shops. There seems to be no reason why this recommendation of the Assam Government should not find a place in all administrations, and why Government should not be the final arbiter when there is a difference of opinion on these excise questions. In this connection, Sir, may I allude to one point which seems to have been made here, that there is a danger of these advisory boards recommending an increase of shops or the location of a shop in an undesirable quarter, as has been found to be the case in Ireland and elsewhere by bitter experience in the past, and that consequently the results may be otherwise than are hoped for. Now, except in large cities, as pointed out in the last paragraph of my Resolution, we do not contend that their decision should be absolute; what we say is if they do suggest such an undesirable thing, there is the Collector, there is the Excise Officer to advise the Government. There is no danger; the danger will only come in when the action of the excise authorities is uncontrolled. What we ask for in the Resolution is the adoption of advisory boards everywhere in all areas, with elastic powers suited to the conditions of these localities, and there is no danger of undesirable shops being located anywhere. I would quote in this connection the opinion of the Bengal Government, as a reason for there really being a need in this direction. 'The policy in the past has not been without effect in increasing consumption, both in and outside this particular area.'—the Government were speaking of the Calcutta Municipal area which has a large industrial population. Therefore, without attributing any motives to anybody or decrying any attempt at reform, we need not go so far as to say that the excise administration has been perfect, or that it would not be better if these advisory bodies are given definite functions and definite powers with reference to shops.

"Then, we ask that a fuller representation on these bodies should be given to the inhabitants of the locality either by direct election or through the medium of the municipality or other local authority. Therefore, what we want is that the opinions of the inhabitants of the locality should be collected in these boards. That is a perfect answer to the objection that in particular localities the drinking classes may be in excess of others, and that consequently their opinions would not be reflected. If in any particular area the excise officers of the Government should consider that the municipality or other local authority does not reflect the views of the classes which do matter in this respect, then I submit that some other form of representation may be devised for those special areas, and that is provided for in clause (b). May I also say that if our ultimate object be to eradicate the evil, and we do recognise in clause (b) the difficulties of a foreign Government, can it be said that there would be any grave danger if the classes which think for the country especially where their ideals are the ideals of Government, are given control, and can such control be considered oppressive? In the same way you might say in case does an illegal act and is restrained there may be danger. If we are to look upon this as an evil which has to be completely checked and rooted out, then I fail to see where the question of oppression

comes in. There is the question of expediency, and I recognise that we shall have to proceed cautiously and slowly lest there may not be any discontent of the people and may feeling that they are ignored. But I do not think there is any question of oppression here, and I hope therefore that in future this bogey of the oppression of the uneducated classes by the educated classes would not at any rate find currency in excise matters.

"Then, and I lay special stress upon this, no additional shops should be opened without the Committee's express sanction. I think they are the best judges as to this, and if they are of opinion that the locality would be demoralised by the addition of any particular shop, I think their word must prevail. May I submit, Sir, that I have had for some time some experience as a member of these advisory bodies, and unless these advisory bodies are changed, there may not be much good resulting from them. We know the good intentions of the Government and that the Excise Manual lays down rules as to the location of drinking shops about which I am particularly keen. They lay down that you ought not to have them in places leading to the towns and such; every one knows these restrictions, but it was actually shown that in a large number of municipalities every one of these restrictions has been violated, and the Madras Government have had to confess that the rule is unworkable in practice. I think a similar meaning can be read into the latest pronouncement of the Government of India also, and if that is so, it would lead to dangerous consequences. If there is one that reservation and if the rule is going to be respected only wherever possible, I think a coach and four would be driven through that rule. The policy of restriction in the number has been tried. A comparison of the figures of Madras and Bombay shows that the consumption is very much more in Bombay, and that we ought not to lay our hopes in reduction merely. A good deal depends upon the location of a shop. I remember a time when there was drunkenness on occasions, but it was spasmodic because there was not then these regular opportunities. Now the excise administration has given an opportunity for every man to drink within specified hours, and consequently it has become an instrument for the development of a taste for liquor; the taste has been cultivated, the art of advertisement has been employed wonderfully well with the organisation at the back of the Government, and the result is that classes which did drink in excess now drink in moderation regularly, and other classes which did not drink at all have been brought within the fold.

"Then I come to clause (4). The objection to the multiplication of boards in rural areas has been that you cannot find men with the necessary leisure and necessary enthusiasm to govern these boards, and in some localities the institution has been practically dead, the objection has no real force even in rural areas; if no enthusiasm has been evoked, it is due to a feeling of helplessness. But I think in large cities like Allahabad, Bombay, Madras and other places, there ought not to be any difficulty in getting the right men, even if there be any such difficulty elsewhere. No difficulty was experienced in Calcutta in finding the necessary men of intelligence, enthusiasm, soberness and sobriety of judgment to run these licensing boards. The last report for Bengal shows how the temperance reformers went round with the Excise Commissioner and were instrumental in putting down a large number of toddy shops in the year 1915-16. I submit that the experiment that was tried in Calcutta has been a success, and should be immediately adopted in all large cities without any delay. All classes are represented there, and with such a large educated population to give their services, a municipality to pay them their services and with such a population above the average, in every respect there should be no difficulty whatever in finding suitable men to run these licensing boards. I hope, therefore, that immediate effect will be given to the last part of my Resolution and licensing boards of the kind adopted in Calcutta and, if possible, on a more representative basis, will be a redeeming feature of excise administration in all the Presidencies.

"With these remarks I recommend this Resolution to the acceptance of the Council."

The Council adjourned for Lunch till 2-30 p.m.

The Hon'ble Mr. E. S. C. WALLS:—"Sir, with your permission I should like to make a few remarks on this Resolution, based on the experience of the administration of Advisory Committees in the Province of Behar and Orissa.

"In the first place I would say that I am in full sympathy with the principle of consulting public opinion in regard to excise matters, both through Advisory Committees, wherever they can be suitably constituted; and by other available methods. But for the reasons which I shall give I am unable to agree with this motion. Before I refer to the different points contained in the Resolution, I must reply to the remarks which the Hon'ble Member has specially made in regard to that Province.

"The Hon'ble Mover has asserted that the vast majority of the people of this country are strict teetotallers and that this majority amounts to nine-tenths of the population, and he has further specifically asserted that the statement of the Government of Bihar and Orissa that the great majority of the population of that province are addicted in some form or other, is incorrect. In support of this statement he refers to the total consumption of country spirit as shown in the last annual Administration Report, which, he says, would be quite inadequate to supply the majority of the population. I can, however, assure the Hon'ble Member that the statement that the majority of the population of that province is naturally addicted to drink in some form or other, is correct. This is chiefly owing to the large number of aboriginal tribes. The figures of the amount of consumption of country spirit to which he refers is no disproof of the statement, as the aboriginal tribes are mainly drinkers of pachwai (beer, and it is the policy of Government that no available inducement should be given them to change from this more harmless form of drink to the more harmful form of country spirit. It is not therefore possible to enforce absolute prohibition of drinking without engendering far greater evils than those which it is sought to remove.

"Considerable reductions have been effected in the number of licenses for sale of intoxicants, and further substantial reductions are not possible without encouraging resort to illicit practices, and the use of other and more noxious stimulants. Advisory Committees have been constituted for almost all towns for urban areas. The extension of the system of Advisory Committees to rural areas is still in the experimental stage, but a commencement has been made in the Chota Nagpur Division. It is as yet too early to express an opinion on the success of the experiment, which is being carefully watched.

"The Advisory Committees meet twice a year, once in December to advise regarding the settlement of liquor shops, and again in June or July to discuss general questions of excise administration, when they are invited to advise on questions of general policy on which the Collector thinks that the

advice of the Committee would be useful, and to report any abuses or irregularities that may have come to their notice. The Collector and the Excise Deputy Collector are thus enabled to investigate during their cold weather tours abuses and irregularities alleged to exist, and also to test by local inquiries and by experiment, if necessary, suggestions that may be offered for improving the excise administration.

"Under present conditions, nothing would be gained by holding more frequent meetings of these Committees.

"The rules for the constitution of the Committees in Bihar and Orissa practically preclude official majorities; and in December 1915 out of 52 Committees which sat for urban areas, not one had such a majority. There was a non-official majority in all but 11, in which the number of officials was equal to that of the non-official members.

"There is no objection to there being a non-official majority on these Councils so long as they continue to be purely advisory as at present, and not to exercise executive functions.

"Within municipalities, Municipal commissioners are on the Committees, and direct election is not necessary. In rural areas, also, Members of the Local Boards would be on the Committees.

"The proposal that a further representation on these bodies should be given to the inhabitants of the locality by direct election is not at present practicable, since there is no agency available by which such election could be made.

"As I have already said the Committees are, consulted with regard to all questions relating to the local administration of excise on which the Collector considers that the advice of the Committee would be useful. Beyond this it is not practicable to go. There are questions which affect the local administration of excise which also affect the general administration throughout the Province, on which the policy of Government is fixed, in regard to which no useful purpose would be served by consulting the local opinion of a particular locality.

"The proposal that no additional shops shall be open without the express sanction of the Committee which would introduce a system of a local option, cannot be admitted. I do not propose to discuss the arguments for or against local option. But to give such power to the Advisory Committee would alter the whole function of these Committees which are advisory and not executive bodies, and would virtually supersede the authority of the Collector. The Collector will always take their advice on such a point, and will give full weight to it, but the executive responsibility must rest with the executive authorities; and the opening of new shops does not even rest with the Collector, but requires the sanction of the Commissioner of Excise, and the Commissioner of the Division is also given the opportunity of expressing his views before orders are passed, and in the case of difference of opinion between him and the Excise Commissioner, the matter is referred to the Board of Revenue. No new shop is therefore opened without full consideration.

"Under the existing rules the Collector has to submit copies of his proceedings to the Divisional Commissioner and the Commissioner of Excise and to explain his reasons in any case in which he rejects the recommendation of the Advisory Committee, and this should sufficiently safeguard the cause of temperance. There have, in point of fact, been considerable reductions in the number of liquor shops in almost every district and there appears to be no necessity for enlarging the power of the Committees, whose proper functions are of an advisory and not an administrative character.

"The Resolution recommends that the system of Advisory Committees should be extended to all towns, villages and the rural areas, except where the conditions are manifestly unsuitable, in which case less formal methods of consultation may be adopted. I presume that the Hon'ble Mover intends to apply the system of Advisory Committees only to such towns and villages where there are liquor shops, but as the Resolution is worded, it may create the impression that liquor shops are much more general and widely distributed than they are, and that shops exist in all towns and villages. That is by no means the case. In the Provinces of Bihar and Orissa there is at present on the average only one liquor shop to every 72 square miles and to every 29,000 of the population or if six districts, in which on account of forest areas, or various other causes, the areas supplied by each shop exceed 100 square miles, be excluded, the average area per spirit shop for the remaining districts is 38 square miles and a population of 15,500. So that there are by no means spirit shops in every village or even in every important village, but there is only a single shop to supply considerable local areas.

"The proposal that Advisory Committees should be extended to all towns, villages and rural areas is not at present practicable. In many villages and rural areas no such Committees could be formed, as there are no suitable persons available, and even if this were possible, the time required to consult this large number of Committees in itself renders the proposal an impracticable one.

"With reference to the proposal that in the large cities of India the Advisory Committees should be converted into licensing boards (as has already been done in Calcutta) and that they should be endowed with full and final powers of determining the number and location of all licensed premises within their respective areas, I would observe that the scheme in Calcutta is still in the experimental stage, and the conditions of Calcutta differ from those of many other large towns, and that as regards Bihar and Orissa there is no town in which the conditions are suitable, and the time is not yet come for the introduction of such powers. Although I entirely sympathise with the desire that effect should be given to public opinion in excise matters as far as possible, I must for the reasons I have given oppose the motion."

THE HON'BLE SIR VENEAT LOVETT.—"Sir, I am entirely in sympathy with the Honourable Member as regards the importance of impressing on all local administrations the desirability of consulting local opinion, especially in regard to such matters as excise. The United Provinces Government have always observed this principle. They began by trying Advisory Committees in Municipalities with a certain population. They have now extended the principle to all Municipalities, and in each Municipality there exists an Advisory Committee consisting of the Chairman of the Municipal Board, or if the Chairman of the Municipal Board be an official, then the Senior Vice-Chairman. The Senior Vice-Chairman is supported on the Committee by three members elected by the Municipal Board. The Committee is further supplemented by two members appointed by the Collector. I do not know whether these two members are officials or non-officials. I have not had time to ask my Government. But there can be no doubt, at any rate, that non officials are in a majority on each of these Advisory Committees. The Advisory Committee must meet once a year, and they can meet as often as the Collector chooses to convene them, or if the members ask the Collector to convene them, he will always be glad to do so. Their advice is sought not only in

regard to the allocation of the shops, but in regard to all excise matters relating to the particular locality to which they belong. The Honourable Member wishes to go further than this. He desires to appoint local option committees in all urban and rural areas. He also desires to appoint licensing committees in all big cities on the model of those which apparently exist in Calcutta. As regards the first proposal, I do not think that education has sufficiently advanced in the United Provinces to justify the appointment of Committees of this kind in every urban and rural area. I think that any Excise officer would prefer, in visiting a village, to have independent discretion as to the method which he would choose in consulting the inhabitants. He would like to go to this quarter to talk to some people here and to another quarter to talk to some people there, but he would not like to be tied down to the advice given him by a particular committee which might or might not represent every class of the inhabitants. I think we should allow our Excise officers discretion in these matters. And as regards the larger towns, I doubt if education has so far advanced in my own province as to make any system of local option desirable. Some Honourable Members may remember that this subject was once discussed by the Late Mr. Gokhale in this Council. I had the advantage of reading his speech on the subject last night, and I noticed that he said that the question whether or not local option would work well and in a desirable manner was really a question which could only be decided when one considered the standard of general education obtaining in the localities concerned. I regret to say that the general standard of education obtaining in the localities to which I am now referring is not, in my opinion, sufficiently high to make it probable that local option would work satisfactorily if applied to the United Provinces.

"The Honourable Member's other proposal was that because in Calcutta certain Committees have been appointed and are working well, which have the power of licensing shops, the same kind of committees should be appointed in other large cities. Well, I have seen a great deal of the large inland cities of Upper India. It has been my good fortune to live for years close to one or other of them, and I have also seen a little of Calcutta. I can only say that the differences between those cities and Calcutta are enormous. Each of these cities has a famous history of its own, each has a special charm, and we may hope that in course of time each will have her factories, her manufactures, and her University. But I do not think that there is any near prospect of one of those places at all approaching Calcutta as a great modernised city, and I would strongly deprecate any attempt to apply analogies drawn from Calcutta to any one of these places without the most careful and the most deliberate consideration. I oppose the motion of the Honourable Mover."

The Hon'ble Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru :—"Sir, I did not intend to take part in the debate, but there have been certain observations made by the Hon'ble Sir Verney Lovett which compel me to rise on this occasion. I have great regard for Sir Verney Lovett's experience of my Province. His whole official career has been spent in my Province, and I know he has an intimate knowledge of the conditions of life of that Province, but still there are certain statements of his which I, as a resident of the Province, am not prepared to endorse. Now, for instance, he says that in his opinion education has not sufficiently advanced in my Province, at any rate not so sufficiently advanced in my Province as to justify the extension of the system which has been advocated by my Hon'ble colleague the Hon'ble Mr. Surma. Now, whatever may be said with regard to the rural areas in the United Provinces, it is impossible to forget that we have in our Province advanced cities like Lucknow, Benares, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Aligarh, Meerut, and Bareilly, and I hardly think that it can be unanimously contended that you could not find a dozen or half a dozen educated men in these cities, who could be sufficiently depended upon to discharge the duties entrusted to them in this connection. Even with regard to the rural areas, I am not prepared to accept that in all parts of the Province it would be found equally impossible to organise committees of this character and to give them the larger powers for which Mr. Surma has contended to-day before this Council. But the fact of the matter seems to be that there is a belief that people of the educated classes cannot represent the classes who are addicted to drinking. In fact that is what I find solemnly stated in one of the documents submitted to the Local Government by one of the Excise officers of our Province. Sir, it is the old, old story of the educated classes being representatives of nobody but of themselves. Well, if you want some representative organisation in this case whom would you expect to represent the real state of the feeling of the country? Would you expect the uneducated labourers to come forward and take a step in the matter of social reform, or would you expect their educated countrymen to come forward and take steps in their behalf? I must enter a respectful but strong protest against this notion.

"Now Sir, leaving aside these matters of detail, I would refer to a certain portion of the speech of our friend the Hon'ble Mr. Surma. He said in the course of his speech that it was not a fact that by habit, by traditions, or by instinct the people of this country were addicted to drink. I entirely endorse that remark, but unfortunately we find ourselves in this difficulty, that while we, the residents of this country, hold that opinion, others who do not come into direct contact with us, who have no intimate knowledge of our domestic lives and who have not the same intimate knowledge of our social conditions hold a different opinion. Now, for instance, we find Government of my own Province making a statement to this effect in their letter addressed to the Government of India :—

'That the use of stimulants does and will increase seems inevitable in the present circumstances of India. The pace of advance, mental and economic, is now infinitely faster than India has been accustomed to, its field of interest is now enormously expanded and its response to all other excitement, healthy or otherwise, is becoming quicker. It is, in fact, living more on its nerves than it has ever done. The result is a greater recourse to stimulants. This is facilitated by the unquestionably greater wealth of the country and a rise in the standard of comfort.'

"Well, if a statement like this can be based on no better argument than an increase in the wealth of the country, or an increase in the prosperity of the country, then I will in all sincerity say goodbye to such prosperity and goodbye to such rise in the standard of comfort and civilisation. That is surely not, Sir, consistent with the Indian idea and Indian traditions. We would much rather be poorer than sober and addicted to drinking. Well it is again the old, old story of vice being the true index of a man's wealth. If that be the standard, Sir, then I must in all sincerity say we Indians, however misguided we may be, are not prepared to accept that standard.

"Now with regard to the larger powers which it is sought to give to these committees in the Resolution moved by my friend, I note that my Government thinks that the experiment of

Advisory Committees has failed, and yet I have been assured just now that, in spite of the conviction that the Advisory Committees have failed, an attempt is being made, or has been made, to increase the number of these Advisory Committees in every district of the United Provinces. I should have thought that if past experience justified the remark that these Advisory Committees had failed, no further experiment would be tried, but the real reason seems to be that in certain districts where these Advisory Committees have failed, they have failed because they know that they have no real power and that they are simply required to meet once in the course of the year. They had as well better not meet at all. If you invest these Committees with real power, they will realise that they have certain responsibilities to discharge in this matter, and I have no doubt that these very people who in other circumstances discharge their duties with credit, would also discharge their duties with credit in this particular matter. Sir, I submit that the time has come when the Government should place themselves at the head of this movement, and placing themselves at the head of this movement, they should invite the active co-operation of educated Indians for the reform of these poor people who are not in a position to reform themselves.

"There is only one observation more that I should make before I resume my seat. It is not correct to say that there is an increase of the drinking habit among the educated class or among the upper middle class. What we find in actual experience is, that it is the lower classes who have not got sufficient mental and moral equipment which would serve them against temptations of this character, that really take to drinking much more than people with greater moral grit about them. Now we all know that in the United Provinces the *Kayasths* abound in large numbers, and so far as *Kayasths* are concerned, well, tradition had accustomed us to believe that they had been given to drinking habits, but from actual experience, I find that there is no class of men in my Province who have attempted more in the way of social reform so far as that particular matter is concerned than the *Kayasths*. There is the *Kayasthas'* Conference held year after year, and from intimate connection with my *Kayastha* friends I know that the feeling among *Kayasthas* is strengthening and you scarcely come across men of the type you came across 50 or 30 years ago among them. I believe more or less the same may be said of the other stronghold of *Kayasthas*, namely Bihar. Therefore as regards the educated classes, whatever might have been the effect of the glamour of Western education, say 30 years ago or 40 years ago in this country, howsoever it might have been that 40 or 30 years ago our educated men took to drinking because it was considered a part of fashionable life in those days. I from actual experience say that, so far as the rising generation in this country is concerned, it is getting further and further away from this evil. It is really the people of the lower classes who are falling victims to it, and it is with respect to them that I say it is the duty of the Government as well as of the people of this country to take active steps in this matter."

The Hon'ble Sir. BHUPENDRA NATH BASU:—"Sir, I have not had the advantage of listening to the first part of the speech of the Hon'ble Mr. Walsh when he was dealing with the difficulties of the province of Bihar and Orissa in regard to this question. I submit that the recommendations which my Hon'ble friend Mr. Sarma has put before the Council are not so revolutionary in character or so impracticable of being put into execution as not to deserve very careful consideration, and are such, in my opinion, that they may be, or the principles at least may be, put into practice without any great difficulty.

"Two questions have been raised, viz., that in rural and urban areas it would be difficult to find men who would constitute advisory bodies, and secondly, that advisory bodies should not be constituted into licensing boards. This question of local option in regard to drink is a very old question, and there has been a considerable difference of opinion between Governments and people in many countries over this question. I quite admit that the Excise Officer has great opportunities of consulting the people concerned before he grants a license for opening a shop, and I also concede freely that, in granting these licenses, he acts to the best of his light and ability and does not easily yield to the temptation of showing a larger revenue. But, after all, Sir, the Excise Officer is a revenue officer. He is not an official appointed to superintend the morals of the people, whereas the position that we are taking up in this, that whether it affects or does not affect revenue is a question of minor importance compared to the moral and social ills of the people. We may be right or we may be wrong, but I am sure that on ethical grounds and on sociological grounds and on social and moral grounds, we are certainly right. If that is so, if our point of view is conceded—and the trend of recent legislation both in this country and elsewhere is that that point of view is conceded—are the people of this country sufficiently advanced in many of the areas to which this Resolution, if given effect to, would apply, to be taken into consultation in the issue and the granting of these licenses? Well, Sir, it is conceivable that there are many areas in our country where probably difficulties would arise for want of sufficient men in the locality whose advice might be sought with advantage; but in areas where we have got Local Boards and District Boards and Municipalities—and these areas cover a large portion of the country—I do not apprehend any difficulty. In the first place, let us analyse what is it that is running in the minds of the Local Governments or their representatives in this Council? What is it that is against the principle that my Honourable friend seeks to enunciate, that advisory bodies should be created in rural and urban areas for the licensing of liquor shops or excise shops? I believe I am not wrong in saying that it is because the so-called higher classes, who are opposed to drink and who only will probably be the persons who will be on these Advisory Committees, will so exercise their discretion as to entail hardships upon the poorer and the lower classes who, unfortunately, are addicted to drink. That, I believe, is at the back of the whole issue, viz., that we and men like ourselves who are opposed to the drink habit and opposed, therefore, to its spread, may so exercise our powers and give such advice as to make it difficult for Excise Officers to open shops to meet the requirements of the class of persons in India who may be addicted to drink. Frankly stated, that is the question. But is that right? Is that proposition correct? Well, Sir, in regard to Calcutta, in 1904 or 1905 when I had the honour of a seat in the Local Council and the Bengal Excise Act came up for revision, I pressed for local option being given to Calcutta. I was met by the same opposition, the same view which has been expressed to-day in this Council, that we should have on the Committee men like myself and others who would be opposed to drinking, and whose advice would therefore operate harshly in regard to persons who indulged in drink. Well, in spite of that opposition, we made some headway, and although local option was not given to us, powers of consultation with local people were given, and

the recommendation was made that Municipal Commissioners residing in areas where local grog-shops were to be opened should be consulted. Since then we have made much further progress. We have not got to Calcutta and the neighbouring Municipalities of Cossipur, Chitpur and Maniktola advisory bodies on which are missionaries, temperance men, representatives of local people, as well as Government officials. I do not think it has ever been said that these men have so exercised their powers as to create any difficulty in the way of Excise Officers in granting licenses where licenses are necessary. My friend to my left, the official representative of the Government of the United Provinces, has compared Calcutta, or spoken of Calcutta, as a modernised city of the European type. Unfortunately, European visitors who come to Calcutta live in the modernised part of that Capital or of that City which was once the Capital. But we who live in the old city and have lived there for generations, even from before the time when the English made it into a Capital, and where conditions are precisely the same as in the older cities elsewhere in India,—where we have a large poor and middle class population as well as a population of working people,—where we live amongst conditions similar to those which prevail in other parts of the country—know that it is there where the drink question is the difficult question. It is not in the modernised part of the city, which is more or less under proper supervision, but in the older parts of the city, with the poorer population, that the difficulty has arisen, and that difficulty has been largely solved to the satisfaction of all parties concerned by the creation of these advisory bodies developing into licensing boards. I have never heard of any official who has complained of serious abuse of the discretion vested in these bodies. If that is so, Sir, why should not big towns in Bihar and Orissa like Bankipore, Gaya, Chapra, Cuttack, Puri—why should not men be there entrusted with similar powers as regards the opening of local shops? Why should it be supposed that, because the higher classes are opposed to drink on principle, they would exercise their powers harshly against those who want to drink? The experiment has been made in Bengal and has succeeded. Why should it fail in other parts of India?

"In the United Provinces, Sir, my Hon'ble friend Dr Sarpa has referred to big cities where the population is advanced in education, in culture, and more than that, where the population represents the traditional culture of the Hindus. Why should they be incapable of exercising that power without harshness and without partiality? The drink habit among the lower classes is not a habit of yesterday, but is a habit which has lasted for centuries, and they have been allowed to indulge in it in spite of the opposition of the higher classes. Then we have got the Government, which is always solicitous—I will not say in this case of the welfare, but certainly of the requirements of the masses; and the presence of the Government officials will always act as a deterrent against those who might be too zealous in putting a stop to local shops. Why should you be suspicious of us, Sir, or think that we shall be opposed to drink? That is an unfortunate position. Why should we, even if we wash ourselves with snow water and make our hands never so clean, why should this suspicion attach to us that we must be opposed or be amenable to the requirements of the lower classes?

"Then again, take rural and urban areas. Wherever you have got municipalities, and municipal franchise is very low in rural and urban areas,—wherever you have got local boards and district boards, is it not possible to have men from among the members of the local and district boards, or even men outside these boards who will be able to give proper advice? If that is so, why should there be any opposition? Is it that I am wrong in my assumption that there is no hesitation on the part of the officials in accepting the views of the higher classes, the more educated classes, in regard to this matter, or is it because they fear that if this Resolution is given effect to, the result might be a serious reduction of the excise revenue? Which is it? If it is a serious reduction in excise revenue, I, as representing a large class of people, and I believe many of my colleagues here as well as in Local Councils and on district boards and municipalities, will not shrink from the loss. If it is the other way, namely, that our powers may be used arbitrarily or harshly, I submit that experience will show it to be otherwise. And who, Sir, would be more solicitous of the welfare of the people; who, Sir, would be able to know more of their requirements, of their weaknesses, of their frailties, than we ourselves? Who is more conversant than we with the reasons which lead to increase in drinking among our lower classes; with the festive occasions during the marriage months and during other periods when drink is indulged in to a larger extent than it ought to be? And who would be more careful than we ourselves to guard them against the temptations to which they may be exposed? I hope that is a proposition which will not be disputed. I do not wish to put it in any offensive sense, but certainly we who are born in the country, who live with our people and who have to die with them, we certainly are better able to take care of their requirements, to warn them when necessary, to guard them when necessary, than others who with all the good-will in the world must lack the necessary knowledge, the necessary experience and the necessary opportunities. I therefore, taking these two heads, taking, first of all, that there is a sufficiently advanced community in India who may be trusted to deal with these things more fairly, more equitably, and with greater knowledge than mere officials invested with extensive powers and working for revenue ends; and taking, secondly, that revenue is not the primary thing to be considered in a great question like this, I do submit that the Resolution of my Hon'ble friend will have due weight with Government in its Excise policy, and will be given effect to with such safeguards as may be considered desirable."

THE HON'BLE KHAN BAHADUR MIAN MUHAMMAD SHAFI:—"Sir, the recommendations embodied in the Resolution moved by my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Surma Garu is one which I should have thought needed no argument in its support. But the discussion to which we have listened up to this time has revealed one curious result—that is to say, while all official and non-official Members of the Council are absolutely unanimous in expressing their sincere sympathy for the object which the Hon'ble the Mover has in view, that sympathy, so far as the non-official Members are concerned, does not stop there. They are perfectly in agreement that the sympathy should be translated into action, while the official Members find that there are practical difficulties in carrying out the suggestions embodied in the Resolution. It seems to me that these practical difficulties are more imaginary than real. Throughout the country, even in backward provinces, both in urban and rural areas, we have municipal boards, district boards and local boards, administering the local affairs of the people. These municipal boards and district boards have entrusted to them by legislative enactment highly responsible duties which with increasing efficiency they are administering to the satisfaction of the people as well as, to a very large extent, to the satisfaction of the Government. If, then, in every part of the country, both

urban and rural, there is a sufficient number of Indian gentlemen, entitled by reason of their education as well as public experience, to administer the local affairs of the country, surely *a fortiori* there ought to be a sufficient number of persons in both areas competent by reason of education, experience and practical common-sense to advise the Excise Officer with respect to the matters mentioned in the various portions of my friend's Resolution. It seems to me that this argument of education not having sufficiently advanced even to enable a representative Indian people to give the sort of advice that is needed in these matters is one which will not hold water. This is one of those matters in which official and non official co-operation is not only highly desirable, but is to my mind absolutely necessary for the moral and social uplift of the people, and I would, with all the earnestness at my command, appeal to Government to accept the Resolution which has been put forward by my hon'ble friend."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur BIRJAW DUTT SHUKUL:—"Sir, I have just to say a word about the motion now before us. I think that the Government and the people are at one as to the advisability of having Advisory Committees so far as practicable. The only difference of opinion is as to whether the time has come when larger use could be made of such Committees with some advantage. Sir, in connection with this I have only to submit that I have had to do a good deal with those belonging to the rural areas in connection with the preparation of co-operative societies in the interior and from my own experience of their capabilities in the past, I am led to believe that whenever the people have been given opportunities they have always or at least often proved themselves equal to the occasion. When the co-operative societies were first started, in the tract to which I belong, doubts and fears were expressed as to their ultimate success. But our experience of late has belied those fears and we now find that they are working successfully.

"In one tahsil alone there are more than 250 societies and the people, it must be said, are managing their affairs in a manner creditable to themselves. I do sincerely believe that if Advisory Committees be extended to selected areas we will not have to be disappointed. For these reasons, Sir, I hope the Resolution will commend itself to the acceptance of the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr KAMINI KUMAR CHANDA:—"Sir, in associating myself with this Resolution, I wish only to say a very few words. In fact almost everything I wanted to say has been put before the Council by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Shafi in his own beautiful language, and I do not think I can improve upon it. I come from a province which is one of the most backward in the whole of India, and in my province not only towns which have municipalities but areas in which local boards have lately been created have advisory bodies, and I do not think it has ever been complained that it has been found unsatisfactory. In fact I believe the intention is to extend the system wherever any new local body is created. I do not think, therefore, Sir, that the first part of my friend's Resolution, which suggests that advisory bodies should be created for all urban and rural areas, is at all of a revolutionary character which ought to be opposed.

"In regard to the second part of the Resolution, viz., that these Advisory Committees should be converted into licensing boards in big cities, he does not say that it should be extended to all towns, but only to big towns and surely there is no town in the whole of India where we could not find a sufficient number of men who could be trusted to do the duty to the satisfaction of all. Sir, I do not think that I need repeat what has been said by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Shafi, and in my humble opinion this Resolution ought not to be opposed by Government."

The Hon'ble Pandit MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA:—"Sir, I beg to support this Resolution and to commend it to the acceptance of Government. The Government and the non official Members of this Council are at one in their desire to combat this growing evil of drink. We differ from each other only in respect of some of the methods to be pursued. But we have all of us to recognise one unfortunate fact. It is this, that the policy that has been pursued these many years, the present excise policy, has not succeeded in checking the growth of this evil of drink. The evil has grown enormously and is still growing. Not only do the revenues that the Excise Department bring to show this, but also evidence of other kinds also shows that increasingly large numbers of people are falling victims to it. Now it ought to be remembered that it is mainly the poorer classes that are the victims of this evil. It is not the educated classes. Among the educated classes some few may have departed from the time-honoured custom of the country of not touching liquor, but their number is very, very small. The number of men in the educated community who indulge in liquor may truly be said to be inconsiderable. The great bulk of those who suffer from the present excise policy are the humble day-labourers, the wage-earners who earn their wages by the sweat of their brows in mills and in factories, and in workshops, and who spend a good portion of their earnings on liquor. That this evil is growing cannot be disputed. Granted that the lower classes of the people and certain other sections of the community did indulge in some intoxicating liquor in the past, it is indisputable that the drink habit has grown enormously, during the last few decades, and I submit that this has been due to the fact that by the present excise policy liquor has been brought to the doors of the poor people, by the liquor shops that have been established both in rural and municipal areas. There is no doubt that the Government have been endeavouring for years in their own way to check the evil, but there is also no doubt that they have not succeeded in achieving the result about the desirability of which we are agreed. It is, therefore, that it is with some insistence that we urge the policy which is embodied in the Resolution of my friend, Mr. Sarma. And what is it that we ask for? We ask that the principle of local option should be given a fair trial in the matter of the location of liquor shops. The principle of local option has been acknowledged to be a sound principle and adopted in various civilised countries. It has yielded good results. It has also been adopted in parts of this country. We urge that the principle should be extended and worked up to the fullest extent possible. My friends the official Members who have spoken on the subject, my hon'ble friend on my right and the Hon'ble Mr. Walsh, have not said anything against the principle of local option. I understood them both to be in favour of it; they have only urged that certain difficulties stood in the way of its being adopted or extended in certain parts of the country.

"Now, Sir, with due respect to my friends, I think they have exaggerated the difficulties that lie in the way of this reform being carried out. I will take up first the rural areas. No doubt education has not made that progress in those areas which we all wish it had made. But taking my illiterate countrymen as they are, then, I challenge any body to put a proposition before them which affects their lives and their happiness, and to judge from their answers if they do not understand which way their interest lies. These humble illiterate village people have their village panchayats and their caste

panchayats; and in the caste panchayats they deal with a variety of questions which affect the members of their community and deal with them to the satisfaction of the community to such an extent that few cases which concern the community are ever taken to the established Courts of the country. I believe that they are not at all unfit to express an opinion on the question like that of local option. They are undoubtedly illiterate, but they possess common sense, that gift of God which does not depend on book education; and I submit that that common sense will enable these village folk to express an opinion which would not be detrimental to their interests, to their happiness, to their morals, to their economic condition, as to whether a liquor shop should or should not be established in or near the village in which they reside. Not only that, but I submit that in a matter like this which vitally concerns the domestic happiness of the people, the women folk should also have an opportunity of expressing an opinion. And I submit with confidence that the women of the village would rebel against the idea of an additional liquor shop being established in or near their villages. The proposal to establish village panchayats has been receiving sympathetic consideration from Government. Such panchayats are among the ancient institutions of this country, and that they still survive in some places, and I cannot think of any better subject in respect of which the village people should be given a little power of self-government than the one of the location and control of liquor shops. Let them have an opportunity of saying whether there should be a liquor shop established in or near their villages or not. We have also to remember, as has been pointed out by some speakers, that Government have constituted district boards all over the country. It is wrong to say that you cannot find men enough in the village community, among the body of ramindars and inamdars who have common sense enough, if not education enough, to be entrusted with the question of the location and control of liquor shops, when they are entrusted with the larger questions with which district boards deal. I fear it is not correct to say that the absence of education among the village people stands in the way of carrying out this reform.

"Let us next take up the case of towns. Government have established municipalities all over the land, and it will not be disputed that Municipal Boards have administered the affairs of towns with remarkable success. So far as my province is concerned, the United Provinces Government have recently passed a new Municipal Act; they have conferred larger powers on Municipal Boards than they possessed before this Act was passed. They have therefore recognised in fact that in town areas there are men available who can be entrusted with the discharge of the many responsible duties that devolve upon them as the Municipal Boards of their towns. It seems to me, therefore, with due respect for my friend on my right, that the position he took up in regard to the United Provinces in his lucid and eloquent speech is inconsistent with the attitude of the United Provinces Government as shown by the recent legislation itself which is at work in the United Provinces. I submit, therefore, that the statement that the right type of men may not be available in villages and towns in order to exercise the right of local option is a little exaggerated. If my friends and the Government, whom they represent, will grapple with the question in a spirit of a little more earnestness and greater determination, they will find that, even as matters stand, there is intelligence enough and education enough in the people to justify the introduction of the reform, as regards the principle of which I take it they are in agreement with us. I hope, Sir, that after these many years of repeated and earnest prayers that the Government should adopt some effective check for this drink evil, the Government of India will give a fair trial to the proposal contained in the Resolution. The situation is deplorable and is growing worse and worse. One of the lessons of this terrible war ought to encourage us in this direction. Drink has been found to be a terrible enemy of man by all those who have been entrusted with the most important duties connected with the war. It has been prohibited in several countries as it badly affected the efficiency and reliability of the soldier and the workman. It is pleasing to think that our own King-Emperor has also severely discouraged its use. The drink evil has thus been greatly checked by the war. This is a great lesson which establishes that, from the point of view of the efficiency and happiness of the workman and the efficiency and happiness of the individual, and from every economic point of view, the discarding of drink is an unmixed advantage. Bearing this fact in mind, let us endeavour to put the evil out of the way of the humble villager and of the workman in the town. It has not been suggested that the Excise Department should be abolished, or that there should be a prohibition against the manufacture or use of drink; all that is suggested is, that instead of liquor shops being brought close to the homes of the people, instead of the temptation being brought to their doors, it should be removed as far as possible from them and this on their own recommendations or according to their own decisions. This will be the result if the proposals which are contained in this Resolution are given effect to. For these reasons I earnestly commend the Resolution to the Hon'ble Member for his acceptance. I hope that he will see his way to accept it and take definite steps to give effect to the recommendations contained in it."

The Hon'ble Mr. RANGANAYKI AYYANGAR:—"Mr. Vice-President, when we see what measures have been introduced to check the drink evil at present in England and other countries, when we see also how even less advanced countries, like China, have awakened themselves and felt their responsibility to check this evil, I think it is time that our Government should move in the matter and care more to prevent the deterioration of the humanity than reckoning the income derived from this source. We are no doubt thankful to the Government for the institution of Advisory Boards which have gone some way to attempt to check this evil, but we want some thing more and real. I would go one step further and recommend that not only in large towns, but also in every Municipality, such Advisory Committees should be formed, and they should be converted into licensing bodies and endowed with full powers. But for the present I confine myself to supporting this mild Resolution of my Hon'ble friend, Mr. Sarma."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur KRISHNA SAHAY:—"Sir, I do not propose at this stage of the debate and after all that has been said by my Hon'ble friends both for and against the Resolution which is before the Council to say more. There has, however, been made some reference to my province, particularly by the Hon'ble Mover of this Resolution and also by the other speakers who followed him. I do not know where my Hon'ble friend, Mr. Sarma, has got the information from, when he says that the official report maintains that the majority of the people in Bihar are addicted to drink. That is an observation to which I take very strong exception—whether it is contained in the report or whether it comes from anybody in the Council. As a matter of fact, the observation in the report, if there is one which has been made, must be with reference to the aboriginals whose

number, compared to the total population, is infinitely small. It is with reference to the aborigines that the statement may have been made that most of them are addicted to drink. It would be a libel on the people of my province to say that most of them are addicted to drink. That, I imagine, is neither the official statement, nor can it be justified on any ground whatsoever.

"Then as regards the impression that there is some drink evil existing in the provinces of Bihar and Orissa, probably the impression is due to the fact that Bihar and Orissa at one time yielded a very large revenue from the excise source, and we all in the local Council had taken notice of that fact in the revenue from excise. We had voiced our protest against it in the local Council, and I am happy to say that during the last few years the excise revenue has considerably gone down. I do not know whether our Local Government is pleased with it, but the fact remains that the excise revenue has gone down, and as my honourable friend Mr. Walsh has informed the Council, the principle of local option in the establishment of liquor shops has also been to a large extent recognised and accepted by the Local Government. In almost all the municipalities,—I do not know whether in all,—but if there are exceptions, there are a few only—in almost all the municipalities we have got the Advisory Committees, and the Advisory Committees which are consulted do represent the non-official view of the matter there. That however cannot be said with reference to the rural areas, but experiment is being made in that part of the province, viz., Chota Nagpur, where there is greater need of forming these Committees in the rural areas. It is premature to say how far that will succeed. Therefore, so far as Bihar and Orissa is concerned, not only the fears of my honourable friend that the drink evil exists there to a very large extent are unfounded, but it is a fact also that the principle for which we have been contending has to some extent found acceptance at the hands of the Local Government.

"There was a reference made by my friend Dr. Sapru to the particular community to which I have the honour to belong, and speaking of the *Kayasthas* of Upper India, he gave them, at any rate, a good certificate by saying that the drink evil, if it had existed among them some time ago, has now gone down considerably. So far as my community in Bihar is concerned, I can assure him—I find that my friend is not here—that the drink evil has almost disappeared from the better class of the *Kayastha* community in the province to which I belong."

The Hon'ble Sir GEORGE BARNES :—"Though, Sir, I am not willing to accept the resolution, I should like to make it clear at once that the Government are in entire sympathy with the objects which have inspired my honourable friend to bring forward this resolution. We all wish, the Government wish, to forward the cause of temperance though we may not see eye to eye with the honourable mover of the resolution, as to the best means by which the cause may be advanced. First, I think he placed his faith in Advisory Committees. Advisory Committees have their great value, but temperance does not depend on the number of Excise Advisory Committees. If it did, nothing would be easier than to create a large number of such bodies. I am, however, very far from accepting any suggestion that the system according to which local opinion should be consulted and the rules which are laid down for this purpose should be uniform for different parts of the country. It is obvious that in a vast country like India, local conditions must widely differ. The main object to be borne in mind is, that local opinion should be adequately consulted on the subject of the opening, closing and location of drinking shops, if not also on other matters connected with the administration of excise. And, I think, I can safely say that the principle of consulting local opinion is now fully realised and acted upon throughout the country.

"At the same time, I would like to advance a very general proposition. The development of the idea of local option can only follow on a healthy local opinion. I am afraid that in many parts of this country this opinion does not exist, and where a vigorous public opinion naturally does not exist, it is impossible to create it artificially. It would, I am convinced, be a mistake to force the pace, and indeed there is no reason to suppose that Local Governments are not moving as fast as they reasonably can. I can assure the Honourable Member that Local Governments are fully alive to the importance of this question.

"Nor are we prepared to go so far as to accept that part of the resolution in which the Honourable Member recommends that the Committees should be consulted with regard to all questions relating to excise, and that no additional shops should be opened without their express sanction. This proposal, as it is worded, would alter radically the constitution of the Committees and its change from advisory into executive bodies, a change which we are not in present circumstances prepared to approve. I think that they must continue to be advisory bodies. The really important thing is that local non-official opinion should be able to make itself adequately heard.

"I do not, however, propose to deal with each part of the Honourable mover's resolution in detail, and I will tell you why. A few months ago Mr. Chamberlain sent out to us a memorandum with conclusions arrived at by Sir Hubert Roberts, M.P. Those conclusions are word for word the same as the Honourable Member's resolution. We have circulated those conclusions at Mr. Chamberlain's request among the Local Governments, and have invited them to immediately embark upon a very careful inquiry into the proposals made. That enquiry is going on at the present time, and when we get the replies from the Local Governments, we shall naturally review the subject as a whole. I need hardly assure the Honourable Member that the views of the various gentlemen who have spoken, and in particular what has fallen from the honourable mover of the resolution himself, will receive the careful consideration of the Government of India."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. SARMA :—"Sir, I shall not detain the Council very long, because most of the arguments which have been urged by the officials against the desirability of any extension of the system of Advisory Boards or licensing boards in the manner desired in the resolution, have been met already by my friends on the non-official side. I shall take the objections in order.

"With regard to Bihar and Orissa, I am afraid I am right in saying that there is an official assertion that not more than one-third are total abstainers. I am glad to be told that this is wrong, and I am happy to know that this one-third relates to the aborigines who form only a small part of the population . . . . . ."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur KRISHNA SARMA :—"May I ask the Honourable Member for the reference?"

The Hon'ble the VICE PRESIDENT :—"Perhaps the Honourable Member will give the reference required afterwards. That will perhaps satisfy the Honourable Member."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. SARMA :—"Then with regard to the objection that rural areas are not generally fit for this extension, a reference to the resolution would show that it has been so

elastically worded as to provide for different methods for different areas. It is suggested here that an informal consultation would do where the conditions are not ripe, and if that is the objection to accepting my resolution, there is no force in it because provision has already been made in the resolution for such conditions.

"Then with regard to the educational standard being low in certain provinces, I am surprised to find such an argument advanced, because I have always been under the impression that the Government fear that in certain quarters in almost every province higher education has advanced far too rapidly, and a reference to the figures of the United Provinces, I believe, justifies me in stating that higher education in that province is not at a very low ebb. But I am sorry to say primary education has made very slow progress. The number of graduates in 1913-14 was 800, and the number of undergraduates was nearly 3,000, and I am sure a large body of educated men are spread over the whole province and in almost every city you would be able to find a sufficiently large number fitted for the powers to be delegated to them.

"Then, Sir, with regard to the difference between Calcutta and the other cities not being suitable for the development of the local licensing board system, I beg to submit that no real differences has been suggested between Calcutta and the other cities in this respect. There is a sufficiently large educated element of all classes and all communities, and I said that there would not be difficulty in finding men, and that has not been challenged, and I do not see therefore what difference there is between Calcutta and the other cities for excise purposes which would render the system unsuitable in the other cities when it is suitable for Calcutta. On the other hand, I would have thought the complexity of the problem of Calcutta might have rendered the system difficult there, whereas it would be extremely easy in other cities less complicated. But if it is suitable in Calcutta, where there are people coming from all parts of the country, I do not see why the other cities should be less fitted for the purpose.

"I am glad to see that the Government of India sympathise with the spirit of the resolution which I have brought forward today. I have always felt there would be no difficulty whatsoever about securing the sympathy either of the Government of India or the Local Government on a matter like this, and I am thankful that such sympathy has been extended, but, Sir, I want the translation of that sympathy into practice, and I hoped that at this point there would not be such a divergence of opinions between the officials and non-officials as has been exhibited confirming our opinion that the Government is always so conservative that it is hopeless to expect any reform from it. This is a matter on which no vital interests based on policy depend. This is a matter on which the people are keen, and I am surprised to find such conservatism on a matter like this in official quarters. But there is a ray of hope. The Hon'ble Sir George Barnes has told us that the matter is receiving careful attention at the hands of the Local Governments, and I am sure when their opinions are received, the Government of India will be able to change their views, but for the present I am unable to drop the matter, and I therefore ask for a vote and a division, if necessary."

The motion was put and the Council divided as follows :—

Ayes—20.	Noes—38.
The Hon'ble Mr. R. Ayyangar.	The Hon'ble Mr. L. Davidson.
" Mr. B. N. Sarma.	" Mr. J. S. Wardlaw Milne.
" Mr. Asad Ali, Khan Bahadur.	" Mr. F. J. Monahan.
" Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola.	" Mr. E. H. G. Walsh.
" Mr. M. A. Jinnah.	" Mr. A. S. A. Westropp.
" Mr. B. N. Basu.	" Sir J. S. Donald.
" Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi of Kasimbazar.	" Mr. C. H. Atkins.
" Nawab Ali Chaudhuri, Khan Bahadur.	" Mr. J. Walker.
" Rai Krishna Sahay, Bahadur.	" Mr. W. J. Reid.
" Raja of Kanika.	" Lieut.-Col. S. L. Aplin.
" Mr. Mazharul Haque.	" Maung Bah Too.
" Khan Bahadur Mian Muhammad Shafi.	" Mr. A. P. Muddiman.
" Khan Zulfikar Ali Khan.	" Mr. C. H. Kesteven.
" Sardar Sundar Singh.	" Mr. J. G. Jennings.
" Captain Ajab Khan.	" Mr. A. H. Grant.
" Mr. M. B. Dadabhoy.	" Mr. F. C. Rose.
" Rai B. D. Shukul Bahadur.	" Sir W. Meyrell.
" K. K. Chanda.	" Mr. W. M. Hailey.
" Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru.	" Mr. G. B. H. Fell.
" Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.	" Maj.-Genl. A. H. Bingley.
	" Sir James Du Boulay.
	" Mr. J. B. Brayne.
	" Mr. R. A. Mant.
	" Sir E. Maclagan.
	" Mr. H. Sharp.
	" Mr. H. F. Howard.
	" Mr. J. B. Wood.
	" Sir Verney Lovett.
	" E. H. Brey.
	" R. A. Gamble.
	" Sir Robert Gillan.
	" Sir Pardey Lukis.
	" Sir George Barnes.
	" Mr. G. K. Lowndes.
	" Sir Sankaran Nair.
	" Sir Claude Hill.
	" Sir Reginald Craddock.
	His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The motion was accordingly negatived.

The Council then adjourned till 3 p.m. on Friday, the 9th February 1917.

DELHI,
The 16th February 1917.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

APPENDIX A

[Referred to in answer to Question No. 8.]

Press Communiqué dated 7th December 1916.

In view of the practical impossibility of obtaining sufficient supplies of railway material from England, where the full time of the workshops is taken up in the manufacture of munitions of war, it has become necessary to restrict train services in this country, in order to reduce the demands for materials required for the maintenance of locomotives and rolling-stock. It is believed that less public inconvenience will be caused by curtailing passenger train services than would be the case were the carriage of minerals and goods interfered with, and at a Conference between the Railway Board and the Agents of railways a reduction of passenger train services has been decided on. Details of these changes will be published in due course, but it is considered desirable that the public should at once be informed of the situation. Some inconvenience, it is feared, must result, but the railways will make the best arrangements they can to avoid it, and if they are not on all occasions successful, it will, it is hoped, be recognised that this is the consequence of a necessary measure of war economy

APPENDIX B.

[Referred to in answer to Question No. 8.]

Statement showing the number of new appointments made to the Indian Agricultural Service from 1907 to 1916, and the number held by Indians.

Provinces.	Number	Number held by Indians.	Remarks.
Madras	11	*Nil*	Includes appointments of Government Sugarcane Expert, Deputy Director for Planting districts and Deputy Director, Cambodia. Four posts of Deputy Director of Agriculture are at present vacant.
Bombay	4	*Nil*	Two posts are vacant.
Bengal	2	*Nil*	One post is vacant.
United Provinces	3	*Nil*	Two posts are vacant.
Punjab	4	1	One post is vacant.
Burma	1	*Nil*	The post is vacant.
Bihar and Orissa	2	1	
Central Provinces	4	*Nil*	Two posts are vacant.
Assam	1	*Nil*	
Andamans	1	*Nil*	The post is vacant.
Pusa	2	1	Two posts at Pusa are at present vacant.
Total ..	37	2	

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council)

R. A. GRAHAM,
Acting Secretary to Government, L. & M. (Legislative) Dept.

The Council met at the Council Chamber, Imperial Secretariat, Delhi, on Friday, the 9th February 1917.

PRESENT:

The Hon'ble Mr. G. R. LOWNDES, *Vice-President, presiding*, and 59 Members, of whom 51 were Additional Members.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir MANINDRA CHANDRA NANDI asked:—

1. "Have the Government made any recommendation to the Rhodes Trust Estate regarding the disposal of the scholarships formerly granted to enemy aliens? If not, will the Government urge the claims of Indian students upon the Trust for these scholarships?"

The Hon'ble Sir C. SANKARAN NAIR replied:—

"On the recommendation of the Government of India, the Secretary of State has brought the claims of Indians to the notice of the Rhodes Trustees."

The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir MANINDRA CHANDRA NANDI asked:—

2. "(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the names of the Railways owned by the State, the names of such of them as are managed by the State and by Companies, and the profits earned by each of them, year by year, for the last ten years?

(*b*) What is the number of Indians drawing more than Rs. 800 a month in each of the Railways managed by the State and by Companies?"

The Hon'ble Sir ROBERT GILLAN replied:—

"A list of Railways owned by the State, showing those worked by the State and by Companies, will be found at the beginning of Appendix 2 in Volume II of the Administration Report on the Railways in India for 1915-16, a copy of which is placed on the table.

"The profits earned by each of these lines are given in the statistical tables included in Appendix I of the same Volume.

"With regard to part (*b*) of the Hon'ble Member's inquiry, I would refer the Hon'ble Member to the reply given by me on the 7th February to the Hon'ble Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda's question in regard to the number of Indians in the higher branches of the Indian Railway Service.

"As regards the number of Indians in receipt of pay over Rs. 800 per mensem in the subordinate branches, I regret that full details are not available. Particulars as to the total number of Indians employed on Railways will, however, be found at pages 550-551 of Volume II of the Administration Report on Railways which is placed on the table."

The Hon'ble Mr. BHUPENDRA NATH BASU asked:—

3. "Have Government taken, or do they propose to take, any steps to urge on the Trustees of the Rhodes Scholarships the claims of India to be allotted some at least of the scholarships formerly granted to Germany?"

The Question was by leave withdrawn.

* * * * * * *

The Hon'ble Mr. KAMINI KUMAR CHANDA asked:—

7. "(*a*) Is it a fact that the recent order of Government increasing the minimum charge of ordinary telegrams from six annas to eight annas is causing hardship to the poorer customers of the Telegraph Department?

(*b*) "Will the Government consider the expediency—

(i) of reverting to the system, which obtained in the time of Lord Carson, of classification of telegrams into three classes, namely urgent, ordinary, and deferred, and

(ii) of prescribing a reduced rate for deferred telegrams?"

The Hon'ble Sir GEORGE BARNES replied:—

"No complaint has been received, and Government are not aware that the increased charges have caused hardship.

"I would draw the Hon'ble Member's attention to the Press Communiqué, dated the 14th November 1916, explaining the reasons which led the Government of India to raise the tariff. He will see that, while no assurance can be given that the tariff will be reduced at the end of the war, the question will then be reviewed with special reference to the financial position of the Telegraph Department. In view of the object for which the higher rate was introduced, it is not desirable to make any alteration in the rates charged, nor do the Government propose to increase the number of classes of telegrams."

RESOLUTION *RE* ADDITION OF RULE 2-A TO RULES OF LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS.

The Hon'ble Pandit MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA:—"Sir I beg to move—

"That this Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council that in the Rules for the conduct of the Legislative business of the Council of the Governor-General, before Rule 3, the following Rule may be inserted:—

2-A.—The Council shall ordinarily meet at least once in every quarter and once every week from December to March".

"The reasons which have led me to bring this matter before the Council are briefly these. The Council has undergone a great change. When the first Indian Councils Act was enacted in 1861, the number of Additional Members was very small. They were not to be less than six but they were not to be more than twelve. Their functions also were limited. They could not discuss any financial questions except when the Finance Minister proposed a new tax, or when some legislation lay immediately before them. They had no power to deal with questions of any other character. When the Act of 1892 was passed, the number of Members was increased and their powers also were increased. Under

that Act, up to 16 Additional Members could be appointed and they had power to discuss the Budget annually even when there was no new taxation proposed. The right of interpellation or of asking questions on matters of public interest was also extended for the first time. Under this Act of 1892 the Council worked for many years, until 1909, when, as we know, the Minto-Morley reforms were introduced by which the number of Members was increased from 24 to 62, excluding the Viceroy, and the functions of the Council were further expanded. We were permitted to move Resolutions relating to questions of public interest. The right of asking questions was further extended, and we were given the right of asking supplementary questions.

"Naturally this expansion has increased the business of the Council, and it has become possible for us to have greater opportunities than we had under the old Act of bringing matters of public interest to the notice of the Government. What should have been naturally expected, therefore, was that the number of meetings of the Council would be increased, but they have not unfortunately been so increased. Before the new Act was brought into force the Council used to meet, as it does now, in Simla in September, but its meetings in Calcutta began in December—sometimes even in November, and they went on to the end of March. The actual number of meetings was of course regulated by the amount of business that had to be gone through; but the duration of the Session was longer, for, as I have said, the Council began its sittings as a rule in December, and sometimes in November. Since the new reform scheme came into operation, the Council has not, so far as I remember, met in December. It has met sometimes in January, sometimes in February, and of course in March. The meetings have not been regular either. We have not known sufficiently long before the dates of the meetings the actual dates on which they would be held. No doubt the meetings have been fixed by the Legislative Department after considering what would be for the convenience of all; but the dates have been uncertain until a short time before they have been actually announced. This, I submit, is not a satisfactory state of things. We finish our work here in March. From March to September we have no opportunity for bringing any question to the notice of Government; and when we meet in Simla in September there is an unwritten rule, which has been enforced more than once, that questions of a controversial character are not allowed to be taken up in the September Session. Unfortunately when the Government have found it necessary to introduce any matter of importance in the Simla Session, this rule has not been so carefully observed. But when non-official Members have attempted to bring up questions of public interest, then the rule has been enforced, and we have been prevented from taking up in the September Session questions which seemed to some of us to demand immediate consideration.

"The Simla Session therefore does not count as a full Session. The December meetings have practically become a matter of history. We met in January in one or two years, but now we meet in February, and the days of our meetings in February are very limited. In March only are we practically certain of having a certain number of meetings, as the Act requires that the Budget shall be dealt with in certain prescribed ways, and that cannot be avoided or departed from. I think, Sir, that in this state of affairs it is desirable that the Council should consider what the ends of public interest demand. It is obviously reasonable that the functions of the Council having been enlarged, the opportunities for a session should also be increased. It may be said that under the existing arrangements sufficient opportunities are provided, and that when notice is given of any Resolution, Bill or any other matter, the Legislature Department does provide an opportunity for dealing with it. But I submit that the opportunities are not sufficient, and the existing arrangement is not satisfactory. When there is a gap between one meeting of Council and another of clear six months from March to September, many questions which ought to be brought urgently to the notice of Government have to be held back for months to the detriment of public interests. If the Council met at least once in every quarter, it would give us the necessary opportunities to draw attention to matters of public interest or importance to which it may be desirable to draw attention at the time. In the next place, as meetings are held at present, they are crowded at times into an unduly short space of time, and the consideration of public questions suffers by this arrangement. If it was known that there would be a meeting of the Council held every week on a particular day that was considered generally convenient, Members would be able to make satisfactory arrangements regarding their other work; particularly lawyers, merchants and other business men will be better able to adjust their own private work, and will be able to serve the public with less detriment to their own personal or private interests. But it is not those interests that are predominent at this moment in my mind. The interests that I have in my mind are the public interests. I believe that if there will be regular sittings of the Council week after week, many Members would stay longer and would give more time to the study and discussion of questions of public interest than they do at present. For this reason, Sir, I submit that it is necessary, in the first instance, that there should be a Session held once every quarter. The numerous problems relating to domestic progress that mature from day to day in this vast Empire call for more frequent opportunities for discussion, and I submit, therefore, that the least that should be done is that there should be at least one regular Session of Council in every quarter. This is not asking for too much; and I therefore hope that most Members will agree that it is desirable to have one Session between the March meeting and the September meeting.

"Then the September meetings will constitute the next quarterly Session. What I would suggest with regard to that Session however is that it should be understood that that Session will be a regular Session, where all public questions which can come up before the Council would, as a matter of right, be open to discussion, and that it should not be a Session where matters of controversy would be excluded. The transfer of the Capital from Calcutta to Delhi has brought about an importance and a four months' Session of the Council. For reasons which it is not necessary here to go into, Delhi has not proved attractive even to official Members of Government, not to speak of non-official Members, to the extent that Calcutta used to be. That being so I can well understand that there is a disposition among officials to gather early in Delhi and to tarry long. But that makes it all the more necessary that we should prolong the Simla Session and put in as much solid business there as we can. The trip which Members have to make to Simla to attend that Session involves a great deal of public expense, but a corresponding measure of benefit is not derived by the public by reason of the fact that what are dubbed controversial questions are not allowed to be discussed there. So, I submit that it should be ruled that the Simla Session will be a regular Session where all questions which can come before the Council at Delhi will be open to discussion.

"Then, the third point, I submit, is that between September and the end of the year there ought to be at least one meeting again. Of course it is difficult to say positively what would have happened in any particular set of circumstances, but I feel almost certain that but for the transfer to Delhi, there would seldom have been a month of December in which a meeting of the Council did not take place in Calcutta. If that is so, i.e., if it is practically certain that but for the transfer of the capital there would have been meetings of the Council held in Calcutta before the end of the year as they used to be before the present Act was brought into force, it is nothing but reasonable to urge that we should have meetings of the Council in Delhi in December. If Delhi will not be very acceptable to the majority of Members, I have not the least objection that meetings of the Council should be held in December in Calcutta. His Excellency the Viceroy has taken kindly to Calcutta, and rightly too, for Calcutta was the seat of Government for 150 years. It is still entitled to consideration, and it may well have the pleasure and satisfaction of welcoming the Viceroy and his Council at least for the December Session. If there is no insurmountable objection to this being done, I think that non-official Members will be willing to respond to the call of duty quite as much at Calcutta as at Delhi. If a Session is held in December, it will give an opportunity to Members to bring matters of public interest of any importance or exigency to the notice of Government, and it will enable them and the public to know what important questions are likely to come before the Council from January to March.

"So far as the regular winter Session is concerned, I submit that the Council should begin to meet in the early part of January as used to be the case in the past, and as it used to be the case for some years even after the reform scheme had come into force. I do not see why we should wait for our first meeting till the end or middle of February. It may be urged that so long as the business of the Council is pushed through during the Council Session, we need not worry ourselves as how short a space of time it is disposed of; but, I submit, that is not the correct point of view to take in regard to the work of the Council. The correct point of view would be to consider whether public business does or does not suffer by the time during which it can be done being so limited, and I submit with great respect that it does suffer by being so limited. I mean no disrespect to any of my colleagues—but under existing arrangements every one of us is inclined to come in for the particular date that has been fixed, and many of us make arrangements for a short stay and then we go away. I submit that greater time will be given to Members to exchange ideas about questions which come up before the Council. It is a serious disadvantage at present—and I speak with knowledge and experience of it—it is a serious disadvantage that many of us do not find sufficient opportunity for discussing matters, not only with our official colleagues, but even with some of our non-official colleagues, before our meetings take place. If we had fuller opportunities for an exchange of ideas with official and non-official Members before matters are regularly brought before the Council, I think there will be less divergence and greater unanimity of ideas in dealing with questions of importance than often is at present. Therefore, I submit that the extension of the Session of the Council will be a distinct advantage. Having had experience of several Select Committees of the Council, I may also say that the business of the Select Committees will be better, distinctly better, done if we had a regular Session for a longer period and Members knew that they would have to be in Delhi longer than at present.

"It may be urged against these proposals that they will entail much inconvenience to individual Members. I do not dispute that if my proposals are accepted, they will entail some extra inconvenience not only to non-official Members, but also to official Members. But as against this we have to consider the convenience of the public, the advantages to the public, and I submit that that is the true criterion which ought to be applied in dealing with a question of this character. The Councils exist, and we Members are attached to the Councils in the public interest, and I am sure all my colleagues, official and non-official, will agree that if public interests demand that private interests should be subordinated to them, the must be done, whatever the sacrifice it may involve. It is possible that some Members of the profession to which I still have the honour to belong, and some who carry on other business, may find it inconvenient to stay here for four months. But I would request them to consider whether the change I propose will not advance public interests, and if it will, I am sure that they will not allow considerations of personal convenience to outweigh it. It is unnecessary, and it is not very desirable that every Member of Council should attend every meeting of the Council; when there are cases when it is not possible for an individual to attend a meeting of Council, it is permissible for him to be absent. I think it will be possible for a great many Members to meet regularly if my proposal is accepted; and the number of Members who will be able to attend will always be such as will enable the discussion or consideration of public questions to be carried on, though the Council may not be fully attended. I need hardly touch on the question of the extra hotel expense that will be involved in accepting my proposals. That would be a paltry consideration to introduce in the discussion of a question of great public importance. So far as the official Members are concerned, we know from experience that many of them, when they come to Delhi for Council business, have to stay here because they cannot go back to their work for it has been provided for in view of their absence from the Province. Thus many of them have to stay here and cannot help staying. So far as non-official Members are concerned, a great many of us do not belong to professions, the calls of which make it impossible for us to stay here for a length of time. I venture to think that in the case of the majority the proposal, if accepted, will not give rise to any serious inconvenience. We want more opportunities for discussing public questions; we have got many problems to deal with, problems of education, of sanitation, of industrial progress, of the improvement of the financial administration of our country, the reduction of expenditure, the raising of our national income, and various other matters which we cannot deal with adequately during the short time at our disposal here. We cannot do justice to them during our present short Sessions. For these reasons, Sir, I commend the Resolution to the consideration of the Council. The Resolution seeks to secure, in the first place, that there shall be more opportunities given to the Council for the discussion of public questions; secondly, that these opportunities should be so distributed that there shall not be too long a gap between one Session and another, thirdly, that there shall be certain days definitely fixed for meetings of the Council, after consulting the convenience of Members both official and non-official, so order that Members may know when they have to attend meetings; fourthly, that so far as the Winter Session is concerned, the meetings shall, as far as possible, take place every week, in order that the Council should be able to devote that amount of time and attention to the consideration of public questions which in my humble opinion these questions demand.

"I commend the Resolution to the consideration of the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. B. DADABHOY:—"Sir, I have followed very attentively and with considerable interest the speech of my Hon'ble colleague, but I must state that I still remain entirely unconvinced after listening to the arguments that he has placed before the Council for an alteration of our present business arrangements. I am sorry therefore being obliged to oppose this Resolution. My Honourable friend has placed before the Council a proposition which involves a radical alteration in the present practice. Sir, I have been also in this Council for several years. I can claim to be one of the oldest Members. I can therefore speak from some experience, and I must state that I cannot possibly agree with the conclusions of the Honourable mover as regards 'want of opportunities,' and our practice of 'rushing through legislations' during the cold weather Session. We generally must have for about two months, February to March, and during this period non official Members have ample time and abundant opportunities of bringing forward such measures of public utility and importance as they deem proper. My Honourable colleague has strenuously urged to-day that we often rush through business; I confess I find it difficult to follow his line of argument. After this debate we will break up and not meet till the 16th of this month; we shall be sitting idle for four or five days in our Chambers. It is clear, therefore, that my Honourable colleague cannot urge with much reason that non-official Members do not get adequate opportunities for representing their views, studying different legislative enactments, or having confabulations with their colleagues in respect of pending legislations. I have however other very serious objections to the change being made. In the first place, we have here busy men, merchants and lawyers of standing and commerce, who have to make considerable sacrifices in order to attend the meetings of the Council, and it will seriously inconvenience them if any change is made in the existing arrangements. I also feel perfectly sure that the Council will suffer in efficiency and status if business men and men of standing and experience withdraw from this Council, if the Legislative Session is to meet continuously from December to March. I feel confident that my Honourable colleagues representing the Bengal and Bombay Chambers of Commerce will fully endorse what I have said. In my opinion, a short and continuous Session is always conducive to efficient and prompt despatch of public work. I do not consider that the Council will gain anything by having a Session from December to March, or one Session every quarter or a peripatetic Session as suggested by my Honourable friend, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. Sir, then again there is the important question of expense which will undoubtedly be heavy. My Honourable friend stated that it will be merely a paltry matter. I do not know whether, in these strenuous times when expenditure is curtailed in every department, this Council is prepared to put the tax payer to any unnecessary additional burden; moreover in a case of long and continuous Session, it will become necessary for Members to go home more frequently, and that will further entail so much additional expenditure in the way of travelling allowances on the State, and in this time of war I think the State cannot afford to trifle with the general tax-payer's money. Then we must not forget that high Government officials have a lot of work in their offices. It will be improper for us to expect them to sit on the opposite benches from morning till evening for a continuous period of four months; and if this Resolution is accepted what will happen? Public work and the exigencies of the public service are bound to suffer. Conditions in this country are entirely different. We cannot compare our political life with the political life in England. In England, there is a large and well informed leisurely class, which has often no other occupation, which is generally in an affluent condition, and which can devote days and months for Parliamentary work; but things are entirely different in this country, and here people who are called upon to serve on this Council, I mean non-official Members, are all busy business men. They can hardly afford to waste time or remain away from their occupations or homes for a continuously long period. And what will happen if the proposals of my Hon'ble friend receive acceptance? The non-officials of the type that now adorn the Council would not ostensibly care to serve on the Council, and we shall have to their place a class of people who will not be able to command confidence or respect of the general public, nor will they add to the dignity of the Council. Sir, these are the few reasons which I have to urge. I feel, again, very doubtful whether we have got the power to bring forward such a Resolution before this Council. I would draw the attention of Hon'ble Members to section 64 of the Government of India Act of 1915. It says that 'the Indian Legislative Council shall assemble at such times and places as the Governor General in Council appoints.' It is His Excellency's prerogative to convene our meetings, it leaves the discretion entirely in the hands of His Excellency, and I do not know where the law makes any provision for the limitation of that power or discretion. For these reasons, I submit that the resolution of my Hon'ble colleague does not appeal to my mind, and I for one shall certainly oppose and vote against it."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. S. WARDLAW MILNE:—"Sir, I desire to say at once that I fully realise the objects which the Hon'ble Pandit Malaviya has in view in bringing this Resolution before this Council, and when he places foremost among those objects the benefits which would accrue to the public service by the adoption of the proposals he proposes, I find it very difficult to bring forward any arguments which must necessarily arise from questions of private convenience. At the same time, it seems to me that this is a matter in which the question of private convenience must largely be uppermost, and although the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy has already expressed very fluently some of the difficulties which would arise, yet as a personal matter, I may say at once that, in the case of the body which I have the honour to represent, it would be almost impossible to obtain a representative who could arrange to spend one or two days in each week throughout four months of the year at Delhi. It seems to me that the same must be the case with a large number of other Members, whom I am not qualified to speak for. Therefore from a private point of view, it seems to me that the idea of the Council meeting every week is impracticable, unless we are to have, which I personally trust will never be the case, a professional politician class in India, or (I am sure my friends will not misunderstand me) we pass into the hands of the professional politician lawyer class, who may be the only non officials who could attend the Council under the proposals of the Hon'ble Pandit.

"I quite appreciate the difficulties which he has mentioned, and I hope that the officials in charge of the Legislative Department will appreciate the view he has already expressed regarding the difficulties in getting definite information as to the dates of meetings. Anything that can be done in that connection to help Members, personally I would very much welcome. But I cannot see how public business would be benefited by a system of meeting once a week for a prolonged period.

It seems to me that the opposite is the case. In the case of meetings such as we have at present, provided these meetings are regular and can more or less be, on fixed dates, time is given to go into the various points which are likely to arise, to consult the non-official Members and generally to lay out a plan of campaign as to their attitude towards the various points which will arise.

"Another disadvantage in meeting once a week, is, that certain Members at any rate will endeavour to make hurried visits which will make it almost impossible for them to understand what business is being carried on in Council. It seems to me, further, that would have a contrary effect to the one which the Hon'ble mover explains is that it would result in a compression of business. It also seems to me that it would make it extremely difficult for the Council to carry through business in a thorough manner. On the contrary, it would be hurried through, or items would be left over till the following week making it more and more difficult to follow the business of the Council and carry it on to a successful issue.

"I do not propose to refer for more than one moment to the question of the meetings being held in Calcutta, as it is a thorny question which, I think, it is not desirable for me to enter into. I would only say in this connection that the meetings in Calcutta . . . . . ."

The Hon'ble the VICE-PRESIDENT :—"I suggest to the Hon'ble Member that the question of meetings in Calcutta is not before the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. B. WARDLAW MILNE :—"While, therefore, Sir, I suggest that the question of weekly meetings should be dropped, and would strongly recommend my Hon'ble friend not to press his motion on those lines, I am in accord with him in anything that he can do to ensure a more definite arrangement and get such definite information as to dates, which it is in the power of those in charge of the department to give, and in this effort, I am quite sure he will have the support of the non-official Members of this Council."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. SARMA :—"Sir, when I came in this Council Hall, I did not expect that any discordant note would be struck on the non-official side to the extent and in the manner in which it has been struck by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Dadabhoy. I naturally knew that the personal interests of many of us would be opposed to the arrangement proposed by the Hon'ble Pandit Malaviya, and a certain amount of personal inconvenience would be entailed if these proposals were to find acceptance at the hands of this Council. But, Sir, the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy goes further, and says that the public business would never suffer, has never suffered in the past, and is not likely to suffer to any very large extent if the present arrangement should continue, and that is why no case has been made out for a change in the programme of work. Personally, I would have been very happy if I could vote with my Hon'ble friend Mr. Dadabhoy and think in the manner he does, because this Resolution gives a cruel stab at us who are remotely situated from Delhi. The persons who would be hardest hit would be gentlemen from Madras and Burma. I need not sympathise so much with my friend on the right (the Hon'ble Mr. Rangaswamy Ayyangar) because he belongs to that mercantile class which has got plenty of money and he can afford to have his estates managed and he has got a leisure to do that. Nor can I sympathise with my friend on the left (the Hon'ble Mr. Asad Ali) who belongs to the aristocracy and therefore has got, or ought to have, plenty of time at his disposal, and my obscure friend Mr. Sastri is a servant of India and can easily arrange his programme so as to be in Upper India in the cold season, but the hardest hit would be myself as a wage earner. I therefore tried to wriggle out of this Resolution as much as I could, but honestly I could not see my way to do it for the reasons which I shall place before the Council. My learned friend asked, how is business going to suffer? I shall presently answer him. Take this Public Services Commission which is agitating the whole country which has been published a few weeks ago. Many of us and the constituents whom we represent are very anxious that the Government of India should know the views of the Members of this Council who should express the sense of the country on the matter before any other decision is taken on it. Now, supposing the present arrangements are to continue, have we the slightest opportunity of bringing before the Council or the Government this burning vexed question which is agitating the minds of the public, before next February? If we cannot give 15 days' notice, and we cannot, February is gone, March is full of Government work and we cannot take it; September cannot be devoted to controversial measures, that is gone. We are to meet in February next, and until February our tongues are tied and the Government and the country may not know what our views are on this question. Can it be pretended for a moment that public matters would not suffer by a continuance of the present state of things? Take again the question of legislation. My learned friend says legislation has not suffered. I should think legislation has suffered. We know, as a matter of fact, that attempts to set at rest various differences between the several High Courts on the construction of the provisions of Acts relating to the whole of India have been woefully delayed because the Legislature Department has been hard worked, and without assistance from the public or at any rate there has been no opportunity for the public to bring in private Bills, and the people have been allowed to bring up the same point time after time before Divisional Benches and the money of clients has been wasted, whereas if the legislature could come to the rescue of the poor suitor, the poor merchant things would have been very much better done, and their time and money saved. I therefore think legislative work could also be more expeditiously done, private Members would help infinitely the Legislative Department of the Government of India, and there would be considerable benefit to the tax payer by the removal of many anomalies which at present exist, in spite of the very great care, the very great attention, which is bestowed by the Government of India upon these subjects. There are very many Bills which many of us would like to bring forward if there were proper opportunities but unfortunately we do not wish at this juncture, when the Government is full of other work and troubles, to press them and this may not be an opportune moment. But I think the continuance of these regulations as at present would certainly affect the legislative part of the Council's work.

"Then, Sir, with regard to the Resolutions, naturally the public press, especially the Anglo-Indian Press and several persons of that way of thinking, are aghast at the huge number of Resolutions on the agenda paper, but they do not realise that those 30 or 32 Resolutions are supposed to affect the whole of India, and Hon'ble Members have no opportunity of bringing them forward only once in a year. From last March up to February, the only Resolutions that have been discussed are the Resolutions now before the Council, and surely it would not be too much to say that 30 or 32

Resolutions on public questions are far too many for a Continent like India. Well necessarily Members would be worried, Members would find it very hard to cope from day to day with this arduous work and would be annoyed at listening from morning till evening to speeches on these subjects. Work could be more intellectually done if it could be spread over a longer period. I am not now on the question of weekly meetings, but I am only dealing with the spreading of the Council work over a longer period. In the two speeches that have been delivered by the non-official Members nothing has been said with regard to a Session sitting in June. There have been precedents. The Council sat on former occasions, *e.g.*, in 1908-10, and has sat in July. In Madras it is regularly done; there is a hot weather Session in Ootacamund and nobody would suffer, not even the busy lawyer, because he has generally a holiday and he can travel to the hills at Government expense. The same observation would apply to the mercantile class and the official class also who would like to have a holiday then . . . . . ."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. R. RAMASWAMY:—"Your statement is incorrect. There is no holiday in JUNE."

The Hon'ble the VICE PRESIDENT:—"I must ask my Hon'ble friend to address the Chair."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. SARMA:—"Then, Sir, coming to analyse the classes affected, the lawyer class, it only affects one lawyer of Madras. Of the other lawyers, two are from the United Provinces. It is only 12 hours run from there and they will not suffer. Punjab lawyers will not suffer, they are very conveniently situated. There is only one Calcutta lawyer and he is a gentleman who can afford to despise work if he cares to, and even if he is situated at a distance the train will bring him here in 26 hours. And my Bombay friends are also within 26 hours, so I do not think this Resolution will personally affect even the lawyer element for whom I should have some sympathy and the Hon'ble Mr. Malaviya should have much sympathy, and we need not in the least grudge if that element should on occasions (this will, I suppose, be cordially welcomed by many people) if that element should be in a minority or in a smaller minority on occasions. Luckily for us the landholders are in a majority; there are about 10 or 12 of them here. They are gentlemen who have considerable leisure; so it would not be correct to say that there is not in India a large intelligent class who have got leisure to devote their time to public work. We have got such a numerous class in India just as they here in England, only they have not hitherto done this, for lack of opportunity, and they will come forward when greater opportunities are offered to them. And I do not in the least object to that class coming up in larger numbers at the expense of the professional classes if that is to be the result of this proposition being carried. Then the mercantile class are only five in number. Two of them are British merchants, and, I think, there need not be any objection to their sharing the responsibility with others for shorter periods. One gentleman might stand for a year; it is not necessary that the same Member should stand for three years. I think therefore there need not be any considerable difficulty even in the way of the Chamber of Commerce representing its interests or the interests of British commerce in this Council. Then, with regard to the officials, the position being analysed comes to this—nine belong to the Government and Executive Council and of the others, 17 belong roughly to the Secretariat or are Departmental heads, such as the Director-General of Telegraphs. They are almost all within reach, and they would have to come very often to Delhi, and apart from their business suffering there is no question of their moving from one place to another. Then with regard to the 16 gentlemen coming from the other Provinces, the real difficulty would be in regard to Burma, and Madras, but I think we need not grudge them a holiday from their hard work. The Hon'ble Mr. Davidson has been very hard worked as an official, I think he deserves a holiday, and inasmuch as the official Members have not got the privilege which we luckily possess of airing our views before this Council, there seems to be no objection whatsoever to their being allowed a holiday. With regard to the composition of the official elements there may be a change, and there seems to be absolutely no difficulty even in that way.

"Then with regard to expenditure, this will not be an insuperable difficulty. It will mean only a transference from one side of the Budget to another, and I think the Hon'ble Sir Robert Gillan would welcome it. It would show a larger surplus from the railway point of view. Much more coal would not be expended in carrying a few official and non-official members, but the receipts would be augmented and they would go into the pockets of the Government of India in another capacity minus the companies' profits. Even from the point of view of trade, there need be no very great difficulty. The real point, Sir, is will public business suffer? Has it suffered in the past? If it has not suffered in the past, it is not likely to suffer in the future. We might just as well agree that one official vote is equal to three non-official votes, if it is a question of inconvenience to the administrative machinery. But some method must be devised whereby the interests of 250 millions of people may be considered in a more convenient manner, with greater deliberation, and that the convenience of the mere administrative machinery may not be allowed to jeopardise the interests of the whole country. I know perfectly well that unreasonable comparisons are generally fallacious, but day after day the House of Commons sit to administer the affairs of 45 millions. Making a rigorous exclusion of the one day's debate devoted to Ireland, the rest of the time is devoted to the interests of 45 millions. Surely 250 millions of people do deserve more than the 17 days devoted to Council work in 1911-1912, the 20 days in 1913-14 and the 13 days in 1914-15. I have not got the figures for 1915-16, but I suppose they are the same as those for 1911-12. I think it cannot be pretended that the time that has been hitherto bestowed on this work is sufficient in the interest of the tax-payers, and I hope some reform may be devised. The professional classes may be ignored if necessary, but the work of the country must be carried on more efficiently."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MIAN MUHAMMAD SHAFI:—"I regret to have to disappoint my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma in the expectation with which he came into this Council Chamber to-day by striking what he has described as another discordant note on the non-official side with reference to the Resolution moved by the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.

"The Hon'ble Pandit took us through a very interesting review of the history of the past development of the Imperial Legislative Council, and the resultant increase in the amount of business that has suffered in the past, and is calculated to continue to suffer, if the suggestions which he has

made in his resolution to-day are not accepted. Now all that interesting review would have been very opportune indeed if past experience had shown that, as a matter of fact, public business has suffered under the existing conditions. This is not a case in which a new rule of procedure has been introduced into this Council which is calculated to bring about the results which my Hon'ble friend has in view. The reform machinery came into existence in the beginning of the year 1909, and for eight complete years has the working of this Council been carried on with an amount of success and of satisfaction with reference to which I, for one, have not seen any valid objection put forward in any quarter. I know of no single resolution contemplated by any non-official member which, during the past eight years, has been crowded out for want of time. I know of no Bill introduced into the Legislative Council which has been either disallowed by His Excellency the President or, having been allowed by His Excellency, has not come on for discussion before this Council, for the simple reason that the time of the Council has been occupied by Government measures or other important work, thus leaving no time for such a private bill. What, therefore, not a single item of business of any kind whatsoever has, during the last seven years, actually been crowded out for want of time. I, for one, cannot see how the history of the development of the Imperial Legislative Council and the resulting increase in business can be relevant to the question which is now before Hon'ble Members. So much for the first argument advanced by my learned friend.

"The next objection put forward was that the Simla Session is merely a Session in name, and that there is an unwritten law that no controversial matter shall be brought forward in the Simla Session. Now, so far as this particular objection is concerned, personally, I see no relevancy in the objection to the actual Resolution which my learned friend has moved in this Council to-day. I could have understood if my learned friend had put forward a Resolution recommending to His Excellency the President that the Simla Session should be made a real Session, that controversial questions should be allowed to be discussed in that Session, and that the Simla Session should be made long enough for some appreciable amount of work to be transacted in that Session. Had my learned friend brought forward such a Resolution as that, I should have been the first to support him. I think that this unwritten law, that no controversial matter shall be brought forward at the Simla Session, has absolutely no substantial ground whatsoever to support it. Moreover, personally, I think that the autumn Session ought to extend over full two months, say, from the 15th August till the 15th of October, and I quite agree with my learned friend that the sittings in the autumn Session should be more numerous than those which are at present held in Simla; but the argument as put forward by my learned friend with reference to the Simla Session seems to me to be entirely irrelevant to his Resolution as put forward by him to-day for discussion before this Council.

"The next position adopted by my learned friend was that the holding of a meeting of this Council week after week during the months of December to March will result in this, that Members of this Council will be able to stay longer and will be able to attend to their public duties as Members of the Council with greater attention and to the benefit of public affairs. It seems to me that the introduction of such a practice as is suggested by my learned friend will have exactly the contrary result. The ordinary business of this Council can really be divided into two main branches, firstly, the business connected with the Financial Statement and the passing of the Budget, and, secondly, the business relating to legislation. Now it is obvious—it must be self-evident to every single Member of this Council present here to-day—that the presence in this Council of business men of experience and mature judgment, as well as of professional lawyers of standing and ability, is conducive to the best interests of the country, so far as both these branches of the activities of this Council are concerned. The proposal put forward by my learned friend, if accepted, would exclude both these classes from participation in the affairs of this Council. In the House of Commons the leading positions occupied both on the ministerial side as well as upon the opposition benches are those occupied by men who have spent their life time in the profession of the law and men who occupy in the business world positions which entitle them to take a leading part in the deliberations of Parliament.

"Similarly, it is obviously conducive to the best interest of this country that business men of experience and of position, as well as professional men of experience, ability and standing, should have an opportunity of participating in the deliberations of this Council. Should my learned friend's proposal be accepted, both these classes will be excluded from this Council, for no business man of any position, no lawyer of any standing, of any practice, can afford to spend four months from December till the end of March here, and again a couple of months up at Simla, in order to be able to take part in the work of this Council. The Hon'ble Mr. Mahomed need not be afraid that if my learned friend's resolution is accepted, the work of this Council will fall into the hands of what he was pleased to call professional lawyers—his expression was 'professional lawyer politicians'; for I can assure him that if the Resolution put forward by my learned friend were to be accepted, no lawyer of any standing and experience would be able to come into this Council. It would be only briefless lawyers who had an work to do in the Courts where they happened to be carrying on their professional duties, and who possibly have private means of their own, who alone would be able to come to the Council. But it is obvious that such men as these would not be able to assist in the work of legislation which is carried on here. It seems to me, Sir, that my learned friend really has put forward a Resolution which, if accepted, will in no way be conducive to the best interests of the country, nor will it help in the work of the Council being carried on with efficiency or to the satisfaction of the public as well as of those on whose shoulders has fallen the duty of legislating for the welfare of the people. For these reasons, I strongly oppose the Resolution which has been moved by my learned friend."

The Hon'ble Mr. LIONEL DAVIDSON:—"Sir, I cannot lay any claim to the experience of the working of this Council, of which such a full measure has fallen to the lot of the last speaker, the Hon'ble Mr. Sinha; but I think my experience of the Legislative Council in the province of Madras may not be altogether irrelevant. My learned colleague, the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Narasimhaswara Sarma has been good enough to say that I 'deserve a holiday.' May I say that any deserts which I may have in that direction are largely due to the volume of legislative business in the province of Madras. In order to bring out the extreme inconvenience to the administrative machinery which is caused by that business, I should like, if I may, to give a few figures. I propose to compare the volume of legislative business in the Madras Council during the first two triennial periods since the enlargement of the Provincial Councils. In the last triennium, 1910–1912, the Council was summoned on 12 occasions and sat for 22 days; 1,019 questions were put and 54 Resolutions were moved. The growth which has since occurred is strongly brought out by a comparison with the figures of the second triennium. In

1913–1915—I exclude intentionally the last six months of the second Council, which extended beyond the normal three-year period and would not without deduction form a proper basis of comparison—the Council was summoned on 15 occasions as against 19, the meetings lasted for 46 days as against 22 in 1910–1912; the number of questions rose from 1,019 to 1,498, and the Resolutions from 84 to 187. These figures are sufficiently clear but I should draw the attention of the Council to the fact that they do not include questions disallowed and Resolutions disallowed or—as has happened in numerous cases—Resolutions actually tabled in the agenda paper but afterwards withdrawn, sometimes because at the extreme exhaustion which sets in after many days of continuous Session. I have received this morning—no, the day before yesterday—a copy of the last agenda paper from Madras. To illustrate further, the rate at which the growth of legislative business is proceeding, I may say that this agenda contains 214 questions—for a single meeting—while 25 Resolutions are tabled. When I left Madras, notice had been given of 52 Resolutions, as I imagine it have been disallowed or postponed for some reason. How many of these 25 will have been actually discussed during the last few days, I do not know, but all experience goes to show that of the 25 some have probably lapsed from conditions of exhaustion. That exhaustion usually supervenes about the fourth day—the afternoon of the fourth day. The daily Sessions, which ordinarily last from 11 to 5—sometimes from 11 to 6—are in practice very trying to the Members, both official and non-official.

"Now, it may be said that these only means additional work to the Legislative Secretariat, and that the proper remedy is to add more to the strength of the Legislative Secretariat. In the first place, I may say, it is not only the Legislature Department which needs extra staff, but every Department, because the actual framing of answers and the preparing of briefs for Resolutions devolve upon each Department of the administration, and not only upon the Legislative Department. Secondly, no matter how much you may strengthen the Secretariat, you will not get away from the fact of the responsibility of the Member of the Executive Government in regard to every question and every Resolution which concerns the Departments under his control. His labours must be greatly increased. Either he must do dual his work, treble work or even more, or else you must multiply the number of Executive Members in order to ensure that questions and Resolutions in the Legislative Council are adequately dealt with.

"Now the relevance of what I am saying depends on the fact—I believe it to be a fact—that the more you multiply the number of meetings, the more will be volume of business to. One or two speakers, including the Hon'ble the mover, spoke of compressing the business of the Council into a short space of time. The underlying assumption is, that there is a fixed quantity of business, that you can spread it over a longer or shorter period of time, and that the volume will not be affected by the actual number of meetings. Well, that of course is a proposition which the future alone can definitely decide. Last year experience is against it. I have made an endeavour to ascertain whether the interval between successive meetings of Council in Madras has in the past had any definite relation to the numbers of questions and Resolutions brought forward. The result has been entirely miraculous, but some of the figures are not without interest. I found that the number of questions per diem of the interval was at the maximum when the interval was at the smallest: on that occasion there were only 22 days between successive meetings of Council, but at the later meeting 119 questions were asked, or as many as five for each day of the interval.

"With regard to Resolutions on the average during the past five years each meeting has brought forth 16 Resolutions; but that average is discounted by the fact that during the first three years the practice of moving Resolutions was comparatively unpopular. It is very different to-day. Resolutions now come on very large numbers and I fear there is very little likelihood that they will decrease in the future. The truth is that what regulates the number of questions and the number of Resolutions is the personal equation of the Members. The fact that a Resolution has been moved beforehand, the fact that the same question or a substantially similar question has been put beforehand has relatively little bearing on the matter. There are always Members who want to know exactly how the administrative point is proving, who insist on the right to have it dug up in order to see what progress has been made during a short period of time, and however much the Government gardener may welcome this pressing interest in administrative botany, he perhaps does not always think it conduces to the proper discharge of his own business. Then, there are members who think that they are likely, by the repetition of a Resolution, to induce Government to change their position. Possibly the experience of the lawyer in dealing with a jury is in point here: The repetition of the same argument again and again sometimes does convince the dwelling juryman. Again, debates on individual Resolutions are long drawn out by the fact that one Member after another may repeat the arguments already put with sufficient force by a predecessor.

"Now, the outcome of what I have been saying is that the increasing volume of legislative business makes it increasingly difficult for the administrative machinery to work quickly and effectively. It is not only the Secretariats which are concerned; all departments of the administration feel the same difficulties, for it is to district officers and heads of departments that calls for information are passed on. Now, if the volume goes on increasing—and all our experience indicates that this will be so—what will be the result? So far as Resolutions are concerned, it might become necessary to enforce the system of closure provided by rule 23. We have a similar rule in Madras, but in fact I may say that it has never been found necessary to enforce it; and I do not think that that method of closing discussion would be welcomed here. But failing this, your proceedings will be inordinately lengthened, and you may incur the opprobrium of being likened to a glorified Debating Society. I do not think that is a condition of affairs of which any one in this room would approve. Perhaps, from my parochial standpoint I have exaggerated the risks, but I can only speak from such experience as has fallen in my way, and I cannot shut my eyes to the probability that if this Resolution were carried in this Council provincial Councils would soon seek to follow suit, and in the light of the enormous volume of business in Madras I cannot look forward without grave apprehension to future proceedings of that Council of which it might come to be said 'of the making of many Resolutions there is no end and much answering of questions is a weariness of the flesh.'"

The Hon'ble Mr. KAMAT KUMAR CHANDA:—"Sir, I beg to move an amendment of which I gave notice; it is a small matter, and is in these words—

'That the words and once every week from December to March, be struck out from the Resolution.'

"Sir, I do not think it requires any explanation. I am in thorough agreement with the Hon'ble mover in his demand that this Council ought to meet more frequently than is the case at present. The intervals of five months and four months which respectively intervene between the termination of the Delhi Session and the beginning of the Simla Session and *vice versa*, are too long and should be curtailed, and that can be done by holding a Session between March and September. If this is done, I think, Sir, we need not go beyond this; the number of sessions to be held in any particular Session ought not to be fixed by hard and fast rules now; but it should be determined by the amount and the nature and the urgency of the business that may crop up. I am in agreement with the first portion of the Resolution that there should be more meetings and more Sessions, but I submit that the second part ought to be expunged."

The Hon'ble Mr. BHUPENDRANATH BASU:—"Sir, I recognise that there are difficulties which the adoption of this Resolution moved by my Hon'ble friend, Pandit Nadon Mohun Malaviya, will bring about. The question is, are those difficulties such that they must be faced in the interests of the public? If public interests demand that there should be more meetings than we have at present in the Supreme Legislative Council, then whatever may be the inconveniences to individual Members, either officials or non-officials, the meetings must be held. That is the sole criterion by which we must judge and if, taking that as the test, we come to the conclusion that the Council should meet oftener than at present, then it must be so, whether amateur politicians or professional politicians have to take part in the proceedings of the Council or not. The amateur politician is as great a danger as the professional politician may be. Speaking of my own class, the lawyer politician, I do not wish to enter upon any defence. A gentleman belonging to the profession to which I have the honour to belong holds in his hands to-day the destinies of the British Empire. But certainly the lawyer politician born in India, brought up in India, with his stakes in India, is preferable to Indian interests to the adventurous merchant who comes here to take money and then returns not unoftly compared to the bird of passage. But apart from that, sir, can it be seriously contended that the vast business, the many questions and problems which must necessarily arise in a Continent like India can be satisfactorily disposed of within the small compass of time to which we are limited by our present arrangements? The Hon'ble Member sitting in this Council as the official representative from Madras has portrayed in lurid colours the enormous business which is brought forward in the Madras Legislative Council to the great dismay and discomfort and inconvenience of the official representatives of that Government. I can quite appreciate his stand-point; he certainly would like a state of things for himself and his brethren where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest. But that is not my stand point. The official must never forget, when they are often apt to forget, that they are the servants of the public. They are not the masters of the public, and if public interests demand that they should give more time to the proceedings of the Council, to matters which are brought forward in the Council, no matter whatever the inconvenience, they must submit to it. The very fact which my friend from Madras has referred to, namely, that by reason of the greater frequency of the Council meetings there have been an enormous number of Resolutions. . . . ."

The Hon'ble Mr. LIONEL DAVIDSON:—"May I rise to explain, Sir; I did not say that there had been an increase of business owing to greater frequency of the meetings. I said that the increase in business had caused longer meetings."

The Hon'ble Mr. BHUPENDRANATH BASU:—"I accept that explanation. The enormous amount of business to which the frequent sittings of Council may give the necessary opportunity might be the result here. In this Council at present we are, more or less, Members of a happy family, not having much to do or to trouble ourselves with. What otherwise could have been the object of my Hon'ble friend to put before us this mass of proceedings and Resolutions that he has to deal with in his own provincial Council? The argument is this: Beware! if you follow the same lines as we have unhappily done in Madras, if you have similar Sessions in this Council, in place of the hundred and odd Resolutions that we have in Madras (you have 7 to 9 Provinces) you may have from 900 to 1,000 Resolutions, and in place of 2,400 questions, you may have ten times 1,400! Sir I do think that Hon'ble Members who come here have some sense of their responsibility to the Council, to Government and to the public, and I believe that, in spite of what may be thought on certain quarters, they are endued with some amount of common sense and that they are anxious to avoid being made the object of ridicule by a superabundance of questions and unnecessary Resolutions. Just imagine, Sir, a few days in winter at Delhi and a few days in the autumn at Simla,—are they enough for the business of a great Empire like that of India? for after all it is a great Empire. You have got to deal with questions affecting many provincial administrations, many nationalities, many communities, many classes, and many different and divergent interests. And what is our position? The position of a Member is this, that when he wants to bring forward an important question which is engaging public attention—supposing in the month of April a question to which immediate attention has got to be called, either in the interests of the public or in the interests of Government—a question to which attention may have to be called outside British India, in the United Kingdom—we have got to wait for many weary months until we come up to Simla in September. By that time interest in the question may have abated, it may have disappeared altogether. Does my Hon'ble friend who opposes the greater frequency of these Councils, desire that on burning questions this Council should not pronounce its opinion or raise any discussion? I could mention several such questions, but I shall not refer to them for the present, for that may raise angry contentions. It has so happened in my unhappy province and we have been paralysed for want of opportunities of ventilating them in the Supreme Council of the country. The question may have arisen in other provinces. After all what is the law that the Resolution, if carried into effect will put upon the time of Hon'ble Members? I agree with my Hon'ble friend Mr. K. K Chanda that it will be inconvenient and probably unnecessary, if it was only inconvenient I would not mind, I think it would be unnecessary to have weekly meetings from December to March but I certainly think that from March to September is a very long interval in the public interests for the Supreme Council to go into hybernation. I do think that we may conveniently have an intervening Session of the Council between the 23rd of March when we disperse and the second week of September when we meet again. I think it may be done without any detriment to official interests, without any inconvenience to official Members and without any large expenditure of money or time. A Session may be conveniently held at Simla or at Delhi—I do not know

what sort of place Delhi is in summer. We were told at one time that it would be a very attractive place and that the Government would spend a longer time here than they were unable to spend in my native city of Calcutta. But even if not in Delhi, it may be held in Simla; even merchants, and I am proud to say that I count many of them among my personal friends, European merchants, do leave Calcutta during the summer, and such of them as are on this Council might easily take a trip to Simla. Then we have the September Session and then we have the winter Session. If that could be arranged, and I cannot see why it should not be arranged, our grievances would be met and our legitimate demands satisfied. I think public business would be better transacted, we non-official Members would have more time amongst ourselves, more time for consulting each other and of discussing the public questions that we should like to bring forward in this Council, and it will give us greater opportunities of ascertaining personally from the official Members of this Council what their views and attitude may be on great public questions. It will afford better facilities for mutual discussion and for a better mutual knowledge of the relative positions of both sides; in regard to matters of public interest it will be helpful both to Government and to us. Is that a large demand that we are making upon our official friends? Would that be too much for my friend from Nagpur, who no doubt would like to spend the grilling months of summer in Nagpur, but who we would like to see spending some cool days on the heights of Simla? That would cool his ardour on many points and may prevent him from throwing unnecessary Resolutions over our heads. I think even to him it would not be inconvenient. I will not say much of Calcutta, Sir, for Calcutta, I am afraid, is anathema at the present moment, but whatever it may be, there may be, Sir,—my friend the distinguished Doctor is here, and he will support me,—there may be mental aberrations in individuals as well as in Governments, and you must wait to restore Calcutta or rather the Government to its low position till the period of aberration passes away. But leaving Calcutta aside, we may easily have the meetings distributed as I have suggested to great public advantage and not to the detriment or inconvenience of the public or of any section of the Members of this Council."

The Hon'ble Sardar Bahadur Sahiban Sundar Singh Majithia:—"Sir, I am afraid I cannot support the motion of the Hon'ble Mover of the Resolution, as I think it limits the powers of His Excellency the Governor General in Council who, under section 64 (1) of the Government of India Act, 1915, has the power to appoint the times and places of this Council to assemble in so far that it will make it incumbent upon His Excellency to convene a meeting of the Council at least once in every quarter, whether there is legislative business to be transacted or not. The wordings of the proposed Resolution that the Council should meet once every week from December to March we very far and will make the Session unnecessarily long, and may unnecessarily interfere with the tour programmes of His Excellency the Viceroy and other Executive Members of the Council. The wording of section 64 (1) of the Government of India Act wisely leaves this discretion in the hands of His Excellency the Viceroy, and it will, I am afraid, unnecessarily limit the discretion of His Excellency the Viceroy if he were asked to convene a greater number of meetings than at present.

"As regards the public interests, I hope it must be conceded that these are as near to the heart of His Excellency as to every one in this Council, and if the exigencies of the occasion demand a larger number of meetings to be convened, His Excellency may be expected to consider the point favourably. I would not therefore advise that His Excellency's powers in this respect should be limited. The question of expenses could not be lightly thrown aside when we are faced with heavy expenditure in connection with the present war, to the successful termination of which all our endeavours should be directed. With these few words, I oppose the motion of my Hon'ble friend."

The Hon'ble Khan Zulfikar Ali Khan:—"Sir, the eloquent speeches of my Hon'ble colleagues have left no room for me to logically refute the arguments of my Hon'ble colleague the Pandith Sahib who has moved this Resolution. I therefore do not feel any particular desire or feel stimulated to pull his arguments to pieces by any logical arguments, but there are a few ideas to which I wish to give expression. Whatever claim the Resolution of the Hon'ble Pandith Sahib may have on the consideration of this Council in normal times, I do certainly believe that this is not the time, nor is it an expedient opportunity to propose this Resolution for the consideration of this Council.

"Sir, many Hon'ble members who have preceded me have given expression in an eloquent manner to the difficulties which will hamper the public spirited men in this country if this Resolution is accepted. I must say that they are men who are extremely busy on account of their different professions in all parts of the country, and who are expected to take part in the deliberations of this Council, and, if unnecessary meetings are arranged and if they are withdrawn from their useful activities, I do think that the welfare of the country, as well as the useful time of the Hon'ble Members, will be wasted. We have all in these days our different spheres of activities owing to the one great object which the whole Empire wants to achieve, and that is, the happy and victorious termination of this world-wide struggle, and those occupations and those activities which we all of us in our different spheres have to perform will not find sufficient workers, and in this way I daresay that the one great object which I have just mentioned will greatly suffer. We can, from the example of the Home Parliament, take a very instructive lesson. In Great Britain, the House of Commons has cut down its meetings to the lowest possible minimum, and the meetings are not arranged unless they are imperative and there is no help for them. Is it not a very instructive and inspiring example which should guide us in our desire to move such a Resolution here? I quite sympathise with the Hon'ble mover, and I daresay that it is the time-spirit which has moved him to find some activity for his accumulated energies, as they are finding elsewhere, but I must again say that this is not the time, nor the opportunity to push forward those desires on this Council.

"My Hon'ble friend Mr. Bass has said that it would give additional opportunities for mutual understanding and mutual work which the official and non official Members have to perform, but he forgets that there will be numerous opportunities after the war when we can cultivate this spirit. With these few words, I beg to differ from the views of the Hon'ble Mover, and vote against the Resolution."

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock:—"Sir, the Hon'ble Mover, whose zeal both in moving and opposing legislation is well known to all, may be described, to use a common expression as "a glutton for work." Not only does he adorn a very important and hard-worked profession, but his labours

extend to creating and managing a University, and he has been recently engaged on most arduous duties as a Member of the Industries Commission. All these activities, however, do not content him. He is anxious to infect all his Colleagues on the Council with some small measure of his own superabundant energy and indefatigable enthusiasm. He wishes that all his Colleagues, official and non-official, should now gird up their loins, throw off the dull sloth which now besets them, and spend laborious days in Legislative Sessions meeting at least once in every quarter of the year, and once every week from December to March.

"I am afraid, Sir, that the Government do not see their way to accept his friendly invitation, and from the amendment moved by one Hon'ble Member and the speeches that have been made by various Hon'ble Members, it will have become manifest that some one of the most lamentable Members of the Council are reluctant to undertake the toilsome path that he has indicated to them. I do not think that many Hon'ble Members, however zealous they are, are prepared to endorse the Hon'ble Mr Sarma's proposition, that meetings of the Legislative Council are a holiday and something of a rest cure.

"The Hon'ble Pandit criticised the fact that during late years meetings had been somewhat infrequent and of shorter duration than usual, but I should like to point out to him that there are special reasons for this. In 1912–13, that was the year when the move was made to Delhi, the Legislative Chamber itself could not be got ready before a certain date in January, and another reason for the delay was that the cottage on Lord Hardinge cannot him to postpone the meeting of the Council until he had recovered sufficiently to open it. In 1914, the Session was of abnormal duration, for it began very early in January and continued to the end of March. In 1915–16 and in the present year, the volume of legislation has no doubt been reduced by the fact that, under Lord Hardinge's understanding with the Council generally, the Government refrained from introducing controversial measures, and Hon'ble Members followed the same practice of not pressing controversial Resolutions. These were special features, and I am somewhat surprised that the Hon'ble Mover himself did not recognise what were the real causes of this reduction of business. . . ."

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya :—"May I rise to a point of order? So far as I remember, I did not say one word about reduction of business in the last three years. I recognise, as does my Hon'ble friend, the conditions under which the Council has been working the last three years, and in the best of my recollection, I did not make any complaint that the meetings were the war were less frequent, and my remarks were of a general character asking for larger opportunities for discussions in Council."

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock :—"Whatever the Hon'ble Member may say, he did criticise the comparatively short period of the duration of the Sessions and did not make any mention of the obvious reasons that had led to that.

"Now the business before the Legislative Council, Sir, may consist of questions, Resolutions, and legislative work proper, but the rules which he seeks to amend are rules for the conduct of legislative business, and it is beyond all question that the main business of this Council is legislative work.

"We had an interesting discussion two or three days ago regarding the question of the time necessary in order to launch proposed legislative measures upon the Legislative Council of the country. As you, Sir, clearly demonstrated on that occasion, the time spent on introducing, considering and discussing a Bill is not one fifth of the time taken up in discussing the case for legislation, in deciding upon the preliminary lines that it should take, in discussing those lines with the Local Governments and often with the public generally, in examining and analysing the opinions elicited, in drafting the measure, and in corresponding about it with the Secretary of State; and it is practically the finished product that is at last presented to the gaze of an expectant Council. Sometimes the labour of months and years is demolished by the hard blows of disapproval, sometimes only a few finishing touches are necessary. But on the vast majority of cases the real work, both in time and labour, has been expended in many official workshops before the manufactured article is exposed to the criticism of debate.

"It may be true that there are numerous legislative projects which the Hon'ble Mover would like us to consider; it is equally true that there are many legislative projects which the Government itself may like to put forward; but the lack of time in general the lack of time to rough-hew these projects from the raw material and not so much the lack of time to put them through the Council, and if more time were compulsorily made available for active legislation, that time would be in reduction of the period available for fashioning the material You cannot devote greater time to the later processes of manufacture before the earlier processes have been completed

"A former Secretary of State, Sir Charles Wood, in a notable despatch of 1861, recorded the opinion 'that the Council should not sit permanently for the purpose of making laws and regulations, but should be called together by summons from the head of the Government, when projects of law, prepared by the proper officers under the supervision of the Executive Government, are ready for discussion It is probable that, by adopting this course, Bills will come before the Council better prepared than when hurriedly framed for a Council in session, and will be better considered by the Council when brought before them, and thus much unnecessary legislation will be avoided and much public time saved. The adoption of this plan, moreover, will be necessary to secure for you the services of Native gentlemen of a distance, and of those persons whose time, like that of the members of the mercantile communities of the Presidency-towns, is much occupied with their own private engagements.'

"Now these instructions of the then Secretary of State still hold the ground, and they are embodied in the latest Act of Parliament, that of 1916, as more than one Honourable Member has noticed. Section 64 (1) of that Act provides that the responsibility for fixing the times and places for meetings of the Imperial Legislative Council rests with the Governor General in Council. The law makes no provision for any limitation of that discretion.

"The Government of India are not in favour of, nor do they think it at all probable that the Secretary of State would be likely to agree to, any Parliamentary legislation enabling that discretion to be fettered. There is, therefore, a statutory bar against the acceptance of this Resolution by the

Government of India. The Governor General in Council naturally will summon the Sessions of this Council with reference to the legislative programme and the work to be done, and it is quite unnecessary to put in any rules or to bind the Government in any way by particular dates or times. Discretion must remain with the Governor General in Council with reference to the legislative business that is to be transacted, and I would add that we have the testimony of the Hon'ble Mr. Shafi that no complaint has been made that the time allowed has not been sufficient for the consideration of private Bills that are put forward.

"Now to come to Resolutions. No doubt more meetings of the Council would offer more time for the discussion of Resolutions, but Resolutions must at best be a subsidiary part of the business of the Legislative Council. The power to move Resolutions is granted to Honourable Members to draw attention to current questions of importance, but they were never intended to be a substitute for the real work of the Council, which is ordinarily summoned for the consideration of legislative business.

"Resolutions no doubt do occupy a valuable place in our Council proceedings, but Honourable Members will bear me out that sometimes Resolutions are moved which have a strong family resemblance to motions already debated, and towards which the attitude of the Council itself has been one of some tedium and weariness. I do not believe that the general sense of the Council is in favour of multiplying Resolutions appreciably beyond their present limits. It must be remembered that the legislative work of the Government, as has already been admitted by some of the speakers, is only one part, though doubtless a very important part, of its duties. It has to carry on its work and its vast correspondence simultaneously with its legislative business, and the wheels would soon be brought to a standstill if busy officials were subjected to the strain and interruption involved by such continuous legislative activity as the Honourable Member desires.

"While, however, the Government are unable to accept any invitation which would fetter the discretion of Governor General in Council, they are nevertheless most anxious that the Government should have the full benefit of the advice of the Members of this Council, and that the latter should not feel that the important place in the constitution which they occupy is either belittled or not appreciated. At present, for reasons which were thoroughly sound at the time and have not yet entirely lost all their application, the Simla Session, under the orders of the Secretary of State, has been confined to unimportant measures, purely non-contentious business, or to preliminary or unimportant stages of measures of which the same work is reserved for the Delhi Session. I know that many Honourable Members feel that it is a very long way to come up to Simla for the comparatively unimportant business which is usually transacted at the September Session. While, therefore, the Government of India are unable to accept any Resolution which would fetter the discretion of the Governor General in Council in this matter, they are prepared to consider the expediency of approaching the Secretary of State with proposals which would have the effect of relaxing the restrictions that are now imposed upon the Simla Session, with a view to making that Session perhaps more interesting and more productive.

"This, I fear, is the utmost measure of comfort that I can hold out to the Hon'ble Mover and to those who have supported him. But perhaps now that I have explained the statutory bar and the other difficulties which stand in the way of our accepting his Resolution, and after he has heard that a good many of his Hon'ble colleagues are not prepared to follow him, he may be prepared to withdraw his Resolution; but if not, then the Government must press its opposition to the motion before the Council."

The Hon'ble Pandit MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA:—"Sir, I feel I must take up some time in answering the objections which have been urged against the Resolution. I will try, however, to be as brief as possible, because I find the day is far gone already.

"I will first take up the question which has been taken up by more than one speaker and has received the support of the Honourable the Home Member, namely, the question as to whether there is a statutory bar to my Resolution under section 64 (1) of the Government of India Act. Now, Sir, that section lays down that 'the Indian Legislative Council shall assemble at such times and places as the Governor General in Council appoints.' I fail to understand what there is in my Resolution which conflicts with that provision of the law. All that my Resolution seeks to do, is to make a recommendation to the Governor General in Council to add one rule to the rules which have already been framed for the conduct of the business of this Council. It does not seek to compel the Governor General in Council to accept the recommendation, unless it commends itself to him. It does not seek to take away from him the power which he has to appoint the times and places of meetings of the Legislative Council. I was wondering why a lawyer like the Hon'ble Sir Dadabhoy took up such an objection, but I am still more surprised that the Honourable the Home Member should have lent his support to the objection. I do not wish to take up more time on this point, for I am sure, Sir, that you will hold that there is no statutory bar to my recommendation being considered by the Government of India if it pleases the Council to make that recommendation.

"The second point which I will deal with is, the question of the inopportuneness of my Resolution. I am surprised at the suggestion which has come from my friend the Hon'ble Nawab Zulfikar Ali Khan that this was an inopportune time to make a recommendation like the one incorporated in my Resolution to the Government. I do not yield to him or to any other Member in the desire that that I make should in the least degree stand in the way of that duty being done, I shall unhesitatingly withdraw my Resolution, not only that, but I shall go further and propose that if the sittings of this Council in any way interfere with the discharge of our duty in the matter of the war, they should be suspended until the war is over. But I really fail to understand how the making of a recommendation to the Government to consider whether a change should not be introduced in the rules of the Council, and which does not say that the change should be brought into force at once, I fail to understand how such a proposal would in any way stand in the way of my Honourable friend or any other Member of this Council doing his duty in the matter of the war, with all the fulness of heart and devotion which any one may wish to bring to bear upon it.

"I will now turn, Sir, to some other points. I feel grateful to my friend the Honourable the Home Member for the kind manner in which he referred to my humble activities. I really wish I

deserved the compliment he has paid me. However, I feel sure that I am not inviting my colleagues to undertake more work than their own good sense will prompt them to cheerfully undertake. I fully expect that every gentleman who has accepted a Membership of this Council is as much prepared as anyone else amongst us to do his duty as such Member in the fullest manner possible. If that duty demands that we should put aside for a time some of our private or personal business, I am sure every one of us will be prepared to do so. Some Members have spoken of the sacrifice which the acceptance of my Resolution might involve in the case of some of us, particularly of those who belong to the profession of law, and also those who are engaged in trade or commerce. I claim, Sir, that I take a better view of the sense of duty which inspires my friends here than did some of those who I heard on argument on it against my proposal. I should tell them that it all becomes us, in the presence of our esteemed Vice-President, to talk of any little self-sacrifice that may be involved in taking up public duties. Every successful lawyer, if he is worth the name, has to make a sacrifice when he takes up any public office, either official or non official. Mr. Asquith, Mr. Lloyd George—and a long list of esteemed names can be repeated here—all had to sacrifice large incomes when they took up public offices. And have we not had similar instances nearer home? Have we forgotten our friend the Hon'ble Sir Satyendra Prasanna Sinha, who sacrificed a huge income in order to accept the Law Membership of the Government of India, and have we not had many other instances to which I might refer? I am sorry that any of my lawyer friends should have put forward this argument that lawyers will suffer a loss in their incomes, and will find it inconvenient from the professional point of view to attend meetings of the Council if they were called upon to do so more frequently than at present. I expect that they will willingly respond to the call of duty; and those of them who found that they could not give the time necessary to the discharge of their duties as Members of the Council would resign the office. It is not a Membership of the Council which confers an honour upon any man of worth, but the devotion with which the duties of the office are discharged.

"As regards merchants, and other businessmen, the Hon'ble Mr Wardlaw Milne is entitled to say that personal convenience was the important consideration in a question of the frequency of meetings of the Council. But I appeal to him in the way in which I have appealed to my lawyer friends not to allow personal convenience to weigh too heavily against public advantages. If the Resolution is not acceptable on grounds of public advantage, let us all unite in rejecting it. But if public advantage demands that my recommendation should be accepted, I expect every Member of this Council to lend his support to it. The main question is, whether public advantage does or does not demand the change that I advocate. My friend the Hon'ble Mr. Shafi argued that I had not given any evidence, not brought forward any facts to show that public interests have suffered because the meetings of the Council have been so few and far between as they have been. Now I submit that that is a wrong point of view to adopt in regard to a question like this. My contention is that you have not held frequent enough meetings in order that public questions might have been brought to the notice of Government, as they could only have been if the meetings were so frequent. It is no good telling me that I have not cited facts. How on earth is one to cite facts which do not exist and which could only have happened if that had been done which I complain has not been done? One cannot sit down and compile from files of newspapers of many years how many questions would have been brought before Government if the Council had been held every year, say, in June. For the reasons I have indicated, it should be assumed that many more questions of public interest would have been brought to the notice of Government if there had been more frequent opportunities given to us for the purpose.

"My Hon'ble friend was very forceful in some of his remarks, but he was inconsistent; for while he complained that I had proved the necessity for more frequent meetings of the Council, he himself suggested that the Simla Session should be prolonged to two months . . . . ."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MIAN MUHAMMAD SHAFI:—"Sir, may I point out that my objections were mainly directed to that portion of the Resolution in which my learned friend advocates that there should be from December to March once every week a sitting of the Council. So far as the Simla Session is concerned, I quite agree with him that it ought to be made a real Session; and if my learned friend thinks that my agreement with him as regards the Simla Session is of no value, I have nothing more to say."

The Hon'ble the VICE-PRESIDENT:—"I hope the Hon'ble Member will accept the explanation."

The Hon'ble Pandit MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA:—"I will, Sir, but the explanation was not necessary. All that I submitted was, that while my Hon'ble friend urged that I had not given facts to show that more frequent meetings were necessary, while he urged that I had not mentioned a single Resolution which had been crowded out or which had not found a place on the agenda because of want of time, nor a single Bill which had been held back for the same reason, he went on to urge that the Simla Session should be extended to two months. I submit, Sir, that it was an utterly inconsistent position to take up. Either it was necessary to prolong the Sessions of the Council, or it was not. If it was, my Hon'ble friend's criticism of my proposals generally lost its force. If it was not, then I submit his suggestion that the Simla Session should be extended to two months was futile.

"With regard to the criticism of other Hon'ble Members that it has not been shown that public interests do suffer, under existing arrangements, I submit that in the case of a vast Continent like ours equal to the whole of Europe barring Russia, it is not necessary to cite facts and figures to show that public interests demand that the Supreme Legislative Council of the country, which has to deal with a variety of questions and to discuss numerous problems that must arise from time to time, should meet at least once in every quarter. It should be assumed that in a country of the magnitude and importance, interested in problems so vast and varied, at least one meeting in every quarter, when the representatives of the public may have an opportunity of holding converse with those entrusted with its administration is the very minimum requirement. Some Hon'ble Members have expressed themselves strongly in favour of another Session in Simla, particularly my friend

Mr. Sastri and I hope the Government will reconsider their position in regard to a Session at Simla in June.

"As regards the suggestion that the Simla Session should be made more real, I am very thankful to learn from the Hon'ble the Home Member that the Government of India contemplate making it so. I am sure that when this is done, it will not only prove its utility and advantage to the Government, as well as to the public.

"Then, with regard to meetings being held from week to week in December, I submit, Sir, that here again the question of personal convenience has loomed large, and that has prevented many people from giving the proposal the consideration which it deserves. I do not mean to suggest that a meeting must be held every week, even if there was no business to be done. But I submit that it will be very unlikely that there will not be business enough to be done at the meetings if they will be held every week. I want to make it clear that, though the words used in the Resolution are that a meeting should be held every week, it was not meant that there should be no gap. For instance, I could not be charged with contemplating that there should be a meeting held in Christmas week. I expected that my proposal would be taken with the necessary reasonable qualifications. All I urge is that as a general rule from December to March there should be a meeting held every week.

"Several speakers have stated that business has not suffered under existing rules. The Hon'ble the Home Member has said that legislation does not suffer. I submit that it does suffer and it most when, even after all the rough-hewing to which he has referred, a Bill is brought before the Council and sufficient time is not allowed to Members to consider its various provisions, to take counsel among themselves, to take counsel with official Members, and sometimes to take counsel with those whom they represent and then to decide what attitude to adopt towards it. An emergency measure stands on a separate footing; but in the case of ordinary legislation the greater the time allowed for the consideration of a measure, the better would it be in the public interests; and therefore I submit that if the Session should extend over four months, the legislature part of the business of the Council will have a better chance than it can have when it has to be rushed through in the course of a few weeks as at present. As regards Resolutions, while I agree with my friend the Hon'ble the Home Member, that the legislative part of the Council's work is most important, I fear that he has somewhat underestimated the value of Resolutions . . ."

The Hon'ble the Vice-President:—"I must remind the Hon'ble Member that he has already exceeded the time allowed for a reply. I only ask him to bring his remarks to a conclusion as shortly as possible."

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—"Thank you, Sir, I will. I was going to submit that, constituted as this Council is, being in reality a merely advisory body whose recommendations the Government is not bound to accept, it is by means of Resolutions only that many matters can be brought to the notice of the Government. They are therefore very important from our point of view. And yet how to we stand in relation to them? As a rule we do not know at present when a portion of a Resolution is given to the Government; it is only when His Excellency admits one that it is moved and explained to other Members. It has often happened that, excepting the Member who has given notice of a Resolution, Members do not receive sufficiently timely notice of Resolutions to enable them to prepare themselves to discuss them properly. In that way our business suffers.

"With regard to questions, it is not necessary for me to detain the Council longer. I have said enough to show that there is need for a meeting of Council once in every quarter, and for more frequent meetings in the Winter Session. If the Government do not think fit to accept my Resolution in the exact form in which it has been put forward, I yet hope that they will consider whether the meetings should not be more frequent, and whether the spine between one Session and another should not be shorter than now. With your permission, Sir, I would like to put the Resolution in two parts. I mean the part which proposes that the Council should be held once in every quarter as a separate proposition from the second part . . ."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mian Muhammad Shafi:—"May I point out, Sir, that the proper procedure would be to put the amendment first before putting the Resolution to the vote?"

The Hon'ble the Vice-President:—"I would remind the Hon'ble Member that under the rules it is entirely within my discretion to put the amendment or the Resolution first.

"I propose to read to the Council the Resolution and the amendment and in the ordinary course to put the amendment to the Council first as it deals with a definite portion of the Resolution before the Council. The Resolution is as follows:—

'That this Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council that in the Rules for the Conduct of the Legislative Business of the Council of the Governor-General before rule 3, the following rule may be inserted:—

"2-A.—The Council shall ordinarily meet at least once in every quarter and once every week from December to March."

"To that Resolution the following amendment has been moved:—

'That the words "and once every week from December to March" be struck out.'

"I will put the amendment to the Council first, the effect of which will be either to leave the words in or to strike them out."

The motion for the amendment was then put and agreed to.

"I will now put the Resolution as amended to the Council; it is in the following terms:—

'That this Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council that in the Rules for the Conduct of the Legislative Business of the Council of the Governor-General, before rule 3 the following rule may be inserted:—

"2 A.—The Council shall ordinarily meet at least once in every quarter."

The motion was put to the Council with the following results:—

AYES—15	NOES—42
The Hon'ble Pandit M. M. Malaviya,	His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
" Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru,	The Hon'ble Sir R. Craddock.
" Mr. R. Ayyangar.	" Sir William Meyer.
" Mr. B. N. Sarma.	" Sir C. Hill.
" Mir Asad Ali, Khan Bahadur.	" Mr. G. R. Lowndes.
" Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola.	" Sir G. Barnes.
" Khan Bahadur Allahbaksh Shah.	" Sir P. Lahiri.
" Mr. M. A. Jinnah.	" Sir R. Gillan.
" Mr. B. N. Basu.	" Mr. R. Gamble.
" Maharaja Sir M. C. Nandi of Kasimbazar.	" Mr. E. H. Bray.
" Nawab Ali Chaudhuri, Khan Bahadur.	" Sir V. Levett.
" Rai Krishna Sahay Bahadur.	" Mr. J. B. Wood.
" Raja of Kanika.	" Mr. H. F. Howard.
" Mr. Mazharul Haque.	" Mr. H. Sharp.
" Captain Ajab Khan.	" Sir L. Maclagan.
	" Mr. E. A. Mant.
	" Mr. J. B. Brunyate.
	" Sir J. DuBoulay.
	" Maj.-Genl. A. H. Bingley.
	" Mr. G. H. B. Fell.
	" Mr. W. M. Hailey.
	" Sir W. Maxwell.
	" Mr. F. C. Rose.
	" Mr. A. H. Grant.
	" Mr. J. G. Jennings.
	" Mr. C. R. Kesteven.
	" Mr. A. P. Muddiman.
	" Mr. L. Davidson.
	" Mr. J. S. Wardlaw Milne.
	" Mr. F. J. Monaman.
	" Mr. E. H. C. Walsh.
	" Mr. A. S. A. Westropp.
	" Sir J. S. Donald.
	" Khan Bahadur Mian Muhammad Shafi.
	" Khan Zulfikar Ali Khan.
	" Sardar Sundar Singh.
	" Mr. M. B. Dadabhoy.
	" Mr. J. Walker.
	" Rai B. D. Shukul Bahadur.
	" Mr. W. J. Reid.
	" Lt.-Col. S. L. Apkin.
	" Maung Bah Too.

So the motion was negatived.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 16th February 1917.

DELHI,
The 16th February 1917.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.

E. A. GRAHAM,
Acting Secretary to Government, L. & M. (Legislative) Dept.

The Council met at the Council Chamber, Imperial Secretariat, Delhi, on Friday, the 16th February 1917.

PRESENT:

His Excellency BARON CHELMSFORD, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., G.C.V.O., Viceroy and Governor-General, *presiding*, and 57 Members, of whom 49 were Additional Members.

OATH OF OFFICE.

The following Additional Member made the prescribed oath or affirmation of allegiance to the Crown :—

The Hon'ble Sir PRABHASHANKER DALPATRAM PATTANI, K.C.I.E.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur BISHAN DUTT SHUKUL asked :—

1. "(a) Did the Public Service Commission of 1886 recommend that, when competent Indians were available, they should be appointed to the Postmaster-General's grade?

(b) And will Government be pleased to state :—

(i) The total number of appointments in the Postmaster-General's grade carrying salaries ranging between Rs. 1,750 and Rs. 2,500.

(ii) The number of European and Indian officers respectively in that grade?

(iii) The names of persons appointed to that grade since 1886, year by year, and their first postings?

(iv) The office at present held by each of them?"

The Hon'ble Sir GEORGE BARNES replied :—

"(a) The recommendation of the Public Service Commission of 1886-87 was that, of the seven highest appointments in the Department at that time held by Covenanted Civilians, 'not less than three should ordinarily be filled by promotion in the Department.' The Secretary of State concurred in the recommendation, subject to the reservation that it should be acted on only when departmental men fit for this promotion were available.

(b) (i) The total number of appointments in the Postmaster-General's grade carrying salaries ranging between Rs. 1,750 and Rs. 2,500 a month is ten, comprising—

		Rs.
Two	do.	2,500
Two	,, ...	2,250
Three	,, ...	2,000
Three	,, ...	1,750

(ii) (iii) At the present time, none of these ten appointments is held by an Indian. I lay on the table a statement * to that part of the question marked (b) (ii) and (b) (iii)."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur BISHAN DUTT SHUKUL asked :—

2. "(a) What was the total quantity, if any, of a special variety of wheat called Pusa 12 shipped out of India during the years 1915 and 1916, respectively.

(b) Has the trial of this type of wheat passed the experimental stage, and has it been found successful? If so, will Government be pleased to consider the advisability of utilising it more as seed stock for extending the cultivation here than of sending it abroad?"

The Hon'ble Sir CLAUDE HILL replied :—

"(a) 810 maunds in 1915 and 6,000 maunds in 1916.

(b) The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative. As regards the second part, I would refer the Hon'ble Member to the reply given by the Hon'ble Mr. Finlay to a similar question asked by the Hon'ble Mr. Chintamani at a meeting of the Legislative Council of the United Provinces on 11th December 1916. That reply explains the advantage to the cultivator of exporting a certain quantity of a new wheat of this kind."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur BISHAN DUTT SHUKUL asked :—

3. "(a) What was the total quantity of wheat shipped on account of Government by the various firms up to April 1916 under the Government scheme for such shipments?

(b) Did any profit accrue from such shipments?

(c) (i) If so, what is the total amount of such profit?

(ii) Is it intended to utilise the amount for the benefit of agriculturists, and, if so, how?"

The Hon'ble Sir CLAUDE HILL replied :—

"(a) 631,127 tons.

(b) Yes.

(c) (i) £15,000.

(c) (ii) It is hoped to devote these profits to special expenditure for the benefit of the agricultural classes. The precise method is under consideration at the moment, and I am unable to give further details at present."

* Not published in these Proceedings.

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur BISHAN DUTT SHARMA asked :—

4. "(a) Did the Indian University Commission in paragraphs 94 and 95 of their report make the following recommendations :—

(i) 'The vernacular languages should be introduced in combination with English as a subject for the M. A. Examination.

(ii) Vernacular composition should be made compulsory in every stage of the B. A. course?'

(b) If so, will Government be pleased to state how far the above recommendations have been, or are proposed to be, given effect to by the various Universities in India?"

The Hon'ble Sir C. SANKARAN NAIR replied :—

"The answer to (a) is in the affirmative. As regards (b) an abstract of the existing arrangements in the various Universities, so far as they give effect to the recommendations in question, is placed on the table.* The Government of India have no knowledge of proposals for the modification of these arrangements."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. SARMA asked :—

5. "Will Government be pleased to state for each of the years 1908 and 1914—

(a) the number of towns and villages in British India and in each province, respectively, which possessed—

(i) at least one liquor shop,

(ii) at least one drug shop; and

(b) the number of such towns and villages with populations of 500 or less, 500 to 1,000, 1,000 to 2,000, and 2,000 to 5,000 or more?"

The Hon'ble Sir GEORGE BARNES replied :—

"I will send the Hon'ble Member, for his information, copies of the latest issues of the provincial reports on Excise administration. He will find that the statistics attached to the reports give figures of the number of shops and the population per shop for each district, but I regret that the further details which he asks for are not available."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur S. N. SARMA asked :—

6. "Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) the number of towns and villages in British India possessing at least one elementary school,

(b) the number of towns and villages in which an elementary school has been opened for the first time during each of the last ten years,

(c) the number of pupils reading in these newly opened schools during 1914–15?"

The Hon'ble Sir C. SANKARAN NAIR replied :—

"The collection of the information under heads (b) and (c) of the Hon'ble Member's question would involve an undue amount of labour on local officials, and the Government of India are not prepared to call for it. They will, however, ask Local Governments for information under head (a), and the returns, when received, will be laid on the table."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. SARMA asked :—

7. "Will the Government be pleased to state the expenditure on primary education exclusively from (a) local funds, (b) municipal revenues, during the last ten years?"

The Hon'ble Sir C. SANKARAN NAIR replied :—

"A statement† is laid on the table. I should explain that the figures of expenditure exclusively from local and municipal funds are not available, and though attempts to distinguish between expenditure from the proceeds of local cesses or taxation and subventions by Government have been made in the past and in accordance with decisions come to at the Conference of Directors will be made again, it is doubtful if a complete distinction between expenditure made from these two sources is possible. The figures laid on the table include some, though not all, of the subventions made by Local Governments to local bodies."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. SARMA asked :—

8. "Will the Government be pleased to state the number of (a) boys, (b) girls, in the infant, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th standards, respectively, in all the elementary schools during the years 1913–14, 1914–15 and 1915–16?"

The Hon'ble Sir C. SANKARAN NAIR replied :—

"Information regarding the number of boys and girls in the lower primary stage of primary schools will be found in General Table V attached to all Educational reports. The table distinguishes boys on those reading, and those not reading, printed books, but does not go further in distinguishing between classes. General table X, however, which has hitherto been attached only to quinquennial reports (save in one or two provinces), shows the number of pupils in each different stage of education, though it does not distinguish between boys and girls or between primary and secondary schools. It was decided at the recent Conference of Directors of Public Instruction to make this table an annual table. It is thought that the information available will serve the Hon'ble Member's purpose, and it is not proposed to call for further figures."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. SARMA asked :—

9. "Will the Government be pleased to state the number of villages with populations (a) of 500 or less, (b) 500 to 500, (c) 500 to 1,000, (d) 1,000 to 2,000, (e) 2,000 to 5,000 or more, which do not possess at least one elementary school?"

The Hon'ble Sir C. SANKARAN NAIR replied :—

"Local Governments will be asked to supply the information, and the returns, when received, will be laid on the table."

* *Vide* Appendix A.

† *Vide* Appendix B.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma asked:—

10. "Will Government be pleased to state the expenditure on protective and productive works, respectively, in connection with Railways, which was charged against Revenue during each of the last 20 years and the proportion of the establishment charges debitable thereto?"

The Hon'ble Sir Robert Gillan replied:—

"A statement* showing the expenditure on Protective and Productive railway works respectively which was charged against Revenue during each of the last 20 years is placed on the table. The figures in column 3, 'Productive Works' are the total of the figures shown in columns 12 and 13 of Account No. 75 on page 245 of the Finance and Revenue accounts of the Government of India for 1914-15, and represent Capital expenditure on railways charged against Provincial revenues and expenditure on preliminary surveys, etc., in connection with productive railway projects.

The proportion of establishment charges debitable to these works is not separately shown in the accounts."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Saiyed Alexander Shah asked:—

11. "(a) Was a circular letter issued by the Government of India in May 1913 to the effect that greater attention would be paid to the education of Moslem boys in future?

(b) If so, will Government be pleased to state what action, if any, has been taken regarding the letter?"

The Hon'ble Sir C. Sankaran Nair replied:—

"A Circular was issued on 3rd April 1913 commending the whole question of Muhammadan education to the careful attention of Local Governments, and a copy of the Circular was communicated to the Press. In accordance with a suggestion made in the Circular the progress made in Muhammadan education in each Province has been specially noted in the annual Education Reports of the various Provinces, and these notices have been further abstracted in the annual Memorandum on Education in India published by the Educational Commissioner. A reprint† of these abstracts for 1913-14 and 1914-15 is placed on the table."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. Sastri asked:—

12. "(a) Have the Government of India under contemplation a Provident Fund scheme for the benefit of teachers in private schools?

(b) If so, is the scheme ready and will it be published? If not, will the Government be pleased to give such information regarding it as may be possible?

The Hon'ble Sir C. Sankaran Nair replied:—

"A draft scheme for the establishment of a Provident Fund for teachers has been drawn up and circulated to Local Governments and Administrations for their views. As it will be subject to modification in the light of these views, and as the replies of all Local Governments and Administrations have not yet been received, it would not be convenient at the present stage to publish the scheme. But the Government have no objection to the Hon'ble Member seeing the reports received."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. Sastri asked:—

13. "Have the Government of India under consideration proposals for the reorganization of the inspecting agencies of the Madras Educational Department? If so, will the Government publish the proposals for the information and criticism of the public before sending them up to the Secretary of State for sanction?"

The Hon'ble Sir C. Sankaran Nair replied:—

"The answer to the first part of the Hon'ble Member's question is in the negative."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. Sastri asked:—

14. "Will the Government be pleased to state the amounts of unclaimed balances in the Post Office Savings Banks of India, province by province, credited to Government during the last five years?"

The Hon'ble Sir George Barnes replied:—

"The unclaimed balances of Post Office Savings Bank Accounts, or in other words, the balances of what are known technically as 'dead' accounts, are not credited to Government as revenue, but are merely shown on the credit side of the 'Dead Savings Bank Suspense Account Deposits'. Such accounts can be revived and drawn upon at any time. The net amount so credited during the three years ending 1913-14 are shown according to Postal Circles, in the statement which I lay on the table.‡ Similar figures for the two succeeding years cannot be furnished as the Audit Office temporarily discontinued the preparation of lists of 'dead' accounts for those years."

The Hon'ble Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu asked:—

15. "(a) Is the Government aware of any widespread feeling of dissatisfaction in the public mind at the present system of selection of text-books for recognised schools?

(b) Is there any proposal to amend the present rules governing the selection of text-books in recognised schools in some of the Provinces, and if so, what are the lines on which changes are proposed?

(c) How are Text-book Committees at present constituted in the different Provinces, and what is the number of officials and non-officials and educationalists and non-educationalists on each of these bodies?

(d) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the Resolution of the Government of India, together with other official papers, if any, bearing on the subject?"

The Hon'ble Sir C. Sankaran Nair replied:—

"(a) The Government of India have recently seen a resolution passed in the Bombay Legislative Council which criticises the present system under which text-books are prescribed.

* Vide Appendix C. † Not included in these Proceedings. ‡ Vide Appendix D.

(d) The Government of India propose to place before Local Governments certain suggestions for modifications in the present procedure, and are unable to state the lines on which changes are proposed until they are in possession of the views of Local Governments.

(e) The* information, so far as procurable, is laid on the table

(f) A copy* of the Government of India's Resolution Nos. 64-74, dated the 8th February 1909, is laid on the table"

The Hon'ble Mr. BHUPENDRA NATH BASU asked:—

16. "HAS the Government any information as to which of the Indian Princes have so far introduced or decided to introduce compulsory primary education in their States?"

The Hon'ble Sir J. B. WOOD replied:—

"So far as the Government of India are aware Baroda is the only Native State in which compulsory primary education has been introduced. The Government of India have no information as to whether any other States have decided to introduce compulsory primary education."

The Hon'ble Mr. BHUPENDRA NATH BASU asked.—

17. "Will the Government be pleased to state what action has so far been taken by the various Provincial Governments and Local Administrations in carrying out the policy laid down by the Government of India in connection with the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Decentralisation in the matter of village organisation as indicated in the Resolution of the Government of India on Local Self-Government published in 1915?"

The Hon'ble Sir C. SANKARAN NAIR replied:—

"The Hon'ble Member is referred to the reply given on the 21st March 1914, to a question asked by the Hon'ble Mir Asad Ali, Khan Bahadur.

A statement† is also placed on the table giving such fuller and more recent information as is available."

The Hon'ble Mr. BHUPENDRA NATH BASU:—"My Lord, with regard to question No. 18, it forms part of another series of which I gave notice some two months ago and it would be more convenient if the whole series were put together, but I leave the putting of the question to Your Lordship's discretion."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I think Sir Reginald Craddock can give you an answer now Mr. Basu, and you can put the other questions later."

The Hon'ble Mr. BHUPENDRA NATH BASU asked:—

18. "(1) Will the Government be pleased to state the number of persons, if any, detained in 'solitary cells' up to 31st January under Bengal Regulation III of 1818 in the Presidency of Bengal?

(2) Is it in accordance with the letter and spirit of the Regulation to place persons confined under the Regulation in solitary confinement?

(3) Is solitary confinement regarded under the Indian Penal Code as a more severe and aggravated form of punishment than ordinary confinement, and is it the fact that solitary confinement under the Indian Penal Code is restricted to fourteen days at a time in any case and to not more than seven days at a time in a month when the period of solitary confinement is extended to three months?

(4) Is it a fact that State prisoners under Bengal Regulation III of 1818 have been confined continuously in solitary cells for weeks and months together?

(5) If the answer to (4) is in the affirmative, will the Government be pleased to inquire as to the effect that continuous and long solitary confinement has had on the minds of the prisoners so detained and lay the result of such inquiry before the Council?

(6) Is it a fact that Babu Syam Sundar Chakravarti, sub-editor of the *Bengalee* newspaper, when put in one of these solitary cells, declared that he was going mad?

(7) Will the Government be pleased to provide that persons who are not judicially convicted but are interned under the Defence of India Act, or detained in jail under Bengal Regulation III of 1818, shall not be subjected to solitary confinement?

(8) Will the Government be pleased to provide for the detention of State prisoners in places other than jails, as may be done under section 2 of the Regulation?"

The Hon'ble Sir REGINALD CRADDOCK replied —

"The answer to (3) is in the affirmative, but the Hon'ble Member is incorrect in thinking that persons detained under Regulation III of 1818 are subject to the deterrent conditions involved by solitary confinement in the ordinary sense of the term. They are for the most part continuously detained in cells and are not allowed to mix with other prisoners, but they are allowed books, letters and occasional interviews under certain restrictions; they have short periods of regular exercise and are allowed suitable clothing and food. The persons in question are members of a revolutionary conspiracy, and Government do not think it desirable that they should be allowed to associate with one another or to mix with other prisoners, but the less dangerous among them are permitted to take exercise in company. Government have received no complaint of the nature indicated from Babu Syam Sundar Chakravarti; they receive periodic reports regarding these prisoners, which indicate that some of them dislike the isolation, but do not show any necessity for special inquiry such as is suggested in question (5). Government do not propose to make any changes in the present arrangements."

The Hon'ble Mr. BHUPENDRA NATH BASU asked:—

19. "Of the number of men, if any, detained in jail under Bengal Regulation III of 1818, how many were arrested or interned at first under the Defence of India Act, and how many were arrested directly under the Regulation?"

* Not included in these Proceedings. † Vide Appendix B.

The Hon'ble Sir REGINALD CRADDOCK replied :—

"Of the eighty-four persons detained in jails under Regulation III of 1818, sixty-eight were arrested or interned at first under the Defence of India Act. The remainder were arrested directly under the Regulation."

The Hon'ble Mr. BHUPENDRA NATH BASU asked :—

20. "(a) Have the officers in charge of State prisoners confined under Bengal Regulation III of 1818 submitted to the 1st of July 1916, and 1st of January 1917, reports concerning the conduct, health and comfort of such prisoners in their custody in accordance with section 3 of the Regulation? If so, how many such reports have been received, and what is the nature of the orders passed by Government thereon?

(b) Did the reports contain any complaints by the State prisoners regarding their health, comfort or treatment?

(c) Are there any cases in which the Government have found it necessary to modify their orders for the detention of any prisoners? If so, in how many cases were orders so modified?

The Hon'ble Sir REGINALD CRADDOCK replied :—

"The half yearly reports due in January 1916 and June 1916 have been received. The report due in January 1917 from Bengal has been called for. It has not so far been found necessary for the Government of India to take any action on these reports beyond sending copies to the Secretary of State for India.

(b) The answer is the negative.

(c) Orders have been modified in five cases by the withdrawal of the warrant issued under Regulation III of 1818 and the substitution therefor of an order of compulsory domicile under the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915."

The Hon'ble Mr. HARENDRA NATH BASU asked :—

22. "(a) Has the attention of Government been called to the observations of Lord Loreburn, the Chairman of Joint Select Committee of the House of Lords and the House of Commons on the Government of India Amendment Bill and of other Members of the said Committee as reported in the proceedings of the Committee, questioning the power of the Government of India to enact a law like the Defence of India Act making the judgment of the Commissioners appointed under the Act final and conclusive?

(b) Have the Government taken any action to satisfy themselves as to the validity of the measures adopted by them under the Act?"

The Hon'ble Mr. G. R. LOWNDES replied :—

"(a) The attention of the Government of India has been called to certain observations of Lord Loreburn recorded in the proceedings of the Joint Committee to which it is believed that the Hon'ble Member's question refers, but they do not read those observations as questioning the validity of any provision of the Defence of India Act as a part of the criminal law of India.

(b) Under the circumstances, the Government of India have not taken nor do they intend to take, any action to satisfy themselves as to the validity of any measures adopted under that Act."

The Hon'ble Mr. KANIKI KAUNAS CHUNNY asked :—

23. "(a) What amounts have yearly been paid as Exchange Compensation Allowance during the last five years?

(b) Is it a fact that the stability of exchange has been established?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to consider the justice of abolishing the allowance now?"

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM MEYER replied :—

"(a) A statement[*] showing the amounts paid as exchange compensation allowance during the years 1911–12 to 1915–16 is laid on the table.

(b) The answer to clause (b) of the Hon'ble Member's question is in the affirmative so far as the purposes of his question are concerned, i.e., we have now no indefinite depreciation of the rupee to apprehend.

(c) The Royal Commission on the Public Services have recommended the abolition of exchange compensation allowance in services in which it is still drawn, subject, generally speaking, to a revision of salaries to make good the loss of the allowance, *vide* paragraph 92 of their Report. This recommendation will be considered in due course by the Government of India."

The Hon'ble RAI SITA NATH RAY Bahadur asked :—

24. "(a) Is the Government aware of attempts that are being made in certain quarters to bring India under the control of the self-governing Dominions of the British Empire, and of a general feeling of uneasiness in the public mind in India due to such attempts?

(b) Will the Government consider the desirability of expressing their disapproval of such attempts, and of prohibiting the participation of Government officials in them?"

The Hon'ble Sir REGINALD CRADDOCK :—"My Lord, I submit it would be convenient if this question and the two next following questions be put together and be answered together."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"Will you put your question (to Hon'ble Mr. K. V. Rangaswamy Ayyangar) and yours (to Hon'ble Mr. V. S. Sastri.)"

The Hon'ble Mr. K. V. RANGASWAMY AYYANGAR asked :—

25. "(a) Has the attention of the Government of India been drawn to a letter published in all Indian papers addressed by Mr. Lionel Curtis to the Secretary of the 'Round Table' from the camp of the Lieut-nant-Governor of the United Provinces in November last in which reference is made to the work of certain officers of Government in several Provinces in connection with the movement and activities of the 'Round Table'?

[*] *Vide* Appendix F

(b) Is it a fact that Mr Collett, I.C.S., was, and following him Mr. W. S. Marris, I.C.S., now is corresponding head for India of the 'Round Table'?

(c) Is the 'Round Table' organisation described in the 'Quarterly Review' to be a co-operative enterprise conducted by people who desire a reconstruction of the constitution of the British Empire?

(d) Has the attention of the Government been also drawn to any allegation that Mr. Curtis' letter was printed at the Government Press United Provinces? Was the letter so printed, and if so, do the Government consider such printing permissible?

(e) Will the Government be pleased to say (i) whether the association of a large body of high officers such as are referred to in the letter as connected with the work of the 'Round Table' or otherwise assisting the movement and propaganda of the 'Round Table' group is consistent with their position as public servants in India or in conformity with the rules now in force regarding the conduct of public servants in India? and

(ii) Whether, if it is so consistent or in conformity with the rules aforesaid, Indian public servants are free to join similar 'co-operative enterprises' or groups or propaganda of a non-party character?"

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SASTRI asked:—

26. "(a) Has the attention of the Government of India been drawn to the letter of Mr. Lionel Curtis addressed to the Secretary of the London Group of the 'Round Table' and published on page 6 of 'The Leader,' Allahabad, of 1st January?

(b) Has the attention of the Government been directed in particular to the following paragraph in that letter:

'On arriving here on November 11th I was able to sit down with Meston, Marris and Chirol to survey the task before us and to outline a plan for tackling it. This letter, which has been revised in detail by them, may be taken as representing our joint view.'

(c) If so, have the Government called for any statements on the subject from the officials named in the letter, namely, the Lieutenant-Governor and the Inspector-General of Police of the United Provinces? If so, will the Government be pleased to lay on the table copies of those statements and of the orders, if any, passed thereon?

(d) Is it a fact that the letter of Mr Curtis was printed at the Government Press, Allahabad?"

The Hon'ble Sir REGINALD CRADDOCK replied:—

"The attention of the Government of India has been drawn to the letter from Mr. Lionel Curtis to the Editor of the 'Round Table' to which reference has been made; they have no special knowledge of the 'Round Table' or its groups, nor I lay upon the table statements* made on the subject by the Lieutenant-Governor and the Hon'ble Mr. Marris in the United Provinces Council, together with an answer given by the Hon'ble Mr. Burn in the same Council in regard to the printing of the letter in question. These cover the ground of the questions now put. I have only to add that enquiry has been made, but no documents have been furnished by, or by the authority of, the Government of India to Mr. Curtis."

The Hon'ble MIR ASAD ALI, KHAN BAHADUR, asked:—

27. "(a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to Professor J. A. Todd's paper on the cotton industry in India which was recently read before the Indian section of the Royal Society of Arts and to the practical suggestions contained therein for the improvement of the industry under Government auspices?

(b) If so, do Government propose to consider those suggestions?"

The Hon'ble Sir CLAUDE HILL replied:—

"(1) The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative.

(2) The Government of India are already considering the suggestions made by Professor Todd."

The Hon'ble RAI SITA NATH RAY BAHADUR asked:—

28. "(a) Is it a fact that the sudden prohibition of the sale of the Secretary of State's Council bills has caused great inconvenience to the trade and commerce of the country?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state the reason for the prohibition and intimate how long it is intended to continue?"

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM MEYER replied:—

"The attention of the Honourable Member is invited to the Press Communiqué on the subject which was issued on the 5th January 1917. The Government of India have nothing to add at present to the information given in the Communiqué, but I shall take the opportunity of dealing further with the matter in my speech introducing the Financial Statement."

The Hon'ble RAI SITA NATH RAY BAHADUR asked:—

29. "Is the issue of one rupee currency notes in contemplation?"

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM MEYER replied:—

"The question is under the consideration of the Government of India, and they are about to consult Local Governments on the subject."

The Hon'ble RAI SITA NATH RAY BAHADUR asked:—

30. "Is there any foundation for the rumour that is going the round of the press that the fares of the third-class passengers in the Indian Railways are proposed to be increased?"

The Hon'ble Sir ROBERT GILLAN replied:—

"The Honourable Member is referred to the answer given to the question put by the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma on this subject on the 8th February."

The Hon'ble RAI SITA NATH RAY BAHADUR asked:—

32. "Regarding the observations made by His Excellency the Viceroy at the last Convocation of the Calcutta University as to the desirability of increasing the pay of teachers in the Education Department, has any definite scheme for the above purpose been formulated and, if so, will Government be pleased to lay it on the table?"

* Not included in these Proceedings.

The Hon'ble Sir C. SANKARAN NAIR replied:—

"The policy of the Government of India regarding the pay of teachers was laid down generally in paragraph 53 of the Resolution on educational policy dated the 21st February 1913, and was further explained with reference to primary teachers in paragraph 11 (*a*), and with reference to secondary teachers in paragraph 22 (1) (*d*) of the same. The progress which has been made is described on pages 6-8 of the annual narrative entitled 'Indian Education in 1913-14' and on page 9 of the corresponding volume for 1914-15. The question was again discussed at the recent conference of Directors and is engaging the attention of the Government of India."

The Hon'ble RAI SITA NATH RAY BAHADUR asked:—

34. "In view of His Excellency the Viceroy's speech at the Conference of the Directors of Public Instruction, has any scheme been prepared for—

(*a*) the extension of primary education;

(*b*) the improvement of the present system of secondary education?"

The Hon'ble Sir C. SANKARAN NAIR replied:—

"The general policy of the Government of India regarding the expansion of primary education and the improvement of secondary education was laid down in the Resolution on educational policy dated the 21st February 1913. After the publication of that Resolution the Government of India called for a general financial statement for three years from each Local Government. The result of this reference in the case of primary education has already been laid upon the table. No scheme for the extension of primary education has been prepared by the Government of India, but such Local Governments for such extension do not ordinarily come to the Government of India, but such schemes have been prepared by most local Governments and carried out as funds permit. Schemes which have been submitted for the improvement of secondary education in Bengal and Assam are under the consideration of the Government of India, and schemes have been sanctioned for improving secondary education in most of the other provinces."

THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir REGINALD CRADDOCK:—"My Lord, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890. As explained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, the Bill is designed to make the existing law more effective against the barbarous practice of partially flaying goats while the animals are still alive.

"This practice, as might be expected, has been reprobated in the strongest terms by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, and has been repudiated by the trade. Nevertheless, the practice was followed for a long time, because it was generally held that the removal of the skin in this horrible fashion enables it to be stretched more effectively and thereby to secure a better price. It was generally the case that, when the practice has been followed, the skin of the head, or the neck, or part of the neck, remains attached to the skin of the animal, although the skin of the head and neck is of no particular value in itself.

"In 1907-08, the question of legislation to put an end to this barbarous cruelty was carefully considered by the Government of India. It appeared then that inside the Calcutta Municipality at least the practice was dying out, but still continued to flourish outside the Presidency-town. It was proposed to combat the evil by making the possession or sale of, or the offer to sell, a skin with the skin of the head or neck attached a penal offence, but after much discussion this proposal was eventually abandoned. Fears were expressed that many innocent possessors of skins might suffer under such a law, and that the attachment of the skin of the head or neck did not conclusively prove that the animal had been slaughtered in this barbarous fashion. It was also felt that the inclusion of the skin of the neck as well as that of the head in the prohibition would make it extremely difficult for the Courts to decide cases under such a law, since all skins, by whatever process the animal had been slaughtered, might be expected to have attached to them at least a portion of the skin of the neck.

"It was felt that if legislation of this kind were to be enacted, the penalty imposed would have to be a very small one in order that innocent possession might not be severely punished. If the penalty were to be nominal or very small, it would not be sufficiently deterrent for the guilty, while it would undoubtedly be very vexatious to many innocent people, and it might encourage tyranny and extortion. The proposal was accordingly dropped, but sections 5 and 8 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act were ordered to be extended to all those parts of Bengal, as then constituted, in which the practice was believed to flourish.

"In recent years the attention of the Government of India has again been drawn to this practice, and inquiries have shown that, while it has apparently largely disappeared in Bengal as now constituted, it still continues to be followed in some districts of Bihar and to a limited area in the United Provinces. The objections to the legislation projected in 1908 still remain, but the present Bill represents an effort to facilitate the conviction of those guilty of this barbarity without running the risk of penalising innocent possession. The effect of the law projected in 1908 would have been tantamount to laying it down that the skin with the skin of the head attached was in itself conclusive proof that the animal had been barbarously killed. The present Bill falls a great deal short of this conclusion. The main difficulty has been not that the law does not emphatically condemn and provide punishment for this form of cruelty, but that the commission of the offence itself can scarcely ever be proved unless the offender is actually caught *flagrante delicto*.

"The proposed amendments will have a two-fold effect. They will render punishable the possession of a skin of a goat which the possessor has reason to believe was slaughtered in an unnecessarily cruel way, and they will create a rebuttable presumption from the condition of the skin with the head attached to it that the animal was killed in this cruel fashion. The effect will be to raise a presumption both of the fact of cruelty and of guilty knowledge in the possessor of the skin. The new law will therefore shift the burden of proof on the possessor as the person best able to give information, but the Courts will have full discretion to discriminate so that innocent possession should not run any risk of being punished.

"It may be hoped that with the spread of education, bringing with it more popular condemnation among the communities concerned of such barbarous methods of slaughtering goats, the practice itself will in time die out under the strong disapproval of the neighbourhood where it still continues

but it is none the less desirable that the extinction of the practice should be accelerated by strengthening the law against this class of offences, and I feel sure that the Council will give their hearty approval to this measure.

"Clause 3 of the Bill gives special power of search and seizure to a police-officer not below the rank of sub-inspector in respect of this offence. Such power is a necessary concomitant to the provisions of the Bill, but it is believed that, if the power is restricted to officers of the rank mentioned, the chances of extortion or abuse will be reduced to very small dimensions.

"With these observations, My Lord, I beg to move for leave to introduce this Bill."

The Hon'ble Mr. BUPENDRA NATH BASU.—"My Lord, as coming from Bengal, I welcome the introduction of this measure in this Council. It has been known to us for many years that this evil practice of flaying goats alive for the purpose of getting the whole skin has been prevalent in Bengal, in Bihar and in other parts of India. The existing law failed to deal effectively with an offence which was very cruel and very revolting, and I think we all welcome the introduction of this measure, because it will tend to render the commission of such a crime more difficult, if it may not absolutely stamp it out."

The Hon'ble Pandit MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA.—"My Lord, I congratulate the Hon'ble the Home Member on bringing up this humane piece of legislation."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir REGINALD CRADOCK.—"I now beg to introduce the Bill, and to move that the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and reasons relating thereto, be published in the Gazette of India in English."

The motion was put and agreed to.

RULES FOR THE CONDUCT OF LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS

The Hon'ble Mr. G. R. LOWNDES:—"My Lord, I beg to present the Report of the Select Committee on the draft of amendments in the Rules for the Conduct of the Legislative Business of the Council of the Governor General, and to move that the amendments, as modified by the Select Committee, be passed.

"My Lord, there is, I think, no need for me to deal with this question at any length. It was explained and discussed at the first meeting of this Council and the proposals of Government were before the Council. They were taken to a Select Committee which fully considered the proposals, and they were then modified to this extent,—that it was agreed that instead of two months' notice being required in the case of every Bill unless the President otherwise directed, one month's notice should ordinarily be required, with power to the President in a particular case to require up to two months' notice. That proposal was unanimously accepted by the Select Committee, and it forms part of the Report and has been embodied in the amendments which I am now moving before this Council.

"The second question on which there was any disagreement was as to the amount of the notice that Government should give to Members of Government Bills which it was intended to introduce. The original proposal was that Government should circulate the Bill twenty four hours before it came up in this Council, and in the Select Committee a further agreement was arrived at that, in ordinary cases, the period of twenty-four hours should be enlarged to three days; and that met again with the unanimous acceptance of the Committee and has been embodied in the amendments which I now propose.

"I therefore, My Lord, move that the amendments, as modified by the Select Committee, be now passed."

The Hon'ble Pandit MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA.—"My Lord, I regret I think it my duty to oppose this motion. My Lord, the rules made for the conduct of the business of the Legislative Council have been in existence now for several years. They have been found to work in practice without any inconvenience. Under these rules certain very limited privileges are enjoyed by the Members of the Council in the matter of Bills. By section 19 of the Indian Councils Act, Members are permitted to introduce Bills of a certain character which are subject to restrictions laid down in that section. For instance, no Bill which affects—

(1) the public debt or public revenues of India, or by which any charge would be imposed on such revenues; or

(2) the religion or religious rights and usages of any class of British subjects in India; or

(3) the discipline or maintenance of any part of His Majesty's military or naval forces, or

(4) the relations of the Government with foreign Princes or States, can be introduced unless the sanction of the Governor General has been previously obtained.

"My Lord, in laying down this restriction the Government provided that Bills which might affect those important matters which have been referred to in the section should not be introduced without the previous sanction of the Governor General. But it was conceivable that there might be Bills which did not fall in that category, and the Government thought it be that Members should have the right to introduce such Bills by giving a short notice. Rule 18 of the present Rules for the conduct of the Legislative Business of the Council therefore lays down that—

'any Member desiring to move for leave to introduce a Bill in accordance with the provisions of section 19 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861,'

which means, subject to the restrictions laid down in that section—

'shall give the Secretary at least three days' previous notice of the title and object of the Bill.'

I submit, My Lord, that in the case of Bills for which the previous sanction of the Governor General would be necessary, the notice given would necessarily be a long one, for it would be given when an application for such sanction would be made. Therefore, the Bills which could fall within the practical operation of rule 18, as it stands at present, would be Bills in regard to which it would not be necessary to obtain the previous sanction of the Governor General; and I submit that it will not be necessary in the case of such Bills to obtain the previous sanction of the Secretary of State. There is no justification, therefore, for requiring a longer notice for a motion to be made for the introduction of such Bills.

"My Lord, it has not been shown that any inconvenience has been felt by the Government by the existence of the rule in question. The occasions on which any private Member has exercised the

privilege of introducing a Bill under this rule have been very few in the past. A Bill was some years ago by the Hon'ble Sir Rash Behari Ghosh, another by the late Rai Bahadur Ananda Charlu and a third, by my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Rama. There might have been one or two others. But, My Lord, recently we have had no such Bill, except the one of which I gave notice, and to which Your Excellency was pleased to refer the other day, namely, a Bill to abolish the system of indentured immigration. It has not been shown that any inconvenience was caused to the Government by the notice given of any of these Bills. Under the provisions of the Act of 1861, now incorporated in the Government of India Act of 1915, the privilege of bringing in Bills without the previous sanction of the Governor General is already so restricted, that it is not right to fetter it with further restrictions. My Lord, what is that privilege? It is not the privilege of introducing a Bill, but merely of asking for leave to introduce a Bill into the Council. That, I submit, is somewhat similar to the privilege which Members of the House of Commons have of introducing private Bills. I understand that rule 14 of the Rules of Business of our Council is based on the rule under which a Member of the House of Commons introduces a Bill, by leaving the title and object of the Bill, his name with the names of the mover and seconder noted thereon. Here also, if a Member of this Council wishes to ask for leave to introduce a Bill, rule 10 requires that he should give three days' previous notice to the Secretary of the title and the object of the Bill. Now, in the first place, in practice, it is only in the case of Bills for which previous sanction is not required that such a short notice can be of any use. If the Bill is one for which such sanction is required, it will be kept out on that ground. It may be that in the case of some Bills, as I understand the Hon'ble the Law Member said on a previous occasion, the Secretary of State may have to be consulted. But I submit, My Lord, that such consultation is not contemplated by the Act. The Act does not say that the Secretary of State should be consulted by the Governor-General as to whether a motion for leave to introduce a Bill should or should not be allowed. There are two stages, the first stage at which a motion is made for leave to introduce a Bill, and the second stage at which the Bill is introduced and when the Council may be asked to deal with the Bill. It is only at the second stage that the Government will be expected to decide whether the Bill should be supported or opposed by it, and if the subject-matter of the Bill is one upon which the Secretary of State must be consulted, there will be ample time for the Government to do so between the date of the first and second motions. But I submit that at the first stage when a motion is made merely for leave to introduce a Bill, the title and object of which are stated, no such consultation between the Government of India and the Secretary of State is contemplated by the law, and none such should be established in practice. I submit, therefore, that no sufficient cause has been shown for circumscribing the privilege which Members at present enjoy.

"My Lord, I will now draw Your Excellency's attention, and the attention of the Council, to some reasons which demand that the present practice should be allowed to continue. The Sessions of this Council are unfortunately very few and far between; there are only two Sessions in the year, and my motion that the number of Sessions should be increased was defeated the other day, as Your Lordship is aware. That being so, if two months' notice is required for a motion to ask for leave to introduce a Bill, it will in many cases be impossible for a member to introduce a Bill into Council for a whole year, certainly often for six months, and I submit this will not be right. The rules of this Council do not permit Members to draw attention to matters of public interest by a motion. All the privilege that we have is of asking questions, and sometimes supplementary questions, which must however be asked only by the Member who put the original question; also the privilege of drawing attention to any matter of public interest by moving a resolution; but then that resolution must contain a specific recommendation to the Governor-General in Council, and it is not possible to do that in many cases. The privilege of asking for leave to introduce a Bill and thereby drawing the attention of Government to important questions, and possibly of accelerating action in the direction needed, is, in the circumstances of the case, one of great practical value. If the proposed amendment is accepted, I submit it will be practically impossible for Members in many cases to utilise that privilege for promoting the public good. For these reasons, I submit, My Lord, that the proposal that the period of notice should be extended to one month is not justifiable. Much less is the proposal that in some cases power should be reserved to the President of the Council to extend the period to two months. I recognise that, unfortunately as the Government of India is conducted at present, it is the practice to consult the Secretary of State on all matters of legislation. I recognise that, but I think that that consultation can be had during the period after a motion for leave to introduce a Bill and the actual introduction of a Bill when it may be taken up for consideration. Secondly, if the matter to which the Bill relates is of importance, I do not see why the Secretary of State should not be consulted by cablegram. There are numerous matters on which the Government of India consult the Secretary of State at present through the cable. Therefore if any need should arise even in the course of a year or years to consult the Secretary of State on a motion for leave to introduce a Bill relating to a matter on which public opinion was strongly agitated, and in which the necessity for prompt action was obvious, I submit a reference to the Secretary of State by cable would be the most proper course, and it would accomplish the object which the Government of India have in view in taking power to prolong the period of notice to two months. We all know that cablegrams of great length do often pass between the Government of India and the Secretary of State, and recourse to such practice on any special occasion would involve a trifling expense which should not weigh against the important privilege which Members enjoy at present, and against the possible utility of a motion for leave to introduce a Bill on the short notice required by the rules at present.

"Then My Lord, I do not understand also why another privilege, which exists at present under the rules, should also be tampered with. At present all that the rules require is, that a Member who wishes to move for leave to introduce a measure, should give a three days' notice of the title of the Bill and of its object. It is only when such a motion has been carried, that the Member is required to supply a copy of the Bill, with a full Statement of the Objects and and Reasons thereof. The amendment proposed would require the Member to supply a copy of the Bill and a full Statement of Objects and Reasons along with the notice of his intention to ask for leave to introduce a Bill. Now, My Lord, nobody knows better than my Hon'ble friend, the Law Member, the difficulties of drafting. Your Excellency will also support me when I say that drafting is not an easy job. It takes time and involves trouble. At present a Member who brings forward a motion for leave to introduce a Bill is required to furnish a draft Bill only after the motion is carried. If the motion is defeated, he is not put to the trouble of preparing a draft of the Bill. To require that a

draft of the Bill should accompany the notice, the period of which will be extended to two months, is to require that a Member should sit down for some time before giving notice to draft the Bill. Some may not be able to spare the necessary time at that stage, others may consider it too great a demand before leave is obtained and it will, I fear, result in many Members abstaining from exercising this privilege. I urge it, therefore, that this requirement is even more unjustifiable than the proposal for an extended notice.

"My Lord, the proposed amendments not only require a copy of the draft Bill to be submitted along with the notice, but also 'a full Statement of Objects and Reasons.' My Lord, we have had to day before us a Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill which the Hon'ble the Home Member has introduced; that Statement is a short statement. But every measure cannot be so simple as the one that relates to, and to require a Member to submit a full Statement of Objects and Reasons along with the notice is to impose a further burden upon him which also, I fear, will in practice result to Members abstaining from exercising this privilege to the detriment of the Government and the public. For these reasons, I submit that the amendments which have been proposed ought not to be accepted by the Council.

"I will urge one other reason, My Lord, in support of my submission. We have been advised, and we have endeavoured to follow the advice, that we should not take up matters of a controversial character at this juncture. The privilege with which the proposed amendments will interfere is one which has been enjoyed by us for many years. The Government have not shown why it was necessary to introduce these changes at this juncture, nor has it been shown that it was necessary to hurry these amendments through the Councils as they have been. It is true that a three days' notice was given of a motion for leave to introduce a Bill in September last (I may also say that I gave a similar notice of another motion yesterday) but the fixing of a date for any motion does not rest with the Member who gives notice; it rests with the Legislature Department to fix the date for a motion to be brought before the Council. Therefore, My Lord, I submit that the privileges of the Members of the Council being so limited as they are, it is not right that a privilege, which is a valuable privilege as I have endeavoured to show, should be curtailed at this time, when no urgent or pressing necessity has been shown. I, therefore, enter my respectful protest against these amendments being brought forward at this stage, and I hope that the Council will take it into its consideration in expressing its opinion on them."

The Hon'ble Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu:—"My Lord, in regard to this amendment, as I was a Member of the Committee which met to consider it, I think it is due to the Council that I should explain my position. I am sorry that on this occasion I have got to differ from my Hon'ble friend Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. My friend's attitude is so often characterised by a spirit of sweet reasonableness that it is somewhat strange that I should find myself in opposition to him in this matter. But My Lord if I felt that there was any cogent reason why these rules should not be so amended, or if I felt that the amendment of the rule would take away from us a real privilege, that the rule as it stood was necessary in the interests of the country or in the interests of the representatives of the country in your Lordship's Council, I should have opposed as strongly as my friend any change in the rules. But let us examine carefully and dispassionately what actually the change is. At the present time we are able to bring in a Bill by giving three days' notice. Well, My Lord, theoretically this is so but practically what happens? In the first place, the bringing in of a Bill means either an amendment of the existing law or the introduction of a new law, and this cannot be a hurried step. We must go about it carefully and consult our friends who are interested in the question, and then we must reduce our proposals into writing and into shape. Then we consult the Law Officers where they are available, and then the Law Member of your Lordship's Government. We discuss the difficulties that confront us and the methods and measures by which these difficulties may be overcome. The preliminaries at this stage require time. I myself on a previous occasion introduced a Bill about which I had many long discussions with the then Law Member of the Supreme Council, and with many of my friends in my province; for all this time is necessary, it is not at all desirable that a Bill should be raised in the Council without a proper consideration of all the facts bearing upon existing legislation or upon the customs and usages prevailing in our country which may be affected by the proposed legislation, and whether we have three days or ten, the fact remains that this is a long and laborious process. Then, My Lord, when the Bill is in shape, we send it to the Law Member or to the Secretary in the Legislative Department. It is but reasonable that a measure which may have taken private Members a long time to cogitate upon, to develop and bring forward, it is but reasonable that the consideration of such a measure should take some time with the Law Officers and probably other Members of Your Lordship's Government. It is not fair to the Government that we should be able to spring upon them a measure on three days' notice—a measure that may be of very great importance—they must have time to consider it; their attitude on the introduction of a Bill has a great deal to do with its ultimate destiny. If Government pronounces its benediction on a measure the chances are that it will go through; if there is any hostility expressed towards it or any want of appreciation, the chances are that the Bill will not be introduced. It is in our interests that a Bill should meet with as little opposition as possible.

"Then, My Lord, there is another question that my friend has raised; that important matters may have to be brought forward in this Council on as short notice as possible; important matters of policy or administration cannot be brought forward in the shape of Bills; that must be done by means of resolutions or questions. Our power to send in resolutions or questions remains unrestricted. I consider, therefore, that it is no real Lordship or that any substantial privilege which we now enjoy is taken away. At the same time, I think it will conduce to the better despatch of business if there is a perfect understanding between us and the responsible officers of Government as to how a measure is to be brought forward; whether it is to be supported or opposed, and how the measure is to be put before the country. My friend has said that you now require from us a full Statement of Objects and Reasons; he complains that only today the Hon'ble the Home Member has introduced a Bill with a very short Statement of Objects and Reasons. A full statement need not necessarily be a long statement; all that a full Statement requires us to set forth are the salient points on which the Bill rests and these, I conceive, will not be a difficult matter to set out in a few sentences in ordinary cases; it can always be supplemented afterwards in the speech introducing a Bill or on subsequent occasions in the debates in Your Lordship's Council. I pointed out, when the amendment was proposed by the

Hon'ble the Law Member, that it is rather hard upon us that we are delayed in these cases as the Government of India have got to make a reference to the Secretary of State, it is no doubt hard upon us, but we cannot run against concrete facts. We must take things as they are; we must face the situation. The powers of the Government of India are limited, in many cases when Bills are being introduced which are not introduced by Government; I understand that the Secretary of State will naturally require a much longer time than ordinarily for the consideration of such measures. For these reasons, I do not think the changes contemplated will entail any real hardship upon private Members, or affect in any substantial degree the right which they at present possess of sending in Bills for the consideration of this Council. It might as well be said that, if the Government has power to put Bills in our hands as we enter the Chamber, why should the Government be forced to give us three days' notice? However, the Government has yielded on that point; we complained that it was unjust to expect Members of Your Lordship's Council to express their views on probably important measures of which we had no previous notice; the Government was willing to do justice to that complaint to give us 24 hours: the we are grateful. As regards the other matter, I am sorry that I had to differ from my friend Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, but I do feel that there is no serious or real inconvenience involved, and therefore though ordinarily I should very strongly deprecate any changes in the rules which have the least appearance of taking away any of the privileges that we enjoy, under the circumstances that I have explained to Your Lordship in this Council, I think that the amendments proposed may be accepted."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma:—"My Lord, we are glad that the Select Committee has been able to shorten the period of notice from two months to one month, and the extension of the period of the notice to be given by the Government is from one day to three days. The question is no doubt to a certain extent dependent upon the balance of convenience, and I agree with my Hon'ble friend Mr. Bean that ordinarily no very great inconvenience would be caused to private Members by the enforcement of the one month notice clause; but I entirely dissociate myself from him when he says that no part of the privileges of private Members has been curtailed by the amendment of the measure. I beg to point out that there is a fallacy throughout in his speech, in that he confuses between the introduction of a measure and the asking for leave to introduce a Bill. In asking for leave to introduce a Bill, no private Member springs on if by surprise a measure upon the Government or upon the public. He has to satisfy the Council as to what his objects are, why he asks for leave to introduce the Bill, and it is only when the Council grants him permission to do so, that he would introduce the Bill. Then the Government has ample time till the Bill is introduced for making up their minds as to whether the Bill ought to be accepted or rejected. I do not think, My Lord, that there is any reason as to why Government should consult the Secretary of State with regard to the objects of a Bill which a Member asks for leave to introduce as it is not provided for by section 67.

"There is, as I have said, ample time to reject a measure if that description if the provisions of the proposed measure are obnoxious to the views of Government.

"Then as regards the curtailment of the privileges of private Members, on a former occasion I pointed out how the privilege of asking for leave to introduce a Bill is a valuable one for bringing to the notice of the Government the genuine grievances of the public at critical times, and without this privilege private Members would have had no opportunity for doing so. My Hon'ble and learned friend asked, Is there not a method of asking questions? Well, ten days' notice has to be given. Can't we move a Resolution? fifteen days time has to be given. The Council may not meet for six months or for a year, and a matter may spring up just before three days of a meeting or the close of a Session, and such things have occurred in several provinces. The only method by which a private Member can force a discussion in the Council at such a stage under such circumstances would be by asking for leave to introduce a Bill, and the Legislature has advisedly conferred upon private Members that privilege, and that privilege has been in existence for the last forty years, and the Hon'ble the Law Member has not shown that that privilege has in actual practice been abused or has proved a source of inconvenience to the Government. Of course if the privileges of private Members were great and varied, and if they had a real voice and a real power in the Legislature of the land, things might have been different, but having regard to the limited scope of our functions, and our limited privileges, I think it is to be regretted that the Government should have thought fit to still further curtail the privileges of private Members without showing adequate reasons therefor. I hope, therefore, that this amendment would not be accepted by the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. G. R. Lowndes:—"My Lord, the case for the amendments recommended by the Select Committee has been put so very ably, and, I would say, so very fairly, by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Bean, that there is little for me to say on the subject. This Council will probably be satisfied with the fact that the rules, as amended, were accepted unanimously by the Select Committee.

"With regard to the remarks that have fallen from the other two speakers who have dealt with this subject to-day, my Hon'ble friend Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and my Hon'ble friend Mr. Sarma, they will, I am sure, forgive me if I point out that everything that has fallen from them should more properly have been addressed to the Council on the first day when the amendments were proposed. They are objections to the principles of the amendments, and, according to the well known practice of this Council, we discuss the question of principle on the motion to refer to Select Committee. After a reference to the Select Committee, we deal with amendments of detail."

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—"I rise, My Lord, to point out that the practice of this Council has been that when sufficient notice has been given to the Council for the introduction of a Bill, the principles are discussed, but when amendments or proposals are introduced without such notice, it has always been the practice that the Members were at liberty to discuss the principles of the measure when it comes next time before the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. G. R. Lowndes:—"I am afraid I cannot accept the Hon'ble Member's statement that the practice in this Council has been as he explains it to be. I understand the practice has been rather the other way. However, the unfortunate fact is that the Hon'ble Pandit was prevented, no doubt by very urgent business, from being here on the last occasion, when I believe I dealt with all the arguments that were addressed both by the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma, of which we heard some portion again to-day, and by the other Members of this Council, concerning the principles involved.

I was only adverting to that fact as the reason why I should not repeat what I said the other day in answer to the Hon'ble Pandit's arguments

"There are only one or two points which, I think, I should deal with, as I doubt if the Hon'ble Pandit did justice to the facts of the case My Hon'ble friend said that these rules had been in force for several years. That is true. They have been in force, so far as I know, since 1861, but the rules for notice of legislation which were reasonable and provided for the business of the Council as it existed in 1861 are not necessarily convenient rules for the business of the Council in 1917.

"Then, one argument was addressed to the Council which, I think I may say, I should not have expected to hear from the Hon'ble Pandit. He suggested that the proposals would give Hon'ble Members a great deal of trouble, that they were not prepared to take the trouble of getting a proposed Bill into words, but would be content to keep it as an unexpressed idea in their own heads without making it into a Bill at all before they came here to ask for leave to introduce it Well, I confess that, having regard to the very great labours my Hon'ble friend has undertaken for Government and on behalf of his country, I should have expected that he would have been the last person to complain that we are giving to trouble to Members...."

The Hon'ble PANDIT MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA.—"That is not the idea"

The Hon'ble Mr. G. R. LOWNDES.—"There is one other argument which my Hon'ble friend adduced. The Hon'ble Pandit suggested that this was a controversial question. Well, My Lord, if this depends only on the fact that there is a difference of opinion between the two sweet and reasonable Members of our Council, it is, but that is a point which I leave the Council to decide

"My Lord, I move that the amendments be passed

The motion was put and agreed to.

MOTOR SPIRIT (DUTIES) BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir GEORGE BARNES.—"My Lord, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the levy of an excise and customs duty of six annas a gallon on motor spirit I think it will only be necessary for me to say a very few words to explain the motive which has led the Government of India to resolve upon the adoption of this measure. I may say at once that the measure is not intended for the purpose of raising revenue. The reason is quite different. Some time ago the necessity of maintaining adequate supplies of petrol for military requirements was urgently pressed upon us by His Majesty's Government, and we were asked to consider what steps we could take to restrict the civil consumption of petrol in this country. As you are all aware, we have already taken one important step with this object by the prohibition of the import of motor cars, which have, in recent months, been coming into this country in largely increasing numbers. I need not perhaps detain you by giving figures of the import of cars, but I may as well say that, while the consumption of petrol and benzine in this country in 1913 was reckoned at about 4½ million gallons a year, we estimate the annual consumption now at a figure considerably higher, probably nearly 7 million gallons a year, and, if the import of cars had been allowed to continue on the scale reached prior to our prohibition, this estimate would obviously have had to be still further revised.

"I think that I shall carry you with me when I say that the prohibition on the import of cars is not in itself sufficient, and that we should do everything we possibly can to attain the end that we desire, namely, to ensure the maintenance of the largest supplies possible for military requirements. It is hardly necessary for me to remind you that in the measure we are now taking we are following the lead of the Home Government. That Government have met the position partly by the imposition of a duty of six pence a gallon, and partly by a system of rationing each individual owner of a car We have carefully considered whether we should be able to adopt a system of rationing in this country. This would obviously require a large administrative machinery, and, although it might possibly be workable in a few of the larger towns, it would be extremely difficult to work successfully over the vast proportion of the country. I do not think it would be possible to work a system of rationing without a good deal of friction and evasion, and, though we do not propose to follow the example of the Home Government in this respect, we can, at any rate, do something by the imposition of a duty. We do not propose a higher duty than six annas a gallon, because we think that, inasmuch as the major proportion of the cars in use in this country are used for business or Government purposes, and the use of cars for purely pleasure purposes is, in comparison, that is to say, with European countries, relatively limited, the imposition of a higher duty would probably involve the necessity of granting a considerable number of exemptions, and this would defeat the whole object of the measure. A duty of six annas, on the other hand, is not so serious as to necessitate exemptions, while, at the same time, it is probably heavy enough to effect some reduction in unnecessary consumption. I quite admit that we may not be able to effect a very large saving by this measure, our total consumption is, of course, comparatively insignificant, but if we save as much as a million gallons a year, which I anticipate we may, we shall, at any rate, have done something towards securing that there shall be no failure in essential military supplies

"It will be clear from what I have said that the Bill is intended purely as a war measure, and that is why, following the precedent of other war legislation, we propose to pass it in a single day.

"I do not think I need review the clauses in detail. The main clause or rather the main clauses are 3 and 6, clause 3 imposing an excise duty of six annas and clause 6 imposing a customs duty of six annas, and if the imposition of the duty is accepted in principle, there is nothing to say about the rest. The remainder of the Bill is merely designed to set up the necessary machinery for its working. The Bill provides for the imposition, as I said just now, of an increased import duty on foreign petrol equivalent to the excise duty. The imports of foreign petrol, however, are insignificant, and, as everyone is aware, most of the petrol consumed in this country comes from Burma. It is intended that there should be a rebate of excise duty on petrol of local manufacture exported abroad, thus following the usual practice.

"I hope that the explanation which I have given of the reasons for this measure will satisfy this Council that it is designed with the idea of helping to the extent of our capacity in the successful prosecution of the war. A further rise in the price of petrol will no doubt be irksome to many of us, but even to those who use motor vehicles solely for business purposes the extra expenditure which this measure will involve should not be a very serious matter, and I have no doubt that the

measure will be accepted freely and ungrudgingly as part of the necessities of war. My Lord, I beg to move for leave to introduce the Bill."

The Hon'ble Mr. BHUPENDRA NATH BASU:—"There is a question, I wish to ask with Your Lordship's permission. The price of petrol in Presidency-towns was Re 1-12-0 per tin of two gallons. It is now Rs. 2-12-0 per tin of two gallons. That, I believe, is owing to the war. Does this Bill contemplate that there should be a further advance of 12 annas on this tin of two gallons? There has been an increase of nearly a rupee since the war on the price of petrol, or rather 8 annas a gallon, and this means that it would be further increased by 6 annas a gallon."

The Hon'ble Sir GEORGE BARNES:—"Yes, the duty will naturally be added to the present price."

The Hon'ble Mr. BHUPENDRA NATH BASU:—"And will this apply to petrol used for machinery? There are some petrol engines for small industries. Will there be any rebate in the case of petrol wanted for working machinery?"

The Hon'ble Sir GEORGE BARNES:—"I may point out, My Lord, that there is power to exempt."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir GEORGE BARNES:—"I now move Your Excellency to suspend the Rules of Business to admit of the Bill being taken into consideration."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I suspend the Rules of Business."

The Hon'ble Sir GEORGE BARNES:—"I move, My Lord, that the Bill be taken into consideration."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir GEORGE BARNES:—"I beg to move, My Lord, that the Bill be passed."

The motion was put and agreed to.

RESOLUTION *RE* PRESIDENT OR CHAIRMAN OF MUNICIPALITIES AND DISTRICT AND TALUK BOARDS BEING ELECTED NON OFFICIALS.

The Hon'ble Mr. SRINIVASA SASTRI to move the following Resolution:—

"This Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that the President or Chairman of Municipalities and District and Taluk Boards be elected non officials wherever possible, and that Local Governments be directed to carry out the principle as early as possible."

"My Lord with reference to the Resolution which stands in my name, and also the one next below it which stands in my name, I have to state to the Council that I have been informed by the courtesy of the Secretary to the Education Department that, while the Government of India sympathise generally with action in the direction suggested in these Resolutions, they find themselves unable either to accept them or even to discuss them at this Council as they are in correspondence with the Secretary of State for India on the subject. In the circumstances, My Lord, I think it would be futile on my part to raise a discussion. I propose therefore, with your leave, to withdraw them."

The Resolutions were, by permission, withdrawn.

RESOLUTION *RE* MUNICIPALITIES AND DISTRICT AND TALUK BOARDS BEING MADE WHOLLY ELECTIVE.

The Hon'ble Mr. SRINIVASA SASTRI to move the following Resolution:—

"This Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that Municipalities and District and Taluk Boards wherever possible be made wholly elective; and that Local Governments be directed to introduce amending legislation for the purpose."

This Resolution was also withdrawn. See the preceding speech.

RESOLUTION *RE* THE APPOINTMENT OF A COMMITTEE FOR THE SELECTION OF TEXT BOOKS IN RECOGNISED SCHOOLS.

The Hon'ble Mr. BHUPENDRA NATH BASU to move the following Resolution:—

"That the Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that a Committee consisting of officials and non-officials be appointed to examine the present method of selection of text books in recognised schools and, if the Committee think necessary, to modify it on more suitable and proper lines."

"With reference to this Resolution, having regard to what fell from Your Lordship on the opening day of this Council I leave it to Your Lordship to decide if the Resolution is looked upon by Government as one of a controversial nature. If that is so, I will withdraw it; otherwise I will proceed with the Resolution."

His EXCELLENCY the PRESIDENT:—"I think I would prefer that the Hon'ble Member should make up his own mind as to whether this is controversial or not. He will remember what he said to the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya with regard to controversial questions just now."

The Hon'ble Mr. BHUPENDRA NATH BASU:—"Of course, it is very difficult to find out what may be passing through the minds of the Government, but so far as I am concerned, My Lord—I speak subject to correction and subject to any decision which your Lordship's Government may arrive at—I submit that this is a measure which deals with question of primary and secondary education in this country, in regard to the selection of text-books. I hope it is not a question which may be looked upon either by the Government or by the public in any sense as a controversial question, because, I submit, both the Government and we are at one that the best possible methods should be adopted for the selection of text-books for our boys."

The Hon'ble Sir C. SANKARAN NAIR:—"Perhaps, I can assist my Hon'ble friend in arriving at a decision on the subject. I would draw his attention to the answers that I have already given to a question put by him earlier in the day, in which I pointed out that the Government are unable now to state the lines on which any changes are proposed until they are placed in possession of the views of Local Governments. Accordingly, it is the intention of Government to oppose the Resolution, not on the merits of the matter, but on the simple point that until we learn the views of the

Local Governments, we shall not pronounce any opinion. The discussion will, therefore, if it is intended to arrive at a conclusion on the question, be futile."

The Hon'ble Mr. BRAJENDRA NATH BASU.—"Having regard to what has fallen from my learned and Hon'ble friend, though I have spent some hours laboaring over my Resolution, I think I must withdraw it and reserve my energies for a future occasion when my friend has got the opinions of the Local Governments."

The Resolution was, by permission, withdrawn.

RESOLUTION *RE* THE MADRAS EXCISE REVENUE BEING WHOLLY PROVINCIALISED.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. SARMA Garu to move the following Resolution:—

'This Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council that the Madras excise revenue should be wholly provincialised.'

"My Lord, this is an old friend of the Council. I do not think, therefore, that it will be considered as in any sense controversial and now that the Hon'ble Mr. Basu has withdrawn his Resolution, I think I can afford to ask the Council to consider mine leisurely.

"It is with considerable diffidence that I venture to ask the Council at this juncture for the provincialisation of the Madras excise revenue. I have felt, My Lord, that I shall not be true to my countrymen in Madras or to myself, and that I shall not be obeying the mandates of the public of Madras expressed at various Conferences held therein, or of my constituency, if I do not plead in this hall for the redress of a sore-felt grievance, and I feel that a grievous wrong has been done to Madras by the Provincial settlement. The Empire is engaged in an all-devastating war for the protection of the smaller nationalities of Europe, and shall I be pleading here in vain for the weak and far off people of the sunny South, if my case be found to be good and strong? I do not ask for charity or generosity at the hands of the Council; I ask for bare justice. It may be said that the time is inopportune, but My Lord, I do not bring forward this Resolution as a Budget Resolution. I do not wish to weaken the finances of the Government of India; it is only a recommendation and at the best it would be a book entry, if it be accepted. I know that I shall be told that the settlement is a permanent one, that the matter is *res judicata*, and that it has been urged before. I ask for a review on solid and substantial grounds and the decision can only be in my favour if the arguments are overwhelmingly on my side. I urge that the burden of taxation, both Imperial and local, is heavier in Madras than the average in India, that we are allowed to retain a disproportionately small portion of our revenues, that the whole surplus during the last 20 years may well be claimed to be our money, that our wealth, agricultural or commercial, does not warrant or justify the drain, and that we are economically poorer. I urge that the expenditure of the province of Madras has been under-estimated and that but for the contributions from the Imperial Exchequer and the previous savings of the Madras Government, there would have been a deficit on the settlement basis, and that administrative and economic needs have us with a much larger expenditure than has been incurred in the past. I plead that the incidence of excise taxation varies largely from province to province, and that therefore it is a purely provincial head, and that it has been provincialised in Bengal and Bombay though it may be for another reason. A reference to the figures of the burden of taxation found in the Administrative Reports of Madras and in the statistical abstracts would show that the variation against us on the average was between 4 and 8 pence ahead which, spread over a population of 41 millions, means 1 to 2 crores a year. I believe, My Lord, that if the figures are worked out, it would be about 70 crores during a period of 20 years, i.e., between the years 1895 and 1915.

"I do not wish to go into ancient history, but I beg leave to mention that the Madras Army which won the Empire for the British in the early half of the last century, and which was financed from Madras revenues up till 1895, was disastrous to us economically. Expenditure under other heads had to be starved, and though we were bearing the military burden by paying about 3 crores every year for the maintenance of the Madras Army, we were still sending about the same sum towards the Imperial expenditure. The Army estimates during those years were between 15 and 20 crores during normal times. Our share would have been about 2 to 3 crores, but we contributed more, and from the year 1882 to 1896, we may say that we have contributed 60 crores more excluding interest. Taking then the past period, between 1895 and 1913-14, a year before the war, the total expenditure on the Army Services—Imperial in India and England—may be stated to be roughly about 450 million, and deducting the revenue from commercial undertakings opium, etc., about 120 millions, the provinces would have to contribute about 330 millions, and our share would be about 25 millions or 82 crores, whereas we contributed about 141 crores, excluding the charges due to collection, i.e., about 59 or 60 crores more than our proper share. The whole of the surplus during the period may be roughly said to be about £30,000,000 between 1895-96 and 1913-14, and, therefore, I was not far wrong in stating in the beginning that the whole of the surplus money during that period may be said to be Madras money. To take only the period after the settlements, i.e., 1911-12, and excluding salt and customs under taxation heads, how do we stand? Out of a total net expenditure of 55 millions for the year 1913-14, deducting 23 under head 4, i.e., expenditure under Civil Departments incurred by the Provinces, credit being given for 5 millions for expenditure under India General and money spent in England, we have to provide from the provinces about 32 millions, and deducting revenue from opium, commercial undertakings, mint, tribute, etc., which accounted for 7·7 millions, and salt and customs which accounted for 10·3 or 18·2 in all, the provinces would have to provide 13·8 and our share $\frac{41}{354}$ would have been 2·3 millions; whereas, as a matter of fact, after making similar deductions from Madras, we have contributed 4·2 million pounds, or an excess of 1·8. In other words, on this basis we contributed 1·2 million pounds towards a surplus of 26 millions during that year, 1913-14. In my resolution to-day I am asking for much less than that sum. The figures for 1912-13 would give us 1·3; but including contributions from Imperial, that is 101 lakhs, which is really our money returned in another shape, the total comes to 1·7 millions towards the surplus of that year. Our contribution would be 731 lakhs towards the surplus of 1911-12.

"In asking for the provincialisation of the excise revenue, therefore, my request would not necessarily mean taxing other provinces. That is an argument generally urged, though I fail to see its relevancy, when Madras claims justice.

"It may be said that this population test I have provided is a fallacious test, and that the real test is the wealth and production test. On that test our contribution is far larger than would otherwise be justified. The total cultivated area in our province was, in 1913–14, 34 million acres out of 218—*i.e.*, less than a sixth. That is from the point of view of area. Let us take production. Rice, our staple product, was only 4·2 out of 27 million tons, that is, in 1914–15. Wheat *nil* out of 10 million tons. The cotton area is the poorest in quality, yielding only 85 and 87 lbs. per acre against 356, 184 and 380 elsewhere, the total production being 245,000 bales out of 5 million odd. There is absolutely no jute except what is known as Bandipatam jute. Sugarcane comes to 158,000 out of 2,402,000, that Bajri 597,000 out of 28 million tons. The yield per acre is generally less and the aggregate must be by no means be said to be much richer than other parts of India.

"The income-tax figures tell the same sad tale. I stated a little while ago that we pay a disproportionately large share. Turning to the table for 1916–17, it will be seen that we have paid far more than the other provinces. I don't complain that other provinces have paid less, or that they are taxed less than what they can bear; but my point is that we pay far more. We contribute 796 (that is, excluding customs and opium) and retain 770; Bombay contributes 527 and retains 753; Bengal contributes 446 and retains 620; the United Provinces contribute 432 and retain 676; Punjab contributes 257 and retains 473; Burma contributes 248 and retains 550; Bihar contributes 125 and retains 202; the Central Provinces contribute 124 and retain 263; and Assam contributes 38 and retains 146. It will be seen from these figures, therefore, that our Imperial contributions, omitting customs charges and opium, are very much larger than those of other provinces. Even excluding salt we contribute 642 against 371 for Bombay and 289 for Bengal.

"Then it is usually urged that the settlement is based upon the basis of expenditure and not upon revenue. Let us see how we stand there. The revenue for 1914–15 was 717 against an expenditure of 822; in 1913–14, 728 against 910; in 1911–12, 688 excluding a large Imperial grant again 766; and on the settlement basis the deficit would be 213, 149 and 77 lakhs. It cannot be said that we do not want more money very urgently. Out of 14,685 karnams 8,154 receive only 8 rupees per measem. 5,232, 6,490 and 3,350 of our village munsifs receive Rs. 5, 6 and 7, 28,305 vettiam, 1,845 mirgantis, and 22,825 talayaries receive Rs. 4; and 10,527 receive Rs. 3. To raise the pay of these men, even by Rs. 2 or 3 would cost an enormous sum. Bombay spends 77 lakhs (I don't grudge it) on 19 millions of her people against 77 in Madras on 41 for their education. The teachers again are woefully underpaid compared with teachers in other provinces. It cannot be said therefore that the needs of our province are not urgent. Then, again, the expenditure on sanitation and police was underestimated at the settlement.

"Lastly, My Lord, it was stated—I don't know with what truth—that though the settlement was discussed with the Provincial Government by the Government of India in the earlier stages,—the Provincial Government was not consulted before it was declared to be final. The creation of a new province, the distribution of debts and the variations I have pointed out, however, show that there can be any administrative finality in this matter. Sir Harold Stuart, speaking in the Madras Legislative Council on the subject in the debate in 1914–15, after referring to the development in education, sanitation, etc., said:—

"'I think the standard created is a good ground for asking the Imperial Government to reconsider our provincial settlement and to give us a larger share of the growing revenues than we now possess, in order that we may meet the high standard of administration which has been set before us for our guidance.'

Into these words we might read this meaning, that the Government of India have placed before the Madras Government a higher standard than the Madras Government thought possible previously: it may be that left to themselves they might not have taken steps to improve education, sanitation, etc., with the resources at their disposal; but now that the expenditure has become a reality, I hope that some relief will be given to the over-burdened tax-payer in Madras.

"Lastly, on principle, I would contend that excise revenue should be provincialised, having regard to the different rates of taxation obtaining in the several provinces, and the disproportionately varying sums raised therein. The 1914–15 figures for taxation of distillery spirit per proof gallon were Rs. 4·2 in Bihar, 5·7 in the United Provinces, 7·4 in Central Provinces, 9·2 in Bengal and 9·3 in Madras. The aggregate amounts raised were:—Madras 386 lakhs; Bombay 229; Bengal 133; United Provinces 124; Punjab 69; Burma 88; Bihar and Orissa 116; Central Provinces 119 and Assam 54 lakhs. So we contribute—rather, the poorest people of Madras contribute—far more excise revenue than any other people in India, and I think some relief ought to be given to them. I have already stated that the revenue has been provincialised in Bengal and Bombay, and the proportion is 5th in the United Provinces.

"I hope I have justified the statements I made in the beginning of my remarks. The extreme caution of the Madras official and his marvellous ability to extract the last penny have resulted in large balances which are really a curse in the matter of settlements. The Madras peasant has made it a fine art to reduce the standard of living to the lowest possible limit, and that has been both the cause and effect of Imperial financial policy. Passing through the rural tracts of my district the other day I was surprised to find the water in bil streams completely black. I could not understand the phenomenon; and then I was told that the poor people had absolutely nothing to eat, but they had to eat the kernel of the mango-nut. That was a thing unknown to me previously. I went in and found that the people had absolutely no stores to fall back upon. They sat outside the houses emaciated, with swollen bellies, and there was only this wretched pasty made of mango kernels between them and starvation. I do not for a moment mean to say that this was general description of all the ryots or of all the people in Madras; there are several well-to-do people there. But it would be unwise to say that the general condition of the Madras peasant or of the agricultural labourer is by any means a very good one, or that it presents a rosy picture. I ask your help therefore for the amelioration of the condition of these peasants and labourers, and if I have shown that we have been overburdened with taxation, that even in the matter of local taxation we have been paying more than others, and that the result has been due to various causes over which we had absolutely no control, then, My Lord, I think we are justified in asking for a revision of the policy. There is no such thing as finality; we are so badly off that we cannot afford to let the matter

rest where it is at final. Your Lordship may reject the proposition; it will be brought in here, year in year out I remember a Parliamentary friend of mine telling me that he had brought forward a Bill in the House of Commons twenty times, and that it had been rejected all along, but that at last after 20 years the Members found that there was wisdom in what he had said and referred the matter to a Select Committee when the war intervened, and I do not know what has become of my friend's Bill. But I hope that my resolution will meet with a more ready response at the hands of this Council and that it will be accepted."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. V. RANGASWAMI AYYANGAR:—"My Lord, the Resolution before the Council is one to which the Government of India can hardly take exception. It has been said time and again that their central policy in excise matters has for its one aim the reduction in the long run of the consumption of liquor, and I think that provincialization of excise revenues would directly conduce to the attainment of that end. The present system of apportioning of these revenues between Local and Imperial Governments tends to directly militate against this avowed policy. Again, I believe, that whatever revenues might be raised from excise administration ought to be utilized for local purposes, with a view directly to the helping of the masses to realize the beneficence of drinks, and that no portion thereof ought to be mixed with Imperial revenues. I may even borrow Sir William Meyer's language that it is immoral for the Government to use this revenue for Imperial purposes. Once it is counted in the same level as other revenues, there would always be the temptation to rely on it, and consequently to improve the revenue in that direction to the detriment of the welfare of the population.

"It is absolutely necessary therefore for the Government to give up the habit of relying on the excise revenue for any length of time and secondly to utilize whatever revenues that might accrue therefrom to the promotion of the best interests of the people to whose weakness and ignorance this revenue owes its existence.

"With these words, I beg to support this resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. SRINIVASA SASTRI:—"My Lord, as a representative of the non-official portion of the Madras Legislative Council, I must add my voice to the request that the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma has made. The fact that we have large provincial balances has always been urged as a reason for denying us more for our expenditure. But I think, My Lord, that the virtue of economy requires the stimulus of encouragement rather than discouragement by denial of sustenance. It occurs to me that our wants are no less great than those of other provinces. Within my own slight experience, I have known demand after demand for money for expenditure on education, on sanitation, on the improvement of the salaries of the lower officials in every department being always met by the answer that there was not enough money. And I believe, My Lord, if the votes of the officials in Madras could be taken in the way in which the votes of non-officials are taken, that is if they were free to vote as they liked, I am perfectly certain that there would come almost unanimously a demand for more money. The particular request that the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma has made that we should have the whole of the excise revenue raised in our province is based on the penury of other provinces in India. It appears to me that we want more money anyhow; whether it is to come from the excise revenue or from other revenues it would not matter much. The important thing is, we want more money and certainly excise seems to be the most convenient for this purpose. It is of a local nature, and I would ask the Hon'ble the Finance Minister to consider the many things that the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma has said. If what he has said is substantially true, then Madras is the poorest province in the country, and it is being made to pay the largest amount in proportion to its revenues. It has been an effort of my Hon'ble friend, and it is worth while investigating; if it was true it would require instant relief, if it was not true, then it is time that we were deprived of so erroneous an impression that we put forward at every stage. I am not quite certain that the large array of figures which the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma has quoted can be examined off-hand by the Finance Minister; but if they were put in the form of a pamphlet and submitted to the Hon'ble Sir William Meyer, I think it would be worth his while to investigate the whole matter and see how Madras stands in the matter of contribution to the Imperial revenues as compared with other provinces."

The Hon'ble Mir ASAD ALI, Khan Bahadur:—"My Lord, in rising to support the resolution moved by my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma, who has made a special study of this question, I desire to draw the attention of Government to the just and legitimate basis upon which the demand is made. The Hon'ble Mover has explained at length the need and the reason why the Madras excise revenue should be wholly provincialised. The resolution is well supported by Hon'ble Members, and I yet rise to think that the speakers have made out a strong case in favour of the course advocated. The whole excise revenue of Madras should be provincialised as is the case in several other provinces. In my opinion there is no need of further argument in support of the motion. As one of the representatives of Madras, I feel it is my bounden duty to support the resolution. I hope the resolution will meet with the acceptance of this Council."

The Hon'ble Sir IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA:—"My Lord, it appears to me that so long as the present system of provincial settlements is continued, we will have now and then representatives of different Provinces coming forward to urge that their share of provincial revenues should be increased. We have had in the past numerous efforts made by the representatives of the United Provinces to secure larger contributions towards provincial expenditure, and we have now all the representatives of Madras jointly urging in the same direction. It appears to me, My Lord, that unless the system of provincial settlements is altered, and the provincial revenues are wholly provincialised, securing to the Government of India on some equitable basis a specified contribution from each province towards Imperial expenditure, such claims will continue to go on. I would not have troubled the Council with any observations of mine on the present occasion, but for the fact that a great deal has been made by the Hon'ble Mover of the larger proportion which according to him the Province of Madras contributes towards Imperial and Provincial revenues as compared with other provinces. My submission is that Bombay is the one province which has had to bear the heaviest burden in both these directions. It would fall to my lot to show all the figures which were quoted by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Sarma. I have, however, noted a few, which conclusively prove my contention. My Lord, the Hon'ble Mover said that they contributed 7 crores towards Imperial revenues and seven crores towards Provincial revenues. Now if you work these figures out on the population of the Madras Presidency which is 41 millions, the rate per head comes roughly to Re. 1-12-4 both in regard to the Imperial as well as the

Provincial contribution. In Bombay, we have a population of 20 millions and we contribute over 5 crores towards Imperial revenues, which gives a rate of Rs. 2-10-0 per head against Rs. 1-12-0 for Madras. The difference is much more pronounced if we work the provincial figures on the same basis. Our Provincial revenue comes very nearly to 8 crores which works out at the rate of Rs. 4 per head of population against Rs. 1-12-0 for Madras. If the Hon'ble Member works out the figures for all the provinces in India on this basis, he will find that Bombay bears the heaviest burden of both Imperial as well as Provincial taxation as compared with every other province in India. I worked out the figures for Bengal a few years ago, and they came to Rs. 1-10-0 per head, and for the United Provinces to Rs. 1-14-0....."

The Hon'ble Pandit MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA:—"How does the income compare with that of the other provinces?"

The Hon'ble Sir IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA:—"If Bombay is more prosperous, it is at any rate contributing substantially more towards both Imperial and Provincial revenues. My Lord, I am merely dealing with the statement which the Hon'ble Member made that Madras was badly treated on the ground that it was paying much more towards Imperial and Provincial revenues than every one of the other provinces in India....."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. SARMA:—"My Lord, I admit that the rate of taxation is higher in Bombay."

The Hon'ble Sir IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA:—"I am glad that this is conceded. I will not therefore trouble the Council with any further remarks on the subject.

"The question of the Provincial settlements will have to be considered on the lines which I have advocated more than once, namely, that each province should be made financially autonomous, contributing on some equitable basis towards Imperial expenditure. If such a system was introduced it would I think, work satisfactorily all round. I don't know whether under present conditions it is any use urging that now. I am sure that the point will be raised at some opportune moment and will have to be seriously considered."

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM MEYER:—"My Lord, this Resolution, like a similar one put forward by the Hon'ble Mover a few days ago, is purely academic as regards the present time and mischievous as a general proposition. It is academic because even if it were otherwise admitted as just, the carrying out of such a measure would be out of the question at present.

"The Madras excise revenue, according to the budget figures of the coming year, amounts to nearly £2½ millions which is shared in equal proportions by the Imperial and Provincial Governments. The Hon'ble Mover invites me therefore, to make over to the Presidency of Madras, whose Government has never thought of asking for such a concession, a recurring amount of £1¼ million, which is likely to increase as time goes on. He can hardly think that I have some hidden reserve from which I could produce, like the German chemists who produce nitrates from air, such a sum in gold sovereigns or silver rupees without inconvenience. It is, of course, out of the question that such a huge adjustment could be effected at the present time with all the calls of war upon us. It must be remembered, too, that there are other provinces besides Madras which could produce similar abstract claims.

"I now turn to the merits of the proposal as a general proposition. The Hon'ble Mover, and his friends who supported him, seem to imagine that the provincial settlements were framed with the idea of giving each province the same share of the revenue raised in that province, and that it is a grievance which ought to be redressed that Bombay, for example, gets the whole of its excise revenue and Madras only one-half. Well, speaking on a practical basis, it is an entire misapprehension to suppose that the provincial settlements were based on the principle of giving each province a like share of revenues raised in that province under the auspices of the Local Government, and we have had these matters, as my friend Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola just reminded us, discussed on several previous occasions.

"On the 7th March 1913, the then representative of Madras, Nawab Saiyid Mohammad, put forward a Resolution—and this shows how the appetite grows—asking that Madras should get three-fourths of its excise revenue instead of half; with my present Hon'ble friend it has come to the whole. This was thrown out for very cogent reasons given by the Hon'ble Sir Robert Gillan, from whose speech I quote the following passage:—

'We do not start on the revenue side at all, or determine on any *a priori* grounds the shares of revenue to be given to the provinces. We begin, and it is really the only possible method, on the expenditure side. We consider what a province ought to spend; we fix a standard of expenditure, and then we make over to the province, either by dividing certain heads of revenue or by making fixed assignments, sufficient revenues to cover the expenditure. Each settlement is consolidated, and it is really of very little relevance to inquire in what particular proportion the different heads of revenue are distributed in the different provinces. The requirements of a settlement are two, first that the revenue made over to the province should be sufficient to cover the charges with which it starts on its new settlement, that much may be taken for granted. Secondly, that its revenue should be elastic so that it should cover the inevitable growth in expenditure. For this reason there are two things from the provincial point of view which are important. First that the fixed assignment should be of a small amount; secondly, that there should be a healthy growth in the divided heads of revenue.'

"Then on the 24th February 1914, Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea moved a Resolution proposing the appointment of a Committee for the revision of the provincial settlements. I spoke at length on this Resolution, which was rejected, and explained the way in which the provincial settlements had grown up.

"I may quote as specially relevant the following passages from my speech:—

'What I want to emphasise in this connection is that, although the system of giving different shares of certain heads of revenue in various provinces appears to be *per se* a departure from a subsidiary principle stated by Sir James Mouton and quoted in paragraph 60 of the Decentralization Commission's Report—that is, that "so far as possible the same share of the chief sources of revenue shall be given to each province," it does not in the least conflict with the more important principle that the provinces should be treated equally. These were so treated in the quasi-permanent settlements, each of which had as its basis the existing recognised normal standard of provincial

expenditure, and that 1911 settlements (which are now in force) are no departure from this principle. The development made was that, since the principle of generally similar shares of divisible growing revenues had in some provinces led to a large amount of fixed assignments, *i.e.*, revenues which did not grow, it was decided, in accordance with the recommendations made by the Decentralisation Commission in paragraphs 68 and 70 of their Report, to convert such fixed assignments as far as possible into growing revenues. And the different circumstances of the different provinces in this respect gave rise to the variations I have mentioned in dealing with their shares of divisible revenue. What I want to lay stress on is that no province was injured by this. On the contrary, every one of them profited by exchanging fixed for expanding receipts. The principle adopted was to put the provincial revenues on a more elastic basis, and to make this basis equal in essentials for the various local Governments, though no longer identical in mere outward form.'

I went on to say that :—

'As regards the recurring grants already given or which may be given hereafter, we do not in any way lose sight of the principle referred to by the Decentralisation Commission and which we are acting on, namely, that when in any province these fixed assignments reach a figure which makes it worth while to convert them into an additional share of growing revenue under a new divided head, that conversion will, subject to the Secretary of State's sanction, which is required, be made.'

"I may also quote in this connection from the Despatch addressed by Lord Minto's Government to the Secretary of State on the subject of the present provincial settlements. They said :—

'Indeed, the interference of the Government of India has steadily tended not to the creation of inequalities but to their correction. Each province has had periodical resettlements since 1882. During the intervening years, there has been a steady advance in the equipment of every local Government. The pressure has been constant, both from within and from above, in the direction of greater efficiency and more administrative comfort. The supervision and control of the Central Government have had the same tendency. All these influences have reacted on each successive revision of the provincial settlements and have inevitably worked towards a levelling up of the scale of expenditure in the different provinces. At every periodical review the poorer Local Governments have pressed their grievances; and the haggling of a quarter of a century has established a rough equity which we could not now replace by theoretical calculations. One province may be bound another in its jails or a third in its roads, and its subordinate officials may be worse paid than in a fourth; but it probably spends more than its neighbours on police or on education. Taking the administrative equipment as a whole, we cannot believe that the inequalities in our settlements, whatever they may be, have gone so far as to starve one province in its necessities while another is loaded with luxuries; and we consider that it would be wholly imprudent to base upon them a decision to make a radical change in our settlement system. We must continue to base our calculations on the general development and needs of the different provinces rather than on any *a priori* tests of equality, and we must make it clear that we cannot entertain grievances based on the fact that one province has a smaller share than its neighbours in some particular heads of revenue or is in a position to spend more upon some particular service.'

"Then on the 27th February 1914 my late friend Rai Sri Ram Bahadur put forward a Resolution, which was also rejected, in spite of the vigorous support of my Hon'ble friend Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, asking that the United Provinces should receive a larger share of their land revenue. I then pointed out that the United Provinces, though they got a less share of land revenue than some other provinces were better treated than some of their sister provinces in other respects. They got, for instance, a larger share of their excise revenue than Madras do. I said :—

'My Honourable friends cannot have it every way. They cannot take the plums out of any particular settlement and leave the drawbacks alone. What would happen if that went on? It would be a case of the most favoured province treats out all round. Every province would require to be levelled up to the standard in the share of a divided head which had been given to provinces most favoured in this respect.'

I went on to say that if this principle were applied all round, and it must be applied all round if it is to be applied with justice, it would inevitably lead to increased taxation, or to suspending beneficent reforms and starving the development of important heads which the Government of India have to reserve as Imperial.

"I need not therefore say more on these points on the present occasion. I emphatically decline to tear up the provincial settlements by the root in order to gratify the academic theories of the Hon'ble Mover, or to embark on a procedure which must enormously increase the demands on the public purse.

"Taking the settlements as we find them, Madras has no valid grievance. When the last settlement was made, she was in the fortunate position of deriving practically the whole of her revenues from resources capable of expansion, and this position was not altered when the new settlement was framed. On the contrary, Forest receipts and expenditure were entirely provincialised, thus placing more growing revenue at the disposal of the province. Fixed assignments, as subsequently adjusted with reference to grants made by the Government of India, now amount only to 16 lakhs out of a total revenue of about 6 crores. Again, in spite of recent war conditions, the total Madras provincial revenue has increased from 7 crores in 1911–12 to 8 crores estimated for 1917–18, and excluding fixed assignments this gives a growth of nearly 28 lakhs per annum as against an estimate of only 12½ lakhs when the present settlement was framed.

"I will not say anything about balances, seeing that two speakers say that this is not a fair method of dealing with the case; but I will say that, in spite of war conditions, the Madras Government have been able to increase their total annual expenditure, exclusive of outlay from grants from the Government of India earmarked for special purposes, from 6·6 crores in 1911–12 to 7¾ crores in 1917–18.

"So much for the practical side of the question to which I desire to confine the issue. I am not going to follow the Hon'ble Mover in his historical and statistical researches by which he endeavours to prove that Madras has contributed unfairly large amounts to military and other Imperial expenditure in the past, and that she still contributes more than other provinces. I will only remark with regard to certain figures he has quoted and which I have been able to verify—thanks to his courtesy in letting me have a copy of them yesterday—that I find he has entirely omitted Customs and Opium revenue in working out the amounts of revenue raised in each province and credited to Imperial and Provincial respectively. I will take two examples, Bombay and Bengal. If the Customs and Opium revenue were included, Bombay and Bengal would contribute materially more to Imperial revenues

than Madras. The Hon'ble Member, I suppose, argues that Customs cannot be taken in because the customs revenue is really paid by the consumer. But I must remind him that a large portion of the consumers live in Bengal and Bombay. Again, he gives Madras credit for the whole of the salt revenue obtained there, but that revenue is actually paid at the places where it is consumed. I have just given a single instance; I am not prepared to follow the Hon'ble Mover into these ingenious calculations or miscalculations. An eminent predecessor of mine, Sir James Westland, once remarked that, if he were put to it, he could frame a case, based on reasoning such as this is favour of every province for a larger share of revenue than it at present possessed; and if I had the leisure for such a *jeu d'esprit*, I think I could do the same; but these things are not in point. I have explained on previous occasions, and I have repeated to-day, the main principles on which we have framed the provincial settlements, and that although they grew up, like Topsy, a little casually, they are now fairly just for each province. They were settled not off-hand, as one might almost imagine the Hon'ble Mover to suppose, but after very careful consideration and discussion with the Local Governments, and I have pointed out how Madras finances have flourished under the system now applied. The Hon'ble Mover says the adoption of the motion would enable Madras to spend more money. Of course it would, and every province would like more money; every department of the Government of India would be glad to have more money; but what we have to remember is that the Imperial and Provincial revenues taken together form a single reservoir. If you allow one province to dip more into the reservoir than before, either you must make the other provinces dip in less, or the Imperial Government must dip in less, with the result of starvation of essential services, or you must expand your reservoir by additional taxation. I am sure, too, that though the Hon'ble Mover apparently despises the empiric methods by which the settlements have been framed and would like to start some new basis of his own, as a lawyer he would admit that we could not possibly give an *ex parte* decree in favour of Madras. The whole system would have to be re-examined for all the provinces in India. I emphatically decline to support a policy of this kind, least of all at a period when we are in the stream and stress of war.

"The only other point I need touch upon is that the Hon'ble Mover wants the Madras revenue provincialised, because he says that the local excise rates are very high, and that Madras is so poor that it ought, apparently, to get its drink for less. Another Hon'ble Member talked about its being immoral for the Imperial Government to derive revenue from excise. I cannot, for the life of me, see why it is more immoral for the Imperial Government to take such revenue than it is for the Provincial Government; but I do think that it would be immoral to make over the Madras excise revenue to Madras in order that we might reduce the price of liquor there. Our whole excise policy has been based on making liquor as expensive as may be without provoking resort to illicit practices.

"I will not detain the Council any longer, My Lord. I must meet the Resolution with a resolute negative."

The Hon'ble Pandit MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA —"My Lord, I have no wish to take up the time of the Council over this debate. I was inclined to take the same view as the Hon'ble the Finance Member that the question raised was of academic interest at this moment, but the very serious consideration which he himself has bestowed upon it and the points he has himself raised, make it necessary for me to make a few observations in regard to the general question involved. I quite agree with the Hon'ble Member that this is not the time to expect the Finance Department to adjust inequalities which have existed for a long time, but, in view of some of his observations, I wish at the same time to emphasise that there is a deep-seated feeling amongst the representatives of the different provinces that these inequalities have to be remedied. The only justification urged by my Hon'ble friend for the system is, that it has grown up casually. I submit that that is no justification at all. The system is based upon no principle. The original taint, if I may say so, which has come down throughout all the provincial settlements since 1870 is its entire arbitrariness. The first settlements were based on what was the recognised normal expenditure in each province. Government were pressed by demands from the different provinces; they found out what each province was spending and fixed the amount which the province was to spend in the immediate future on that basis. They have never yet adopted one uniform and just principle. My Hon'ble friend has said that that is practically the principle, if principle it can be called, on which the settlements are based even now, viz., to find out what is the recognised normal expenditure of each province, and to allot enough of revenues to the provinces to meet that expenditure and a little more. But, My Lord, that means injustice to several provinces. Take the case of Madras—I am not at present dealing with the actual proposition before us—Madras raises a certain amount of revenues, say 5 crores. Madras ought to be asked to contribute along with other provinces on a reasonably uniform principle a proportionate amount of its revenue to the Imperial expenditure. There are certain Imperial demands which have to be met: those demands must be met by every province, but every province ought to be put on a footing of equality in regard to that contribution. The measure of that contribution should not be arbitrarily fixed. If Madras raises 5 crores and its contribution, calculated upon a reasonable uniform basis which may be adopted, comes to two crores or three crores, let that be taken from Madras, and let the rest of its revenues be left with the Government of Madras to be spent directly for the benefit of those who contributed it. So also let it be in the case of every other province. As my Hon'ble friend, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, has rightly said, that has to be done some day. The Hon'ble the Finance Member must recognise that it has, to be. This unfortunate war prevents the question being taken up at present. But this is what several provinces are crying for. Many of them need to appropriate more of their revenues than they are allowed to do at present. The Imperial Government takes much more than it ought to. This stands very much in the way of the domestic progress of the people. The needs of that progress made it imperative that the Government should adopt one uniform principle by which the contributions of the various provinces should be determined, and after the Imperial contributions have been deducted, the balance of the revenues of each province should be left to the provinces, where it will be better spent, more fruitfully spent, on provincial needs. If Madras raises a large revenue, it is entitled to retain the greater portion of it after giving up what is due to the Imperial Exchequer. If Bombay raises more, let Bombay have a larger share. We of the United Provinces believe that we are unable to contribute too large a share of our revenues to the Imperial Exchequer. And—naturally we look hope and expect that, when the time comes for readjusting these differences and inequalities—my province will also have its adequate share. So that, while I do not wish to press the

Hon'ble the Finance Member at this juncture to give his valuable time to readjusting these inequalities, I do hope that, in the near future we shall have an opportunity of sitting down and settling these differences once for all and putting them on an equitable basis which will allow the provinces to develop healthily in the various directions in which they ought to develop."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. SARMA:—"In spite of the emphatic negative at the close of his speech, the Hon'ble the Finance Minister has given us a slight ray of hope. He said that, during this period of stress, it was unreasonable to expect any discussion of the hardship that may be felt by any particular province. I hope the day is not very far distant when the Hon'ble the Finance Minister, this very Hon'ble Finance Minister, will find time to pay a little more attention to the needs of crying Madras. I can understand the impatience of the Hon'ble the Finance Minister when he is drawn away from his work of framing the Budget for next year to hear and provide for the wants of a province. I can assure him that I cannot in the slightest degree accept his theory of what is academic and what is practical. He has chosen to say that in connection with another Resolution of mine also. The whole Empire, His Majesty's Government as well as the Government of other countries, are busy devising schemes for what is to be done after the war, in case they succeed wholly, partially and to provide for various contingencies. Well, I prefer to be impractical in such good company. I have not asked in this Resolution that in the next year's Budget 180 lakhs should be given away to Madras. I stated that quite definitely. At least it is only a recommendation to the Government of India. What I wanted was a recognition of the principle I pleaded for and a recognition of the injustice that has been done to Madras. The Hon'ble Member has stated that it was mischievous. Certainly it is mischievous, to rouse official Members from the gloriously inert attitude that they assume upon public questions and to controvert the settled theories upon which they proceed. The whole country has listened to the answers given by the Hon'ble the Finance Minister and his predecessors on previous occasions, and has refused to endorse them. Conferences and Congresses have asked for a change in the fiscal policy of the Government. I do not want to tread that ground to-day, and I have not trodden that ground to-day, but we decline to accept the on principle basis upon which the present financial distribution rests, and hope some day that the Government of India will agree with us in that matter.

"Then again it is not matter of mere academical importance, but it is a life and death struggle for Madras. Was I wrong in bringing up this Resolution for the Council's acceptance under the conditions I have mentioned? The Hon'ble the Finance Member states that Madras has chosen to increase its expenditure from 6¾ crores to 7¼. I mentioned these figures. They are from previous savings, from doles given by the Government of India and from our growing revenues, and I showed that the growing expenditure was in excess of the growing revenue, and that we are really budgetting for a deficit. I hope I shall be shown that I was wrong in my statement, if not now, later . . . . . ."

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM MEYER:—"May I rise to a little point of correction. The Hon'ble Member is quite wrong in supposing that the Madras Government have been meeting expenditure from their balances. Those balances have increased."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. SARMA:—"From their doles and balances then I thought the Hon'ble Member meant closing balances, including doles and previous savings.

"Then, Sir, if it be mischievous to ask for relief, certainly I can afford to be mischievous, and I take pride in being mischievous. If I am wrong in my facts, if Madras can afford to pay more and has paid less than its proper share, certainly I am mischievous in raising a controversy and wasting this Council's time. But if my grievance is a just one and you cannot redress the grievance now, give me that answer, but not the answer that it is a mischievous cry.

"Then, the Hon'ble the Finance Member said I had omitted customs revenue from those figures; otherwise Bombay and Bengal would have shown larger figures. Now, I am not quarrelling with the financial settlement of Bengal or Bombay. I omitted the customs revenue from the Madras figures also, because Madras, Bombay and Calcutta being seaport towns, importing goods which are spread all over India, I felt it was legitimate to exclude that and the opium revenue. Salt revenue I included, because it is largely from consumption in the Provinces, but I have also given figures, excluding the salt figures, and even then the Madras figures are larger than those of any other Province.

"Then it is stated that we want, by the acceptance of this Resolution, that drink should be made cheaper, and that the glory of indulging in an immoral source of revenue should be left to the Provincial Government, the Imperial Government being free from that contamination. I do not recollect anybody asking for the cheapening of liquor by the acceptance of this Resolution. We hope, if this Resolution is accepted, to see drink revenue dwindle by a reduction in consumption and not by its being cheaper.

"Nor would I desire to associate the Imperial Government in this traffic. It is an immoral traffic, and I believe even the Imperial Government themselves have been driven to accept State regulation as the lesser of two evils, and in order to check the illicit consumption of liquor.

"Apart from these side issues, however, the question remains as to whether the Government has not overburdened the taxpayer in Madras as to whether we have not been paying more than our share, and whether all the surpluses have not been our money; as to whether we have not been impoverished; as to whether the country is not extremely poor; and as to whether our resources are not limited in the manner I have described. If the facts stated are fundamentally correct, I hope there will be a remedy found at the instance of the Hon'ble Government."

"With these words I beg to move the Resolution."

The motion was put and negatived.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 21st February, 11 a.m.

DELHI:
The 22nd February 1917.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

APPENDIX A.

[Referred to in answer to Question No. 6.]

AUSTRALIA.

Calcutta University. (Regulations published in 1916.)

Regulations. Chapter XXXII (page 167). Bachelor of Arts

6. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:—

(2) Composition in one of the following vernaculars:—

Bengali, Hindi, Uriya, Assamese, Burmese, Urdu, Modern Armenian.

For candidates whose vernacular is English or an Indian vernacular not included in this list, there shall be an advanced paper in English which shall be treated as separate from the examination in English.

Bombay University. (Calendar for 1916-17, volume I.)

Regulations. Master of Arts, (Page 89.)

53. The examination will comprise the following branches:—

I.—LANGUAGES.

I.—*Languages.* (*Eight papers.*)

Candidates may take any two of the following:—

English, Latin, Greek, Sanskrit, Hebrew, Arabic, French, German, Persian, Avesta and Pahlavi, Pali, *Marathi, Kanarese, Gujarati and Urdu*: provided that any candidate who takes up an Indian vernacular must take English or a classical language as the other language.

Madras University. (Calendar for 1916, volume I.)

Regulations. Courses of study and examinations for the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

A.—Courses of Study. (*Page 144.*)

188. For the B.A. degree the course shall comprise instruction in—

PART II.—One of the following groups:—

(iv) Psychology, Ethics, and Logic or a language

(vi) Languages other than English.

B.—Examinations.

193. Candidates shall be examined in—

(iv) Psychology, Ethics, and Logic or a language (pages 160-161).

The courses in the several languages shall be as follows:—

(3) The Dravidian languages, Uriya, Marathi, Urdu or Hebrew.

Books of the same standard of difficulty as those prescribed under Group (vi).

(vi) *Languages other than English.* (Pages 162-163.)

Candidates may select any one of the following languages, which shall be taken in conjunction with the related subject or related language specified for each language in the following lists:—

Selected language.	Related subject.
Urdu	Indian History—Muslim period.
Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam or Kanarese	Early South Indian History.
Uriya	Early history of Orissa.
Marathi	History of the Marathas.
Dravidian languages, Marathi or Uriya	Sanskrit
Urdu	Arabic or Persian.

Vernaculars are included in the courses for the examination for Titles in Oriental Learning—see Regulation 312 (Page 262.)

Punjab University. (Calendar for 1914-15.)

Regulations. M.A. Examination (Page 170.)

* * * * * *

3. Every candidate shall be required to take up one subject and one only.
The following are the subjects of examination :—
(1) Languages.

* * * * * *

9. The examination in languages shall be in English

* * * * * *

7. The examination in English shall include translation into English from the vernacular of the candidate and into that language from English, provided that in the case of candidates whose vernacular is English a paper of English literature of the 19th century be substituted for the translations prescribed in this rule

The Punjab University holds special examinations in vernacular languages—see pages 135—138 of the calendar.

In the Oriental Faculty vernacular is prescribed as an optional subject for the B.O.L. examination—see page 122 of the calendar.

APPENDIX 6

[Referred to in answer to Question No. 7.]

Statement showing expenditure from local and municipal funds on primary schools in British India.

Year.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Year.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
1905–07 ..	56,53,612	11,06,426	1911–12 ..	64,03,477	16,94,424
1907–08 ..	52,82,847	12,03,134	1912–13 ..	74,14,519	17,08,572
1908–09 ..	51,22,922	13,39,000	1913–14 ..	69,98,137	20,36,209
1909–10 ..	62,76,847	13,57,099	1914–15 ..	1,01,54,359	22,91,403
1910–11 ..	63,18,593	15,36,996	1915–16 ..	1,10 38,348	24,56,780

These figures include in most cases grants made by Local Governments to local bodies for the purpose of primary education.

APPENDIX C.

[Referred to in answer to Question No. 10.]
(In thousands of pounds.)

Years.	Total expenditure charged to Revenue.		Years.	Total expenditure charged to Revenue.	
	Protective works.	Productive works.		Protective works.	Productive works.
1896–97	..	9	1906–07	3	18
1897–98	..	6	1907–08	7	—1,90
1898–99	4,60	6	1908–09	..	91
1899–1900	..	31	1909–10	2	15
1900–01	..	—59	1910–11	37	5
1901–02	.	14	1911–12	44	1
1902–03	2	1 73	1912–13	41	4
1903–04	97	58	1913–14	9	8
1904–05	1,16	15	1914–15	—	..
1905–06	56	17	1915–16	..	1

APPENDIX D.

[Referred to in answer to Question No. 16.]

Statement showing, according to Postal Circles, the net amounts credited in the Dead Savings Bank Suspense Account during the three years ending 1913-14.

Year.	Central.	Burma.	Eastern Bengal and Assam.	Bengal.	United Provinces.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1911–12 ..	1,903	1,901	701	1,479	8 018	6,662	16,371	1,935	39,197
1912–13 ..	2,667	2,168	5,443	6,876	17,5-6	12,007	2,726	6,006	54,735
1913–14 ..	1,807	4 100	1,952	2,675	8,221	8,277	57,847	8,221	80,419
Total ..	6,377	8,169	8,096	12,030	33,803	26,952	74,537	19,664	1,66,342

APPENDIX E.

(*Referred to in answer to Question No. 17.*)

Statement.

Madras.—In October 1915, the Local Government issued a resolution expressing their desire to extend the operation of the existing provisions of the Local Boards Act in the larger villages and their readiness to give a trial to a more indefinite and informal kind of panchayat to be constituted on a voluntary basis and without legislative sanction.

Bengal.—In 1915–16, 24 union committees were established or sanctioned, in addition to the 76 union committees existing in 1914–15. Sanction was given to the introduction of the elective system in 53 new unions. The proposals for village organization made in chapter *VII of* the Report of the Bengal District Administration Committee in 1914 are under consideration.

Bihar and Orissa.—In 1914–15, there were 12 union committees. In 1915–16, three committees were re-constituted.

Assam.—Under sections 18-20 of the Assam Local Self-Government Act, 1915, a few village authorities have been experimentally constituted. It is intended that others should be shortly constituted.

United Provinces.—In 1915, the Local Government deputed two officers to consider the possibility of introducing an elementary system of panchayats in the United Provinces. Their report was published in 1916 and opinions were invited. The local Government has accepted the principle of early legislation.

So far as the Government of India are aware, no other Local Government or Administration has yet taken action in the direction of village organization. It will be seen from paragraph 39 of the Resolution of the Government of India, dated 28th April 1915, that the question of the establishment of village panchayats was left to Local Governments and Administrations.

APPENDIX F.

(*Referred to in answer to Question No. 23.*)

Statement showing the amounts paid as exchange compensation allowance during the five years 1911–12 to 1915–16.

	1911–12.	1912–13.	1913–14.	1914–15.	1915–16.
	Rs. 61,55,268	Rs. 60,21,998	Rs. 59,32,073	Rs. 50,10,494	Rs. 59,42,852

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

N. A. GRAHAM,
Acting Secretary to Government, L. & M. (Legislative) Dept.

Acts of the Indian Legislative Council assented to by the Governor-General.

The following Act of the Indian Legislative Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 16th February 1917, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

Act No. II of 1917.

An Act to provide for the imposition and levy of certain duties on motor spirit.

WHEREAS it is expedient to impose an excise duty and to increase the existing customs duty on motor spirit; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title, extent and duration.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Motor Spirit (Duties) Act, 1917.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India ; and

(*3*) It shall remain in force during the continuance of the present war, and for a period of six months thereafter.

Definitions.

2. "Manufactory" means any place where motor spirit is refined or otherwise prepared.

"Motor spirit" means any inflammable hydro-carbon (including any mixture of hydro-carbons or any liquid containing hydro-carbon) which is capable of being used for providing reasonably efficient motive power for any form of motor vehicle.

Imposition of excise duty on motor spirit manufactured in British India.

3. (*1*) There shall be levied and collected at every manufactory in British India on all motor spirit produced in such manufactory, a duty at the rate of six annas on each imperial gallon.

Explanation.—Motor spirit is said to be produced within the meaning of this section when it is issued out of the premises of the manufactory.

(*2*) If any duty payable under sub-section (*1*) is not paid within the time fixed by a notice issued in accordance with any rules made under this Act, the authority to which such duty is payable may, in lieu thereof, recover any sum not exceeding double the amount of the duty so unpaid, which such authority may in its discretion think it reasonable to require.

(*3*) All sums recoverable under sub-section (*1*) shall be recovered in the manner prescribed in the Indian Income-Tax Act, 1886, section 30, sub-sections (*1*), (*2*) and (*3*), with respect to the sums therein referred to. 11 of 1886.

Issue of motor spirit after commencement of Act.

4. (*1*) After the commencement of this Act, no person shall issue any motor spirit out of the premises of any manufactory except in accordance with the provisions of rules made under this Act in that behalf, or, until such rules are made, in accordance with the general or special orders of the Local Government.

(*2*) Whoever contravenes the provisions of sub-section (*1*), shall be punishable with fine which may extend to rupees one thousand or to a sum double the amount of the duty payable on any motor spirit so issued, whichever is greater.

Application of Sea Customs Act and rule-making power.

5. The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, declare that any of the provisions of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, relating to the levy of and exemption from, custom duties, drawback of duty, warehousing, offences and penalties, confiscation, and the procedure relating to offences and appeals shall, with such modifications and alterations as he may consider necessary or desirable to adapt them to the circumstances, be applicable in regard to like matters in respect of the duty on motor spirit imposed by section 3 and may further, for the purpose of providing for the assessment and collection of the said duty and for purposes ancillary thereto make rules— VIII of 1878.

(*i*) imposing on owners of manufactories the duty of furnishing returns and keeping records and books, prescribe the forms of such returns, records and books and the particulars to be contained therein respectively, and the manner in which the same are to be verified, and all such other conditions thereof as may be necessary,

(*ii*) providing for the regulation of the issue of motor spirit out of manufactories, the assessment of the duty, and the issue of notices requiring payment and for the recovery of unpaid duty,

(*iii*) providing for the inspection of manufactories and for the taking of samples and for the making of tests of any substance produced therein,

(*iv*) generally carrying into effect the purposes hereinbefore specified.

(*5*) In making any rule under the rule-making power hereinbefore conferred, the Governor General in Council may declare that any breach thereof shall be punishable with fine which may extend to rupees five hundred.

VIII of 1894

Imposition of additional duty on motor spirit imported into British India.

6. In addition to the duty imposed by section 3 of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, as subsequently amended, read with Schedule II of the said Act, there shall be levied and collected at every port to which that Act applies a duty at the rate of six annas on each imperial gallon of motor spirit, and this additional duty shall be deemed to be a duty imposed under section 3 of the said Act and that Act shall apply accordingly.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council)

R. A. GRAHAM,
Acting Secretary to Government, L. & M. (Legislative) Dept.

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HOME DEPARTMENT.

(Judicial.)

പരസ്യം.

ഫോർട്ട് സെന്റ് ജോർജ്, 1917 ഫിബ്രുവരി 14ം.

നമ്പർ 157.—ഇന്ത്യാ ഗവർണ്മെന്റിനാൽ താഴെപറയുന്ന പരസ്യം പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു :—

കോമേഴ്സും ഇൻഡസ്ട്രിയും വക ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റ്.

(ഖടിപ്പാടുള്ള സാധനങ്ങൾ.)

ഡൽഹി, 1917 ഫിബ്രുവരി 1ം.

നമ്പർ-369-M.D.—1914 ആഗസ്ത് 8 - ാം തീയതിയത്തെ ഇന്ത്യാ ഗവർണ്മെന്റ് ഹോം ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റ് വക 4013—33 - ാം നമ്പർ പബ്ലിസ്സേഷനിലൂടെ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയ 1914 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ പെടിപൊടി സാധന ചട്ടങ്ങളിൽ 1884 ലെ (1884 ലെ 4 - ാം നമ്പർ) പെടിപൊടി സാധന ആക്ട് 5 - ാം വകുപ്പിനാൽ തനിക്ക സിദ്ധിച്ച അധികാരപ്രകാരം ഒരാലോചന സഭയിൽ ഗവർണർ ജനറൽ കൗൺസിൽ ആക്ട് 15 - ാം വകുപ്പിലെയും 1887 സെപ്തമ്പർ 2 - ാം തീയതിയത്തെ ഭരം ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റ് വക 1884 - ാം നമ്പർ പരസ്യത്തിലെയും നിബന്ധനകൾപ്രകാരം വജ്രത്തിയിരിക്കുന്ന താഴെപറയുന്ന ദേശങ്ങൾ എല്ലാം വജ്രം അറിയാനായി പ്രസിദ്ധമാക്കിയിരിക്കുന്നു.

ഈ പരസ്യം ഇന്ത്യാ ഗസറ്റിൽ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയ തീയതിമുതൽ രണ്ടുമാസം കഴിഞ്ഞതിൽ ശേഷം കരട് ദേശത്തെ ഗവർണർ ജനറൽ ഗൂഢാലോചനക്കുട്ടത്തിനുള്ളതാകുന്നു.

കരട് ദേശം.

(i) 3 (1) ചട്ടത്തിൽ "എന്നിങ്ങനെ വിളയാട്ട പെടിക്കെട്ടുകൾ" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾ വിട്ട കളയണം.

(ii) 16 (i) ചട്ടത്തിൽ "ക്രാക്കർ എന്ന പടക്കമോ" എന്നിവയ്ക്കുശേഷം "ചീനപ്പടക്കങ്ങളും ഉഗ്രപ്പടക്കം ക്രാക്കർ എന്ന പടക്കമോ" എന്ന വാക്കുകളും ചേർക്കുന്നു.

(iii) രണ്ടാമത്തെ ചട്ടത്തോടു ചേർത്ത 2 - ാം പട്ടികയിലെ 15 - ാം നമ്പരിനെ 8 - ാം കോളത്തിൽ "തിരുമല ഗവർണ്മെന്റു" എന്നതിനുപകരം "തമിഴ്നാട് ഗവർണ്മെന്റോ സിനിമ സിനിമ കമ്മീഷണറോ" എന്നു ചേർക്കുന്നു.

(Miscellaneous.)

പരസ്യം

സെന്റ് ജോർജ് ഗസറ്റ്, 1931 മിയ്യാഴി 18-ാം.

നമ്പർ 30.—നീലഗിരി ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് ഗ്രൂഡല്ലൂർ താലൂക്കു പേരാമ്പാടിയിലെ റ്റസ്സ്ഡൻ മിച്ചഭൂമി എസ്റ്റേറ്റിലെ സൂപ്രണ്ടെന്റ് മിസ്റ്റർ ജോൺ ഡ്യൂറി ബ്രൂവർ എന്നവരെ കൂലി വേലക്കാരുകളിൽ പ്പെട്ടവനായി 1903 ലെ (1903 ലെ 1 - ാം നമ്പർ) മദിരാശി തോട്ട ഉത്തരാതരം കൂലിവേല ആക്ട് 4 - ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം ആരോപണത്തിൽ ശ്രവണർ അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു.

പി. രാജഗോപാലാചാരിയാർ,
ഗവർണ്മെന്റ് സെക്രട്ടറി.

(A true translation.)

KEBALA VARMA,
Malayalam Translator to Government.

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